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AN APPALLING CALAMITY

On last Saturday night the most appalling calamity that ever visited any portion of Texas fell upon Galveston and the coast country. A hurricane blowing at the rate of ninety miles an hour blew in from the Gulf and it was met by another from the land side of the city striking the waters of the bay and the two completely deluged the whole community until the island was covered with a raging sea several feet deep. The severe wind toppled over or unroofed every building within the compass of its fury. The waters from the Gulf rushed beyond all bounds with such rapidity that all the houses near the beach were washed back upon the adjoining buildings until the destruction was complete. Nearly all of the churches, school buildings, hospitals, asylums and large business houses went down before the ravages of the tempest. The gas plant and the electric light houses were demolished, leaving the city in total darkness. The Tremont hotel, the News building and a few others are the only ones that seem to have escaped. In these thousands of homeless and frightened people rushed for safety till day light and a cessation of the storm brought them hope. The railway depots shared the general destruction and all of the bridges across the bay are invisible in their ruins. Telegraph and telephone wires were swept away and no communication could be had with the outside world for hours and hours to tell the tale of death and desolation. Even at this writing the details of the calamity are not fully known. But all over the island and out on the Gulf and bay death is everywhere visible. The bodies of the victims will run up into the multiplied hundreds. They are floating on the water and buried under the wreckage until coffins can not be gotten in sufficient numbers to bury them. As a matter of necessity they are now being carried out to sea and given watery graves. Public health demands this course under the circumstances. But this is not all. The smaller towns along the coast have suffered in proportion. The winds swept on by Houston, and up into the interior, doing immense damage to life and property. There is weeping and sorrow all over Texas, and there is scarcely a town in the State but that the people have relatives or friends involved in the destruction. In this office, our foreman has an aunt lost, and three sisters of whom he can hear nothing. One of our linotype operators has a sister among the dead, and so it is with thousands of families far removed from Galveston. No such sorrow has been known among us in modern times. No

estimate can be placed upon the awful loss of life. The list of the dead is already up into the thousands and still increasing. Millions of property are swept away and the suffering among the living is without parallel. We note in the long list of the dead Mrs. J. E. Toothaker and her daughter, Miss Etta. Just the other day the Epworth League Conference met in Galveston, and Miss Toothaker, who was one of the finest League workers in the State, was sick and not able to be present. The entire conference procured an immense bunch of choice flowers, went on the street cars to her dwelling, sang, "Blest be the Tie," and presented her the offering. Now she sleeps beneath the sea. She was one of our best League correspondents. So it is with scores of our young people in the doomed city. They were bright, prosperous and happy a few days ago, but within one short night they were swept into the raging maelstrom.

We need not stress the dire need of the survivors. They are hungry, homeless, and destitute. All Texas is coming to the rescue and the nation at large is heeding the cry for help. See our call in another column. But we can write no more. The affair makes the heart sick and the mind stagger. Our news column contains accounts of the desolation and ruin of the city by the sea.

THE HUMAN HEART IS HUNGRY FOR CHRIST.

Some time ago we met with an old friend, and in conversation he remarked: "Yes, I go to church service regularly. It is my habit, and I can not help it. But somehow or other the preachers do not tell me as much about Christ as they used to. Once in a while I listen to the sermons closely, but to save my life I do not hear whether Christ died for me or not. I know he did, as a matter of fact and of experience, but the preachers do not always tell me of his suffering and death for me. My heart hungers more and more for Christ. I want to hear of him when I go to church service. I can get everything else in books, papers and in the run of life, but when I put these all aside and take my place on Sunday in the pew, I want Christ. I need his sympathy, his love, his encouragement, to make me a better man. And very often in these days I go away from the service without these gracious benefits. Preachers make a mistake when they feed their people upon anything else except Christ and his truth. I am one of them, and I voice the sentiment of the folks who go to public service for spiritual helpfulness. Won't you say this much in the Advocate? Let the preachers all know that without Christ, preaching does not amount to anything." This brother is eminently correct. The human heart does not need philosophy, or literature, or hair-splitting distinctions in matters of doctrine, or corrections of the biblical text, but it does need a Savior whose blood cleanses from all sin. Our preachers, then, need to study Christ more and more, and out of a rich experience tell of his wonderful love for

lost men and women. Many of our ministers are doing this very thing, but the more of them who will do it the better it will be for the human heart pressed down beneath burden and oppression. The pulpit can never make any improvement upon the old, old story. As long as sin, or sorrow, or distress, or heart-hunger is found among mankind, so long will the pure gospel of Christ meet the needs of the soul. This gospel is perfect, and there is no need to tamper with it or effort to amend it, or to modify it. All that we are called to do is to preach it in its fullness, and to know from experience its truths, and it will do the rest. A full gospel proclaimed from the pulpit has nothing to fear from the criticisms of the world. Give it to the heart, and it will take care of itself.

ROUNDING UP FOR THE CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

A glance in another column at the announcements of our presiding elders will show that all of them are now engaged in the fourth round of their quarterly meetings. And this fact more than any other one brings to our thought the approaching sessions of our several Annual Conferences. They are drawing dangerously close to us. Everything is pointing with interest in that direction. Within less than two months the first one will be upon us, and the others will come in rapid succession. These reflections are qualified to awaken in our minds a deep sense of the obligations now resting upon us. If we look at the question wisely we can not resist the impression that the permanent success of the work done thus far depends upon the assiduity with which we gather the results of the labor already expended. Hitherto we have done a great deal of ploughing and sowing, but from this time forward will be the season for reaping. We have put in the crop and nurtured it, and now we are in the midst of the harvest.

As the year has passed we have had revivals and taken in new members, and this is the time to assign them to duty. Prayer-meetings are to be rehabilitated, the numbers in Sunday-school need augmenting, the Epworth League must have new life imparted to it, and the collections must be made. In these several fields there will be opportunity to find work for all, and in the doing of these tasks will come the development and training of the workers. From this result there ought to be gathered a harvest of efficiency. Then, too, we have assumed the responsibility this year to raise a special thank-offering known as the Twentieth Century Fund. Much of this has been subscribed, but little of it has been collected. The next two or three months will tell the story of this great movement, and it largely depends upon the pastor and his official members. If it is pushed from this time on, we will make a showing in keeping with our ability as a people, but if we let it lag it will go by default. In addition to this, there are the regular collections ordered by the conference, and the getting of these involves the success of our work at home and abroad. We can not afford to neglect them. No pastor ought to go to conference without every dollar of this amount. Then from this time forward he ought not

to leave a stone unturned in his effort to bring up a full financial report. To do this will require a great deal of trumping and much earnest soliciting. But the result is worth a supreme effort. Therefore, the next few weeks will be busy weeks with the faithful pastor. And while he is thus engaged in bringing up the finances ordered by the conference, the stewards must see to it that every dollar of his salary is paid in full. He needs it all, and not to pay it will seriously embarrass him. He can not go to conference and leave any of his private bills unpaid, and the only way he can meet his private obligations is through the salary you have promised him. Then see to it that the preacher is thus left free from such embarrassment by settling up with him in an honest, business-like way. This will make him easy in his circumstances and you happy in having done your duty. Then let us have a strong pull, a long pull and a pull all together, and we will round up matters in fine shape for the conferences.

OUR MATERIAL PROGRESS.

For the past two or three years we have not made the numerical progress in our Texas Methodist connection to our work in former years. In other words, the revival spirit has not been so manifest and our lagging has not been so great as many of us remember to have been the case in our preceding experience. To many of our most observing brethren this has been and still is a cause for grave reflection and much serious musing. It is taken as an evidence that in reality we are retrograding rather than progressing. But is this the case? We are hardly prepared to think so. True, we would rejoice to see widespread revivals and the annual gathering of thousands to our list of membership. We have the same gospel, the same orders of the ministry and the same evangelical spirit. But in the Church, as well as in the natural world, we have our times of sowing and cultivating, as well as our times of harvesting. The past two or three years have been eminently times of planting and developing. In former years our preachers and people gave their time and energy largely to the work of evangelizing. As a result our numbers went far in advance of our material growth and expansion, but within the past few years the two have been coming along with something like uniform progress. We are training our pastoral charges in broader liberality and more systematic work. They are giving more largely than ever before to the benevolences of Church enterprises. The causes of missions, education, Church extension and the like are far in advance of previous years. In the work of building church edifices and parsonages, we are making wonderful progress. We have been much over the territory of our Annual Conferences: the spirit of building and improving our houses of worship and homes for our pastors is far in advance of any past period of our history. There is scarcely a charge in this State that has not had an uplift within the past three years in these respects. This means permanency in our work. And it is the result of the real spiritual life of the

Church. Congregations do not put their money into the secular work of the Church in this manner where there is no life in the Church. These things are inspired by a deep faith interest in the success of Zion. Where the interest is there will the heart be also. And the heart of the Church is putting its life into the permanent establishment of Christianity in all of the given localities of Texas, and we most truly believe that following the spirit of material vitality that a great refreshing from the presence of the Lord will soon fall upon the Methodists of this commonwealth. And with our increase in the facilities for worship and for education we ought to now move forward and claim the population of this great State for Christ and his Church. We are prepared for a larger investment of the forces of the gospel than at any former time in our history. Therefore let us follow up our material prosperity with the force of revivals from one end of Texas to the other and then our increase will be in keeping with our present ability and opportunity.

Some weeks ago we announced that the Advocate would receive contributions for the Indian famine sufferers, but we made no special appeal. We simply wanted to open up a Methodist channel through which Methodist money could flow in its desire to reach these afflicted people of that far-off country. To date we have received and forwarded \$1722. This is quite a good showing under the circumstances, and it points to the fact that the human heart is still in the right place when it comes to helping the unfortunate.

Each prayer and conversation made in the soil out of which grow the virtues of charity, brotherly love and consistent living. Without these our religion is a thing of vanity. Faith links us on to God, prayer keeps us in touch with heaven, and conversation induces us to practice all of our spiritual experiences. The operation of these forces develops a high order of piety and the intrinsic elements of character. Where they exist in the heart and life you find noble manhood and exalted womanhood. Christian life thus wrought out needs no tongue or speech to proclaim its genuineness, for its influence and work tell of its daily existence.

Kind words carry helpfulness with them. They encourage the down-trodden, they inspire hope in the despairing heart and they hold our indulgence to the tired and the weary in the dusty way of life. But words of criticism and fault-finding wound and depress the spirit. They have teeth, and bite like a serpent; they have poison that inoculates the wounded spirit. They put barriers in the way of spiritual progress, and place burdens upon shoulders that are sore and swollen. It requires no effort to speak a kind word, and its effect is worth more than definitions can explain. Why, then, do we utter biting words and wound hearts often that are dear to us? "Be kindly affectioned one toward another" is an injunction that was born in heaven. It is laden with the perfumes of Paradise.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM CHINA.

Extracts from letters from Dr. W. H. Park, in charge of the Soochow Hospital.

June 26.—Just as I was retiring last night at 11:30, a noise of much talking and commotion was heard at the gate. At those unquietable times, we were usually in a moment, but as the noise soon abated we tried to go to sleep again. Again, just as I was about off, a knocking was heard at the front door. The first noise was occasioned by the visit of a Chinese Colonel with eight men to the hospital to see if the medical people there were doing their duty. The knocking was by a man who wanted me to go to see his sick child, and of course I had to go, sleep or no sleep, and it was 2 A. M. before I got back.

The General in charge of the five camps around Soochow called to-day, and just after he left we had another visit from our friends. They both assured me that we would have full protection here, but at the same time, I think, they wanted to hear that so many, especially of the women, were leaving.

June 27.—The officials call on me every evening, and they still seem to be in a state of confusion, and any we are able to do some of my friends among the general are doubtful. The Chinese and other officials go the rounds of the hospitals every night, one of them being an watchman off duty, and had been suddenly seized and beaten three times with a flat bamboo on the neck and arm. It seems the official has a cousin following him in his rounds with a riding chair and a bamboo stick, and if he catches a man off duty he calls out "Best." The runner shows the chair on the pavement and the official takes his seat, while other runners seize the culprit, and he is thrown on the pavement in front of the watchman and the "bamboo club" administered in the twinkling of an eye. The official who called this morning ordered a small guard to come up and stop near our settlement until further notice. We are in danger here every minute, but we know you are all praying for us, and trust in our Heavenly Father.

July 1.—The febrile patients are falling off some, but there are still quite a number of recoveries, and I am going right on with the building of the upper ward and the University compound next. Rumors are still flying around, and in fact are getting thicker, but nothing of any of the nights set for burning us all out, but nothing came of it. You may ask why, then, do I stay here? The hospital buildings are being up, surgical operations are being done, and there are a large number of patients in the hospital, besides the sick who are coming to me every day. I have out-called daily into the homes of my best citizens, and they all tell me I am perfectly safe here. If anything threatens me they promise to let me know, and they are in addition that if I go it will be the signal for a general stampede. What I can I do but stay on and trust in God for protection to us all?

A letter came in the afternoon from one of the centers of Soochow making a subscription of \$25 to the Soochow University, the cash accompanying the subscription. We had wonder that we should be able to do this.

July 16.—Mrs. Park, Rita and I are the only missionaries left in the city of Soochow. As a matter, it is true that the municipal council has ordered us all killed, but officials here refuse to obey, and they seem to be safe. Since we are here getting forth every effort to protect our place ever few hours of the day and night to see that the result are on duty and watching, we cannot but feel that they mean to keep their promise good. You need not feel anxious about us.

We are in danger, it is true, but duty calls us here for the present and we will stay until we believe it time to go.

The fine wall around the university compound is still going up, and the carpenters are putting on the roof of the new upper building. Pray for us. We leave ourselves in the hands of the good Lord.

Extracts from the latest communication from Dr. Young J. Allen.

There are but few specialists for the Manchus, and many feel that their cup is full and that their time has come to go. But for political reasons, if the Emperor be found alive (which is much doubted), it may be necessary to restore him and perpetuate the dynasty, as the Chinese would accept him and the liberal policy of reform he inaugurated. If he is dead, the difficulties of the allies on reaching Pekin will be a thousandfold greater. For who can then take his place? Who will be accepted? There is the rub, and partition will stare them in the

face, and possibly anarchy all over the country.

The Viceroy and Governors of the South—in fact, nearly all of China proper—have leagued together to protect the peace of their respective districts, and all have joined to co-operate with foreigners in the protection of foreign life and property. So we hope there will be no general disturbance in this region.

Our people (our own mission, male and female), except Dr. and Mrs. Park, have all come in, and I suppose they will come soon. You need not be uneasy. There will doubtless be local riots here and there among and by people who have no work left them, but efforts will be made to relieve the situation by providing some relief, so no great disturbance is apprehended.

There never was such a crisis in the country since the Tiapings. And I view it, terrible as it is, as the most hopeful sign for the future, provided the foreign powers rightly grasp the situation. They now have it once more in their power to dictate the policy of China and inaugurate such reforms as will secure its development and progress along the lines of western civilization.

I would insist on it, therefore, that our Church and mission are now called on more earnestly, urgently and emphatically to take hold of and press forward the cause of the gospel in every form and department of it. Now and in the future we shall need more than ever the enlarged equipment we are calling for, to-wit: the press and university imbued with the gospel spirit. These are the mightiest agencies for the overthrow of the powers of darkness in China.

Extract from recent letters from Dr. A. F. Parker:

Up to the present time we have been led to believe that there was not much if any probability of any disturbance in the Yangtze Valley. Evidence accumulates that the reactionary Manchus faction that are in control at Pekin have been assiduously preparing for the past two years to expel all foreigners from China and destroy all their works, root and branch, from off the land. Immense supplies of arms and ammunition, Krupp guns of large and small calibre, etc., have been secretly accumulated; forts have been built at all important points along the coast and up the river under foreign supervision; armies have been drilled and armed with Mauser rifles, and the Boxers have been secretly encouraged. In a word, every effort has been made that when the time came to strike the blow it might be an effectual one. But in the providence of God the outbreak has occurred before everything was ready.

Order is being maintained by the Governors and Viceroy south of the Yellow River, and we have good reason to believe that they will be able to maintain their position in opposition to the usurping Prince Tuan, whose orders they have expressed their determination to disobey. There seems to be accord between the foreign Consuls and the Governors and Viceroy of the Central Provinces, and also in the South, in regard to the protection of foreigners and the maintenance of order. Nearly all the missionaries from the interior stations have come to the coast. Many of the missionaries up the Yangtze River still remain at their homes and seem to be confident that the Chinese officials can and will protect them. There is no doubt whatever of their purpose to do so, and I believe they will succeed. We certainly have good reason to be thankful to the good Lord for inclining the hearts of these officials toward us, as otherwise our position, even here in Shanghai, would be by no means a safe one.

I have no doubt at all that the good Lord is going to do a wonderful work for China shortly, and that is why he is permitting the present fierce storm to blow over the land. Now is the time for the home Churches to be getting their men and money ready, for as soon as these difficulties are settled the country is going to be thrown open to mission work in a manner never seen before. The day of China's redemption draweth nigh.

THE FOUNDATION OF GOD STANDETH SURE.

The hour is one of crisis in the Orient. The smoke of battle and the noise of contending forces obscure the vision and confuse the understanding. It is well, in the midst of these conflicting elements, to be reminded that beneath our feet the foundation of God remaineth sure and that in advance of the Church the star of hope leads on to the peaceful but triumphant conquest of the world through the gospel of Jesus Christ. The following letter from Bishop Galloway, which rings out like the blast of a silver trumpet, has been received by the Secretaries of the Board of Missions. While not intended for publication, it is given to

the Church as a reminder that she should gird herself afresh for the battle.

My Dear Dr. Lambuth—For some weeks the conviction has been forcing itself upon me that now is our greatest missionary opportunity. Instead of discouragement, we have occasion for the highest joy and divinest hope. Old faiths and hoary superstitions are in the agony of death. The throes of a new birth are being felt. The truth has been doing its destructive work, and the day has dawned for planting and building. When the present troubles are allayed and order has been restored (which will speedily come), China will have been made fully ready for new conditions and a larger life. Her wide-open mind will show a generous and eager hospitality to the truth. Let us, then, get our recruits ready and hurry them to the front. I would have them go on to Japan and be ready to move upon the field at a moment's notice.

Now is the time to ring out a clear note of inspiring hope and certain victory. Oh, for the silver trumpet of our apostle Paul! In the midst of greatest discouragement, his clear vision rejoiced in an assured and speedy triumph. Lifting himself to the full, majestic height of his faith in a God mighty to save, he sounded out the jubilant words: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure."

The perils of our brethren in China have become the Church's opportunity. Doors will now stand wide open and invite our coming. We have everything to encourage—nothing to stay our efforts or dampen our zeal or arrest our forward movement.

The life of a missionary, always precious in the sight of God, is now as never before precious in the sight of the nation. But I sat down only to make a suggestion, not elaborate an argument. My idea is that every missionary at home ought to be advised to get ready at once to return, and those accepted for work should be in readiness for orders. Above all, we need a ringing appeal to the Church to give her faith for a great forward movement. Truly and fraternally,

C. B. GALLOWAY.

The Secretaries have exerted themselves to the utmost in preparation for this emergency. Three missionaries and their wives, members of the Japan Mission, will sail September 5 from San Francisco. The only members of the China Mission in this country are Dr. and Mrs. Ferris. They await orders from Bishop Wilson, who is in Japan. Others have been accepted, and will go to the front as soon as funds are forthcoming and the situation permits. Never in the history of our mission work has the Church been so under the necessity of proving her faith by a noble liberality.

A double challenge comes to her from the Orient. The finger of God, on the one hand, points to the door of opportunity in Japan, Korea and China; and, on the other hand, the generous gifts of the Chinese officials, literati and merchants continued even during the disturbances in the North, amounting to \$29,999 for the Soochow University, should serve as a stimulus to provide adequately for those institutions which have grown up in answer to our prayers. The China Mission has for half a century been the subject of our petitions. Our missionaries have "sown in tears, now they reap in joy." The increase in membership during the last three years exceeded the ingathering of the first twenty-five, while the growth of the native Church during the last decade has been greater than that of the forty years preceding. The field is white for harvest, and with the choicest young men in the ministry offering to go, our beloved Church will not fail to furnish means. Let us have offers for the support of individual missionaries, and a united effort throughout the connection to secure the regular missionary collections in full in every church.

WALTER R. LAMBUTH, Mission Rooms, Nashville, Tenn.

CONCEPTIONS OF GOD.

When our Savior was on earth, he asked the disciples the profoundly significant question, "What think ye of Christ?" (Matt. 22:42.) From that time until the present day that wonderful question has been stirring the hearts and engaging the deepest attention of the best men and women of the world, and it will continue to do so until the end of time. They must think about this matter, for this is a perennial question. It will not down. Wicked men may try, with all their powers, to stave it off, or by dissipation and debauchery, attempt to dispel it from their minds; but in vain. Ever and anon, the question forces itself upon the human mind, and there must be some solution of this stupendous problem, either favorably or adversely. Happy those who settle this question in the right way, and put their trust in Christ as the divine Son of God, and commit the keeping of their souls to him now and forever.

As men think of Christ, so will they

be in conduct and character. The blatant infidel, who denounces Christ as an impostor, will be sure to be a wicked, bad man. The humble, child-like Christian, who recognizes the glorious truth that "Christ is all and in all," and wholly trusts him, will be sweet-spirited, Christ-like and loving in disposition, amiable in character, and upright in life and conduct.

I wish to lay down just here this great, broad truth: that the attitude of the mind and heart towards Christ and God settles the question of moral character and life of the individual.

For this great reason, it is highly important that our conceptions of God should be clear and scriptural. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that creed affects character to a very great extent. The conceptions that men form of God have much to do with their lives and conduct.

The professed Atheist, who allies himself with the fool who cries out, "There is no God" (Ps. 14:1), will not hold himself amenable to a being whom he does not recognize, and will throw off all restraints and turn himself loose to commit any wickedness that his base passions prompt him to do, regardless of the consequences.

The Irrational Deist, acknowledging the existence of God, but denying the system of revealed religion, deludes himself with the vain thought that the light of nature and reason are sufficient for the human race, will live as he lists and commit any sin that he pleases, even wallowing in filth, licentiousness and lust, without any regard to the will of God or the solemn scenes of the final judgment day.

The misguided Universalist, who exalts his wisdom, goodness and mercy of God, at the expense of his justice and righteousness, will mislead both himself and his followers, and cause them to think that, because Christ died for all, all men will infallibly be saved, whether they are righteous or wicked, and thus do immense harm by his monstrous misconceptions of God.

The rigid, hyper Calvinist, borrowing his conceptions of God from the great Geneva theologian, who himself obtained his system from Augustine, of the fourth century, represents God as having elected from all eternity part of the human family to be saved and consigned all the rest to eternal torment, and thus, by misrepresenting the great, loving, merciful God of the Bible, does incalculable harm by that narrow, partial, God-dishonoring system of theology, that is rapidly fading away from the minds and hearts of the people of this enlightened age.

Once more: That erroneous system of teaching that has such a large following in the land, that sets forth the idea that God does not hold individual Christians responsible for the sins they commit after conversion, but imputes them all to Christ, and at the same time imputes the righteousness of Christ to believers, so that his righteousness covers up all their meanness, dishonesty and sin, is a gross misconception of the divine Being and of the plan of salvation, and leads to a very low type of morality, at least, among those who are uninformed and unstable.

I wish to speak now of the gross and ignorant conceptions of God that prevail to an alarming extent in heathen lands where the gospel is not preached. No one can study the various forms of religion that exist in Pagan lands—Buddhism, Brahminism, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintooism and others, without being shocked at their gross, crude conceptions of God.

In the various pantheons of the heathen, there are gods many and lords many, and they attribute to their deities the vilest of human passions and the basest appetites.

Speaking of the Phoenicians, Dr. Hardwick says:

"Belief in God, the Holy One, the personal Creator, was supplanted by luxurious forms of nature-worship, in which carnage alternated with licentiousness, and groans of abject terror with the frantic songs of revelry. In strict accord with human analogies, the godhead was now apprehended by them as male and female, and those special energies of nature were attributed to each that seemed to correspond most aptly to the functions of the different sexes. Baal was the male divinity—a personification of the active or generative power in nature, the giver and withhold of that life which circulates through all the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the ruler of their destinies. Ashtareth was the female divinity—a personification of the passive or maternal principle in nature, the Aphrodite of Semitic tribes, enkindling the desire of sensual gratification, and enlisting all the grosser passions of her votaries. The fundamental unity of both these powers was also represented in Phoenicia by transferring to the masculine divinity the attributes of the feminine, so as to produce another God, in whom the forms and properties of male and female are exhibited in mystic combination."—"Christ and Other Masters," pp. 69-70, by Charles Hardwick, A. M.

With such gross conceptions of God, how could the Phoenicians be otherwise than corrupt in their lives?

China, that country that is now giving the world so much trouble, is flooded with idolatry, and their gross conceptions of the Divine Being do not prevent them from hacking to pieces defenseless women, innocent children and godly ministers who are true to teach them to worship the only true and living God, who alone is able to save them from sin and death.

Dr. James S. Dennis, who has studied all these matters thoroughly, and who is high authority, says:

"We have said that the influence of a religion upon the individual and social life depends, not only upon the power of its ascendancy over the conscience, but upon the character of the object it presents for worship and the subject-matter of its teaching. If it is conceded that there is but one living and true God, who is alone worthy of adoration and faith, and whose moral precepts provide the only safe and helpful guidance to the soul, it follows that if, in place of this supreme and holy personal Creator as the spiritual center of religious faith, we have impersonal abstractions, perhaps vaguely personified, or pantheistic theories, or imaginary pantheons, or an environment of deities or fetiches, we have lost touch with a supreme, divine Personality. If we have nature-worship, idolatry, or some gross form of sensualism; if we have mere philosophical dogma, or an ethical code, however elaborate and severe, or pagan mysticism, however ecstatic, or rationalism, however pretentious and dogmatic, or mere humanitarianism, as the sum of religious duty, we are bound to have a moral impression which is worth to society just what the spiritual dignity of its central truth amounts to, and nothing more. We can not vitalize the moral nature through a religious system which is itself without living spiritual forces. The subject-matter of religious teaching is also a test of its social value. If, in place of the sweet, pure morality and the spiritual discipline of Christianity, we have crude philosophical formulae, or error posing as truth, or lay ethical principles, or compromises with the flesh, or external formalism, or sacerdotal pretensions, the result is depressing just in proportion to the degeneracy of the religious standards upheld and practiced. Thus, if a religion presents ideals of character in its gods which are degrading; if its worship is compromising to true manhood and womanhood; if the creature is excited to a dignity which belongs to the Creator; if religion is made a matter of forms and ceremonies, of feasts, fasts, festivals and pilgrimages; if it fosters asceticism, mendicancy, monasticism, self-torture or vain display; if it nourishes fanatical pride and intolerance, or sanctions persecution, cruelty and moral defilement; if it gives scope to sins of the flesh and severs morality from piety; if it regards a religious profession as valuable simply in proportion to the material advantages and immunities it brings; if it fails to regard humanitarian service as a part of religious duty, or in other ways lowers the scope and efficiency of its spiritual mission, then to that extent it is apt to fail as an uplifting force in society."—"Christian Missions and Social Progress," vol. 1, pp. 299, 301, by Dr. Dennis.

Now, that imperfect and ignorant conceptions of the nature of God to produce some of the results above indicated by Dr. Dennis, no one can doubt who has intelligently studied the comparative religions of the world, or looked closely into the many heretical doctrines that have been taught by some of the denominations that exist to-day.

It is precisely because these things are so true that we insist upon having proper conceptions of God, and of his infallible Word.

Nothing is truer than the fact that men partake of the nature of the Being or beings that they worship. The vices or virtues they attribute to their deities will be embodied and practiced by them. Of the false gods that men worship the Bible says: "They that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them. Ps. 135:18. See also Isaiah 46:1-7; Jer. 10:1-14, and other parallel passages.

The truth of the foregoing is painfully demonstrated in all heathen lands, and herein is one of the strongest arguments in favor of foreign missions. Men who are utterly in the darkness and superstition of heathenism must be taught the knowledge of the true God.

Speaking of Buddhism, Dr. Dennis says:

"Its manifest weakness is in its failure to establish and enforce moral obligation, and if it fails here, so far as the individual is concerned, it must fail also in the realm of social responsibility. Its conception of God, if indeed any definite conception can be recognized, is at best vaguely impersonal. When you search for a personal

deity, he is not to be found in Mission, p. 381.

In conclusion, dear brethren, let us all study in the holy character of our great God of the Bible, and to get closer to him and more of his divine nature may be better able to stand the leaders of the people them clear, just, scriptural of the God of love, whom we "O the depth of the riches wisdom and knowledge of God pour a flood of light in and give us all larger himself and a sweeter this unspendable love!"

W. W. H.

CONFERENCE DIVISION—LINE.

It is not my purpose to rene one who may differ with me to the division of our conf is well known that I have interested on the subject for fourteen years, and was someone brethren to withhold from division at our ann at Waco in November, 18 propose division on the follo

Begin at the northwest Tarrant County; thence west line of Tarrant to the corner of Parker Co.; thence with the north line of P. Pinto, Eastland, Callahan, lan, Mitchell, Howard, Mart and Andrews to the south of New Mexico; thence north State line to the northwest the State; thence east with line to the northeast corner County; thence south with of Greer and Wilbarger Co west line of the North Te ence; thence with said l place of beginning. Thi contains seventy-one count districts. Four districts p sliding elders \$1212, avera to presiding elder; seven tord charges that pay to p \$55, an average of \$294.50; sions, to which there is no prition of \$2500 missons amount paid by these c charges for missions last paid for all purposes \$73.62 a splendid showing. Char Vernon Districts paid per year \$2.98, while Waco an paid \$4.21 per member. T ference would contain 18,95 leaving in the old conf according to the minutes.

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delity, he is not to be found."—Chris- tian Missions, p. 281. In conclusion, dear brethren of the ministry, let us all study more closely the holy character or nature of the great God of the Bible, and endeavor to get closer to him and assimilate more of his divine nature, that we may be better able to stand forth as the leaders of the people, and give them clear, just, scriptural conceptions of the God of love, whom we worship. "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" May God pour a flood of light into our souls, and give us all larger knowledge of himself and a sweeter experience of this unspeakable love! W. W. HORNER.

CONFERENCE DIVISION—LINE AND NAME.

It is not my purpose to reply to any one who may differ with me in regard to the division of our conference. It is well known that I have been deeply interested on the subject for the past fourteen years, and was persuaded by some brethren to withhold a resolution on division at our annual session at Waco in November, 1892. I now propose division on the following line: Begin at the northwest corner of Tarrant County; thence south with west line of Tarrant to the southeast corner of Parker County; thence west with the south line of Parker, Palo Pinto, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Midland and Andrews to the southeast corner of New Mexico; thence north with the State line to the northwest corner of the State; thence east with the State line to the northeast corner of Groer County; thence south with east line of Groer and Wilbarger Counties to the west line of the North Texas Conference; thence with said line to the place of beginning. This territory contains seventy-one counties and four districts. Four districts pay to presiding elders \$212, average of \$1678 to presiding elder; seventy-five pastoral charges that pay to pastors \$29,555, an average of \$264.50; thirty mis- sions, to which there is now an appropriation of \$2500 missionary money; amount paid by these seventy-five charges for missions last year, \$4127; paid for all purposes \$73,655, which is a splendid showing. Clarendon and Vernon Districts paid per capita last year \$5.98, while Waco and Corsicana paid \$4.31 per member. The new conference would contain 18,950 members, leaving in the old conference 48,117, according to the minutes of 1899.

As to the name, let it be the Panhandle or Clarendon Conference. Nothing in a name. Both conferences would receive all necessary attention from our connectional men. It is a reflection upon their standing and duty to suppose for a moment that they only go where the "pot boils the strongest." The Northwest is noted for the liberality of the people, and will no doubt soon raise all the domestic mission money necessary. The old conference could assume the greater part of the foreign assessment for a few years. I would oppose any line south of the one above suggested. The West is growing, and no country with such vast bodies of rich land will long remain unsettled. The old conference will need the twenty-three counties that it would embrace if the line above described is adopted. I oppose slicing or giving territory to other conferences. We have already given enough, and now to surrender our best-paying and most densely populated charges is too much to be asked for by our sister conferences, and yet they are insatiate and want more. If all reports be true, we have many strong young men who would be greatly aided by division, as they would then be given work on important committees and feel more fully identified with the work and interests of the Church. As it now is, many members go up to our annual convocations, with nothing to do but to look on for a few days. From Channing to Georgetown the distance must be 200 miles. If the pastor pays full fare, it will cost him about one-third of his entire salary to make the journey.

The entertainment of the conference is becoming a burden, and sometimes the preacher's wife is reminded that her presence is not needed on such occasions. With the members, lay and clerical, and those on trial and others who attend for orders, Georgetown will be overwhelmed next November.

I indorse Bro. Hall's views in the Advocate of August 23, and consider his article a perfect answer to Bros. Barends and Campbell. I feel sure a strong majority of the members of the conference will vote for division at our approaching session. I write this at the request of many of the most prominent members of the Northwest Texas Conference. I have no ax to grind. My work is done, and my only desire is to do and say the right thing. The expense of moving from one extreme in the south to one in the northwest is great, and this occurs annually. If the division is accomplished, it will be an inspiration to the preachers of

each conference to do everything in their power to further the cause of Christianity, knowing that they are permanently identified with that part of the State and will not be changed to an extreme point to make room for another. With more than two hundred pastors to station, it is impossible to do the best thing for the work at large, and for the pastors in particular, in the brief time of our hurried conference sessions.

Presiding elders may go to conference with their plans all judiciously made to fill their respective districts wisely, but ten or twelve others may and often do interfere and dissipate their plans, and often this occurs an hour before the final adjournment. I have often witnessed some strange and injurious changes made, with not time to correct them, and disappointment and failure was the result for twelve months. With all the facts before me, and a careful consideration of them for more than fourteen years, I firmly believe it is now time to divide, for the good of the membership of both sections, for development of the West, and for the glory of God. We will be soon forced to divide or else submit to the "slicing" process again, which is not agreeable. The good brother who states that the General Conference will not allow us invaded territory to our wishes forgets the fight between the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences at St. Louis in 1890, and how Virginia witnessed a part of her territory added to North Carolina, after a spirited resistance and earnest protest made by her ablest representatives.

We are too large a body to do the best possible work, and it now remains for us to agree on a line and have the next General Conference to confirm the same, or else let the Texas and West Texas Conferences come in and take possession of two of our best districts, if not more, leaving us with a large mission field, with decreased means to care for the same. And then, after ten years or less, division will come any way. Therefore, my brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference, I would urge you to vote for division now, while you have the opportunity, and in so doing I feel sure you will advance the cause of Methodism and render the best aid to yourselves while you remain in active work. A conference 200 by 500 miles is too much territory. The cost to move and attend the conference sessions is too heavy. Save some of these amounts by division.

Already five railroads penetrate the proposed conference, and another from Coleman to Haskell has recently obtained right of way. Therefore, with these facilities for travel, with the extensions that are soon to be made, the objection to division on this ground is only imaginary.

E. L. ARMSTRONG.

"LAID ON THE TABLE."

Such was the fate of the resolution offered to divide the conference at Weatherford in 1897. The attendance at the recent Vernon District Conference was small, yet it was large enough to "resolute" on division. The Clarendon District refused to "resolute." The Weatherford District passed resolutions against division; and I am reliably informed that every preacher in the Abilene District, save one, is opposed to division. Many of my lay brethren, in the four districts named, are opposed to division, and I entertain no doubt whatever that the large majority of the members of the Northwest Texas Conference are against division. But if a resolution should be tabled in 1897, why should not a like resolution be tabled now? Let us compare statistics. The districts most affected by the proposed change of boundaries are Abilene, Weatherford, Vernon and Clarendon. In these four districts the record shows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1899, 1900, Increase. Rows include Members, Revenue, Value churches and parsonages, Salaries, etc.

In these four districts, embracing seventy-three appointments, there are only three that pay as much as a \$1200 salary. Exclusive of these and the presiding elders' salaries, there are only fifteen remaining that pay as much as \$600. There are seventy-one counties in these four districts. The last census gives a population of 117,622. Of this number 13,943 live in three towns, that pay the \$1200 salaries. The fifteen charges paying \$600 salaries have a population of 17,194. This leaves a balance of 85,285 in the seventy-one counties. One English corporation owns 3,000,000 acres of land in one body, used as a cattle ranch. Hundreds of other ranches containing from 5000 to 100,000 acres each are located in this territory, the owners of these ranches in many instances living in Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, England or

Scotland. While the membership of the Church has increased 1222 in this territory since 1887, the salaries have decreased \$2976.71. The Mission Board appropriated \$4200 last year, when only \$2174 was appropriated to the four districts in 1897. This, too, with an increased membership of 1222. With this statement of the facts, if the conference thought it unwise to divide in 1897, is it not equally so now? When Vernon District, that paid for domestic missions last year \$311 and received \$756 and for Church extension \$181 and received in return \$410, offers the resolution to divide the cow ranches from the cotton, the black land from the grass, the handle from the pan, let some good brother make the following motion: "Bishop, I move the resolution be laid on the table." The conference will do the rest.

E. T. MURCHISON, Vernon, Texas.

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Its Policy is Both Wise and Scriptural. In writing these articles it is not my desire to disparage either the doctrine or polity of other denominations, except so far as truth and honesty may demand the presentation of truth and the exposition of error.

Personally, I do not believe that any specific form of Church government, with specific Bible names, is essential to the formation, establishment and continuance of any Church of Christ, if the spirit of Christ and his apostles be carried out.

THE LAW OF EXPEDIENCY.

In Old Testament times, when the people were under a theocracy, God left many things to be regulated by "the law of expediency"—such as leaving the people free as to the style of house they should live in, their implements of agriculture, and weapons of war. "Yes," says a Church bigot, "but when it came to Church matters, it was quite different." True; yet in Church matters "the law of expediency" obtained. To wit: David eating the shew bread, which was lawful but for the priest (Matt. 12:1-5); the disciples pluck the ears of corn, the order of service by the priest, were all regulated by "the law of expediency" (see 1 Chron. 23:24 and 24th chapter, where their courses and labor were regulated by casting lots or votes, and this continued until John was born; see Luke 1:15).

Mr. A. Campbell, in his "Christian System," page 99, has a chapter devoted to "The Law of Expediency." On page 91, section 4, we have the following words: "Still there are many things left to the law of expediency concerning which no precepts are found in the apostolic writings. . . . but in other matters that may be called the circumstances of the gospel and of the Church of Christ, the people of God are left to their own discretion, and to the facilities and exigencies of society." In section 5 he says: "Many things, indeed, that are of vital importance to the well-being and prosperity of the kingdom of Christ are left to the law of expediency." On page 92, sections 7 and 8, he says: "There is no special law for taking the sapper or performing marriage." Page 93, section 10: "Now the law of expediency is the law of adopting the best present means of attaining any given end. But this is a matter which the wisdom and good sense of individuals and communities decide." Thus far we are with that great erudit on expediency, and, better still, with Christ and his apostles.

But does any other Church than the Methodist and Campbellite Church believe that God has left anything in his Church to the law of expediency? We shall see. Mr. Armitage, a Baptist historian, says on page 653, speaking of Roger Williams and the other eleven: "In the baptism of these twelve we find a case of peculiar necessity, such

as that in which the validity of lay baptism has never been denied." Benedict, another Baptist historian, speaks more clearly on this matter. In speaking of the first Baptist Church in America, on page 450, he says: "As the whole company in their estimation were unbaptized, and they knew of no administrator in any of the infant settlements to whom they could apply, they with much propriety hit on the following expedient: Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, by the suffrage of the little company was appointed to baptize Mr. Williams, who in return baptized Mr. Holliman and the other ten. Any company of Christians may begin a Church in gospel order, by their mutual agreement, without any reference to any other body, and this Church has power to appoint any one of their number, whether minister or layman, to com-

mence anew the administration of gospel institutions." And so we might quote many other authors from as many Churches, on the law of expediency, but these will suffice, with a quotation from an author as well as all needful. 1 Pet. 2:13-17: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto Governors, as sent by him for the punishment of evil-doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God that with well-doing we may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men as free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God."

Now if the Campbellites, Baptists and other people leave, by the law of expediency, a right to start a Church, and claim the right for it to be recognized as such, and as Benedict says, "Any company of Christians may begin a Church in gospel order," we Methodists are not alone nor out of order, neither beyond the law of expediency, when Mr. Wesley and the Holy Club bound themselves in a holy band, which afterward grew into small societies, and then into the prolific and powerful Church of Methodism, with her seven millions of communicants and twenty-five millions of adherents.

Her labors and fruits, with God's blessings upon her, prove the expediency of her birth. Yet we have not taken to ourselves the arrogant assumption nor the high-sounding title of "The Church," and God forbid we should. We are contented to be a part of God's army, moving on the world by its conquest to Christ through his appointed means: Love to God and our fellow-man, with peace and good will to all.

All preceding denominations, as well as succeeding ones, have been organized on the law of expediency. Christ said he would send the Holy Ghost on the law of expediency. See Joh. 16:7.

So, unless the Methodists are prepared to relinquish their privileges and immunities, "The Law of Expediency" establishes our right to live.

C. L. BALLARD, Comanche, Texas.

NOTES FROM THE BROWNWOOD DISTRICT.

Two things have kept us from writing much this year—the one that we were busy with our job, the other that we did not have anything to say. But this Monday morning, feeling "some the worse for the wear," having gone through five services yesterday, and those preceded by two camp-meetings, we felt more disposed to write to the paper than the construction of something suitable to say to the congregation next Sunday. Trying to keep up your energy and your work these August-times—with revivals and Twentieth Century rallies on the side, and that, too, without an hour's vacation to raminate along murmuring streams or ramble over cool mountains, is a thing which sounds the depths of one's physical powers. A preacher would have a nice, easy time if it were not for what the old farmer mentioned in connection with his task, which he said "somewhat jarred its felicity"—the work. Brains can be used to very good advantage by a minister, but there are three months in the year—viz., June, July and August—when he needs a constitution that can stand any rub.

We are succeeding out here. The splendors of Church industry are humming all over the district. There is an exuber in the air, a beauty in the farms, and a bigness in those prairies out in the West which make failure almost impossible to a man. Somebody out in the Panhandle may laugh at my claiming to be our West, but this is away out West to a man from the hills of East Texas.

The greatness of the Twentieth Century Movement has struck us along-side, and its claims are being pushed. About \$2000 raised to date in the district, and the other \$1200 and more is forthcoming. Nearly all our charges have been blessed with gracious revivals. We have had 750 conversions, and have several more revivals yet to hold in the district. We hope to pass the thousand mark. The District Conference passed a resolution looking to raising all the assessments of the district in full, which has been presented to and ratified by the Quarterly Conferences; and with our present prosperity we have strong hopes of carrying out the desire expressed in the resolution. All salaries and assessments in full will be quite a record. Commanding the fort out here, we have a strong presiding elder, to whom a great deal of our success is due. A strong man, in touch with the people, his preachers love him, and a prodigious worker, things in this district have moved up greatly under his four years' administration. The shades of this conference year are wrapping themselves about us; the grim ghosts of unimproved opportunities and hours are crying in our ears. Soon we shall submit our reports of the year to the conference and to eternity. We shall



Grand Old Man

Some may seem to be old men. They walk about. They even fight. They laugh and cry. They are men of letters. They are men who have kept themselves in good physical condition. They are men who have lived long. They are men who have lived well. They are men who have lived happily. They are men who have lived with a purpose. They are men who have lived with a mission. They are men who have lived with a hope. They are men who have lived with a love. They are men who have lived with a faith. They are men who have lived with a courage. They are men who have lived with a strength. They are men who have lived with a wisdom. They are men who have lived with a grace. They are men who have lived with a glory. They are men who have lived with a triumph. They are men who have lived with a victory. They are men who have lived with a conquest. They are men who have lived with a dominion. They are men who have lived with a kingdom. They are men who have lived with a reign. 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Secular News Items.

The following graphic account of the awful calamity which befell Galveston last Saturday night is taken from a Daily News correspondent.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well-known Galveston newspaper man, who reached Houston early this morning after a terrific experience, dictated the following account of the great disaster.

One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably 10,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the Mayor and citizens committee to get in touch with outside world and spread for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires, as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico, being wrecked. When I left Galveston, shortly before noon yesterday, the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work of such a period of disaster.

The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrific that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show a wind velocity of eighty-four miles an hour, and the wind measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the Gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the Gulf. While the storm in the Gulf and water upon the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the waves from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, back or where the wind was rising constantly and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. It lacerated the waters of the bay and their net and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas company's factory left the city in darkness.

Up on the streets was to count death. The wind was then at cyclonic force, and the waves were pouring in, telegraph poles and wires were falling and the noise of the winds and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme.

The wind and the waters rose steadily from dark until 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

During all that time the 40,000 people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four or five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet.

To save a home was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage.

Such a night of agony was possibly never created by people in modern times.

Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1 1/2 a. m. Within twenty minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood water. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southwest. Very few of our buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry home in the city.

When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, on Tremont street I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

The whole of the beach front for three blocks in from the Gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation. The dwellings, the pavilions, the great bathing establishments, Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the violence of the tempest.

The first hurried glance over the city showed that some of the largest structures, supposed to be most substantially built, suffered the greatest. The Orphan Home, Twenty-first and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins had not been ascertained when I left.

The Old Women's Home, on Rosenberg Avenue, collapsed. The Rosenberg School-house is a mass of wreckage. The Bull High School is but an empty shell, cracked and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

At the feet nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters, which afforded them no protection against the tempest or the flood. No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan

Asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile. The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of the great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks and their stocks are damaged by water.

The life-saving crew at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay fourteen miles to Texas City. I saw Capt. Haines yesterday, and he told me that his wife and one of the crew were drowned.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 11.—A reporter to-night telephoned in from La Porte the story of the robbery and mutilation of the dead and the death of the offenders.

Human cultures, like the buzzards and the carrion crows, were holding on grimly over the dead. The majority of these human hyenas were negroes, but there were also whites who took part in the desecration of the dead. Some of them were cultures and some had been allowed to go over from the mainland under the guise of relief work.

Not only did they rob the dead, but they mutilated bodies in order to secure their ghastly booty. A party of ten negroes were returning from a looting expedition. They had stripped corpses of all valuables, and the pockets of some of the looters were fairly bulging out with fingers of the dead which had been cut off because they were so swollen the rings could not be removed.

Increased at this desecration and mutilation of the dead the looters were shot down, and it was determined that all found in the act of robbing the dead shall be summarily shot.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 11.—Dr. I. M. Cline, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, lived on the south side of Avenue Q, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, in a strongly built frame house. It stood until houses all around it had gone down, and at last it had to give under the pressure of the wind and waves and other houses that were "trodden against it, and with it about forty people went down, two-thirds of whom were drowned, among the number his wife. The first floor was elevated above the high water mark of 1875, and Dr. Cline thought he was safe there. He left his office, and went to his home and family early in the afternoon. The office telephone had been in use nearly all the morning, giving warning to the people who called up from exposed points along the beach to ask about the outlook. One man was posted at the telephone nearly every minute of the time, and to each inquiry the answer was sent over the wire, "The worst is not over yet."

Barometer readings of this tropical terror had not been taken since it left Havana and Key West, for the reason that it was traveling across the Gulf, and after barometer readings could have been taken nearer Galveston and reported here communication was shut off, but the Weather Bureau knew the worst was not over, and so perhaps thousands along the beach had warning and sought safety in the center of the island before the storm broke here in its fury. This partly accounts for so many people who lived right on the beach, whole families in instances, being saved people who lost everything but who saved their lives, while others who lived in stronger buildings nearer in, some of whom had passed through the 1875 and other storms, thought of course they could weather it, and thus were lost. When the waters rushed into Dr. Cline's home and began to rise rapidly he realized his peril, but it was then too late to escape. His brother, also of the Weather Bureau, Mr. Joe Cline, came to his rescue to help save the family or perish with them. Standing on his brother's front porch Mr. Cline motioned to the neighbors on the opposite side of the street to go north, meaning to get out, for no voice could be heard across the street in the teeth of that terrible north-easter.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 11.—To the Associated Press, Memphis: A conservative estimate of the loss of life is not more than 2900 persons. At least 2000 families are shelterless and wholly destitute. The entire remainder of the population suffers, in a greater or less degree. Not a single church, school or charitable institution, of which Galveston had so many, is left intact. Not a building escaped damage, and half of the whole number are entirely obliterated. There is immediate need for food, clothing and household goods of all kinds. If neighboring cities will open asylums for women and children the situation will be greatly relieved. Coast cities should send us water as well as provisions. Supplies should include kerosene oil, gasoline and candles.

W. C. JONES, Mayor.

M. LASKER, President Island City Savings Bank.

J. D. SKINNER, Cotton Exchange.

C. H. McMASTER, for Chamber of Commerce.

R. G. LOWE, Manager Galveston News.

CLARENCE OUSLEY, Manager Galveston Tribune.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for the immediate shipment to Galveston of 845 tents and 50,000 rations. These stores and supplies are divided between St. Louis and San Antonio, and probably will be delivered to-night or to-morrow. This represents about all such supplies as the Government has on hand at the places, but it is stated at the department that the order could be duplicated in a day.

Mr. D. R. Clarkson, of Galveston, gives the following description of Galveston, which, when read, will give some idea of the loss entailed by the storm:

Galveston is situated on an island extending east and west for twenty-seven miles, and seven miles in its greatest width north and south. No city could be in greater danger with such a horrid visitation as has now come to Galveston. In no part of the city with its 68,000 population is it more than six feet above the sea level. The flat condition not only points to the desperation of the people at such a time as this, but their danger may be considered emphasized when it is known that exactly where the city is built the island is only one and one-quarter miles wide.

On the bay, or north side of the city, is the commercial section with wharves stretching along for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage-houses. In that portion of Galveston there are three elevators, one of 500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000 and the third of 150,000. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, the latter nearly two miles in length.

In 1875 the entire east end of the city was swept away by the tidal wave that followed a terrific storm that swept the Gulf Coast for 3 full days. Then the eastern end, on which building stood, was literally torn away. It is on the south side of the city, beginning within fifty yards of the median Gulf tide that the wealthy resident portion is located, and which was the first part of Galveston to be struck by the full force of the recent storm and flood. All the eastern end of the city must certainly be washed away and in this quarter between Broadway and I Street some of the handsomest and most expensive residences are located. There was located there one home which alone cost the owner over \$1,000,000. Most of the residences are frame, but there are many of stone and brick.

In the extreme eastern end of the city there are many of what we call raised cottages. They are built on piling and stand from eight to ten feet from the ground as a precaution against floods, it being possible for the water to sweep under them.

The only protection that has ever been provided for the gulf side of the city is two stone breakwaters, but many times with ordinary storms coming in from the Gulf the high tide water has been buried over the low stone walls right to the very doors of the residences.

Even Virginia Point, six miles from Galveston, in ordinary conditions of the atmosphere the city can be plainly seen. If it is true that Galveston can not be seen from the Point, the condition of the people in the city must be indescribable horror.

Governor Sayers issued the following:

To the Honorable, the County Judges and Mayors of the Several Counties and of the Several Cities and Towns of Texas:

In consequence of the severe storm of yesterday and the day before the loss of life and property at the City of Galveston has been appalling. The people there are in great distress, and relief must be immediately had. I have therefore to urgently request you to immediately call upon your people for contributions of money, clothing and food. Action should be prompt. All supplies of food and clothing should be shipped to the mayor of Houston, Texas, who will see that it is promptly forwarded to the proper committee for distribution. All contributions of money should be sent to me, which I will transmit as soon as received.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.

Mr. Mackintosh said the reports in The Post were correct, except that the estimate of the loss of life was too low. To The Post reporter Mr. Mackintosh said:

You cannot imagine what scenes of death, desolation and ruin we have passed through the hurricane witnessed. No one could describe the awfulness of the situation. The town is virtually in ruins and at least 2900 lives have been lost. To-day, while standing on the dock I counted nine bodies floating within the space of less than half an hour, and on the way up we passed eight or ten more. In one building there are 290 bodies. It is something that staggers the compre-

hension. All through the city are dead animals which are decaying. Pinned under the wreckage of ruined buildings are hundreds of dead people to say nothing of those who have been washed out to sea. So far nothing has been done toward the burial of all these dead, but some action must soon be taken or the city will become a charnel house.

For five blocks back from and paralleling the beach there is not a vestige of a house left and on the Sixth Street wreckage is piled to a depth of thirty or forty feet. Numbers of dead are evidently under this debris. I estimate that at least one-third of the residences are completely wrecked, and not a house but that suffered more or less. Big brick buildings collapsed completely, several are flat on the ground.

In 1896 North America raised seventy million barrels of apples, and that is the banner year; but it is now predicted that this year's crop will exceed eighty million barrels, and may reach one hundred million.

Solicited by many leading citizens of Honduras, Rev. Dr. Jencks has engaged a faculty of teachers, provided himself with instruments, apparatus and supplies, and sailed to open an American college for girls at Santa Cruz de Yojon, Honduras.

Spain's Consuls in Cuba have officially reported that the Spanish population there has refused almost en masse to accept American citizenship, and that 68,311 home-holders have inscribed their names in the registers kept for that purpose in the consular offices.

A deputation of four hundred German subjects complained to the German Foreign Office that they were not only hurried out of the Transvaal by the British authorities, but that they were cruelly treated, robbed of their property, and landed penniless in Flushing. They claim large damages.

Judge Cantrell, of the Kentucky court which tried Powers and convicted him of conspiring in the death of Goebel, has overruled his application for a new trial and pronounced his sentence of life-time imprisonment. The case was appealed, and will now go to the higher courts for final action. In the meantime, Powers languishes in jail.

The largest order ever given for beef in this country was placed in Chicago recently, when the Russian Government contracted for 6,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, to feed its troops in China. The cattle will be shipped from San Francisco and other Pacific ports as soon as possible, and will be delivered at Fort Arthur and New Chang.

The annexation of the South African Republic by the British Government is accepted as proof that the war is practically ended. However, quite a number of the Boers, under competent leaders, are still skulking about, evading the English Army and giving trouble more or less, but it is only a question of a short time when peace will get in its work and the war be a thing of the past.

Says the Houston Post anent irresponsible physicians: "The resignation of the local Board of Medical Examiners for the Eleventh Judicial District will serve to again call attention to the need of legislative action to protect the public against quack doctors operating under bogus diplomas. It would be highly interesting to know how many people have been slaughtered by these rascals and incompetents in Texas in the past few years."

In the public schools which have been established in Porto Rico, Roman Catholic priests and nuns, all attired in their appropriate ecclesiastical garb, are acting as teachers. We are told that our public funds are being used to keep up this travesty on free schools. It is not surprising if these statements are all true—Rome is always ready to pay her servants out of the common treasury, not in the least despising Protestant money.

Rev. Henry Richards, one of the veteran missionaries in the Congo country, says that when an extra heavy tax was imposed on foreign spirits imported into West Africa, the region recently purchased by the English Government from the Royal Niger Company, the traders complained that these heavy duties interfered with the trade. The Colonial Secretary replied that "it

was the intention of the government to discourage the drink traffic, as it ultimately destroyed all trade by destroying the population." This, coming from so high an official of the British Government as Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, is significant. It is to be commended to our own government, whose colonial policy, as illustrated in the Philippines, seems to be, not "to discourage the drink traffic," but to encourage it.

The new steamer Deutschland broke all records but one on a former trip to New York, and on her way to that port last week she eclipsed all previous records. She made the fastest time across the Atlantic before, but she has now to her credit the largest day's run ever made—584 knots.

Last year Mr. W. E. Curtiss mentioned in a report of an interview with Prof. Howard, of the Agricultural Department of our government, that mosquitoes could be destroyed by applying crude petroleum oil to the water of stagnant pools where the mosquitoes deposit their eggs. The life of a mosquito is short, but is long enough to make it possible for it to deposit three or four hundred eggs, every one of which is fertile, but the oil, which readily floats on the surface of the water, the water being the home of the eggs, is said to be sure death to them. Mr. Curtiss now reports that in some communities, even in New Jersey, where the mosquito pest has made life almost unendurable, the experiment has so far removed this pest as to make the presence of a mosquito almost unknown. If it is true that the mosquito communicates disease, this experiment will have a double value.

Can You Tell Why

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

DEDICATION.

Our presiding elder, Bro. Hotchkiss, will dedicate our church at El Campo on the fifth Sunday in this month. All former pastors are invited to be present.

E. L. INGRAM, P. C.

Cheatham's Laxative "Chill" Tonic, not a hastily gotten up to fill a "long felt want," but the result of fifteen years' careful research and experiment. It will do all we claim, viz: Cure chills and fever of malarial character, of all varieties. A trial under guarantee is all we ask. Price 25c.

MARRIAGES.

Martha Thornton.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Chatfield, Texas, September 2, 1899, Mr. C. M. McNeil and Miss Lela B. Thornton, Rev. W. H. Crawford officiating.

Cobb-Dunn.—In the home of Dr. Hall, New York, Texas, Monday at 4:30 p. m., September 3, 1899, Mr. Wiley Cobb and Mrs. Nancy Dunn, Dr. Hall officiating.

Stanton-Walker.—At the Beulah Hotel, in Montague, Texas, on September 1, 1899, Mr. J. H. Stanton and Miss Kate Walker, Rev. A. H. Webb officiating.

Martin-Glover.—In the Methodist Church at Brier, Texas, August 26, 1899, Mr. J. M. Martin and Miss Minnie Glover, Rev. Frank M. Sherwood officiating.

Watkins-Burke.—In the Methodist Church at Brier, Texas, August 28, 1899, Mr. W. C. Watkins and Miss Daisy Burke, Rev. Frank M. Sherwood officiating.

A CHAUTAUQUA ORGANIZED.

Thursday morning a committee of school teachers and railroad men met in the Texas and Pacific general passenger office in Dallas and organized a Chautauqua Association for Chautauqui, N. M.

The members of the association, as far as organized, with the officers elected, are as follows: Captain E. F. Comery, superintendent of the Galveston city schools, and President of the State Teachers' Association, President; A. S. Craig, general manager of the El Paso and Northern Railroad, Secretary; P. W. Horn, superintendent of the Sherman city schools, Assistant Secretary; G. P. Dattam, superintendent of the El Paso city schools; H. B. Condon, superintendent of the Mckinney city schools, and T. G. Harris, superintendent of the city schools of Austin.

E. P. Turner, general passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, was present, and assured the association that he is in hearty accord with their enterprise, and that he will do all he can to help it along.

The association proposes to organize and conduct at Chautauqui next summer a regular summer school principally for Texas and New Mexico teachers. In addition to this they say they will have the best of attractive attractions in the way of lectures, music and entertainers in general.

Among the plans contemplated by the organization are the erection of a new depot on the Chautauqua grounds, the erection and equipment of an auditorium and school building, the extension of system of waterworks and the publication of a Chautauqua Journal. The association adjourned at noon to-day to meet in Dallas again September 25.—Dallas News.

Notes From the

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE

BURKEVILLE CIRCUIT

M. I. Brown: I closed our best meetings last night I seen in a long time. The good many happy conversations, with four accessions to Church, and we think of Every meeting we have had been remarkably good, more to hold.

EMORY CHURCH

G. M. Fletcher, Sept. 5 Quarterly Conference session with our protracted Wootley. This session successful. This was a unit with Methodists and Baptists the Baptist past good man, an earnest, faithful. We all worked in perfect harmony. The Lord sent many refreshers. Our beloved, president J. T. Smith, was on hand four most excellent sermons, light of all the people. Re: meeting: Conversations, 25; our Church by ritual and by letter; 3; additions, Church 3. We had received: By ritual and baptism, 8. Have had forty-sions. One more meeting.

BURKE

J. D. Burke, Sept. 9: A some good meetings on this some not so good. We out at some of our meetings is a great deal of sickness bounds of Homer Circuit, a root of the year. So on been hindered very much. A sequence of rain and sickness port shows to date seven sions and accessions to. With two meetings to hold baptized eight adults and ten. Our collections are par. The crops are very more than half a crop of cotton, though a full crop of fever, small-pox and measles great many deaths. So far been a trying year on this the Lord has been with us and encourage him in his master.

GILMER

L. H. McGee, Sept. 8 meeting at Gilwood. L. Bros. R. L. Steelman and were with us a few days, leave for their homes on sickness. The former pre good sermon. Naturalness in almost every part good meeting in the Church happy conversions. This protracted meetings on and I am thankful to God at every church on the results are as follows: sions, fifty-eight conversions, number of reclamations, full report at conference, by their untiring energies and efforts, have succeeded our church at Gilmer. Comfortable and beautiful women here pull together harmony with their past Lord blesses their efforts vancement of his kingdom.

A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE

R. J. Smith: On Sep a prohibition election between the lovers of the whisky element, tobacco, negroes. It was a disagreeable men with white skins groes to the polls to vote. It was a grand scene of haired veterans of the young men standing shoulder, voting for the better manly, for God and the

NAPLES

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The Non-Irritating Cathartic Hood's Pills Easy to take, easy to operate-

Notes From the Field.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

BURKEVILLE CIRCUIT.

M. I. Brown: I closed out one of the best meetings last night that I have seen in a long time. There were a good many happy conversions and reclamations, with four accessions to our Church, and we think others will join. Every meeting we have had so far has been remarkably good. Have several more to hold.

EMORY CHARGE.

G. M. Fletcher, Sept. 5: Our third Quarterly Conference came in connection with our protracted meeting at Woodsley. This occasion was a great success. This was a union meeting with Methodists and Baptists. Bro. Parsons is the Baptist pastor. He is a good man, an earnest, faithful preacher. We all worked in perfect harmony. The Lord sent many refreshing showers. Our beloved, presiding elder, Bro. J. T. Smith, was on hand; preached four most excellent sermons, to the delight of all the people. Results of the meeting: Conversions, 25; additions to our Church by ritual and baptism, 12; by letter, 3; additions to Baptist Church, 3. We have received in all to date: By ritual and baptism, 23; by letter, 3. Have had forty-two conversions. One more meeting to hold.

BURKE.

J. D. Burke, Sept. 9: We have had some good meetings on this work, and some not so good. We were rained out at some of our meetings. There is a great deal of sickness in the bounds of Homer Circuit, and has been most of the year. So our work has been hindered very much in consequence of rain and sickness. Our report shows to date seventeen professions and accessions to the Church with two meetings to hold yet. Have baptized eight adults and thirteen children. Our collections are all below par. The crops are very light, no more than half a crop of corn and cotton, though a full crop of chills and fever, small-pox and measles, and a great many deaths. So far this has been a trying year on this circuit, but the Lord has been with him to help and encourage him in his work for the master.

GILMER.

L. H. McGee, Sept. 8: We closed our meeting at Gilmer last Sunday. Bros. R. L. Steelman and C. M. Davis were with us a few days, but had to leave for their homes on account of sickness. The former preached one good sermon. Notwithstanding sickness in almost every family, we had a good meeting in the Church and ten happy conversions. This closes our protracted meetings on this charge, and I am thankful to God for a revival at every church on the circuit. The results are as follows: Fifty accessions, fifty-eight conversions and a number of reclamations. Will have a full report at conference. The ladies, by their untiring energies and persistent efforts, have succeeded in seating our church at Gilmer. The seats are comfortable and beautiful, for which they humbly praise God. Our good women here pull together and work in harmony with their pastor, and the Lord blesses their efforts in the advancement of his kingdom.

A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE IN NAPLES.

R. J. Smith: On September 7 we had a prohibition election. The fight was between the lovers of humanity and the whisky element, together with the negroes. It was a disgusting scene to see men with white skins rushing negroes to the polls to vote for whisky. It was a grand scene to behold gray-haired veterans of the cross and strong young men standing shoulder to shoulder, voting for the betterment of humanity, for God and the right. It was

enough to make heaven smile. Let me say, to the credit of the young men of Naples, that every one but two or three voted against whisky, and I am sure that the few who voted for whisky are ashamed of it now. I have great hopes for Naples. I have no doubt but that four-fifths of the ninety-nine votes for whisky were negro votes, while a few negroes voted against whisky. If the negro does not want to be disfranchised, he had better quit selling his vote. Now, friends, rejoice with us, for we are ahead of the whisky element twelve votes. Rejoice with us, mothers, for there are no more lives and dens of vice in Naples for our boys. Rejoice with us, former pastors, for your labor in Naples has not been in vain in the Lord. God grant that the United States may soon have prohibition, and if every Christian would vote his conscientious sentiments, I have no doubt but that we would soon have it.

NAPLES.

R. J. Smith, Sept. 5: Our Quarterly Conference on the 1st and 2d was very well attended. Dr. John Adams gave us two excellent sermons. We have had fifty conversions at three of the appointments. At Naples Bro. L. H. McGee did good preaching for a week last spring. Bro. W. E. Walker preached a week for us, beginning first Sunday in August. He is a good preacher and an untiring worker. The brethren presented him with a purse of \$23.75. At the solicitation of some of the sinners at Omaha, the Rev. Joe Jones preached fifteen sermons, with no visible results except that they paid him \$75 or \$100. We trust, however, that good was done. The Woman's Home Mission Society have paid the parsonage debt of \$141.85. We have built in Naples a Methodist church that has cost about \$2000. The brethren are now hauling lumber to build the seats for the church. The preachers' salaries are behind, but we hope that all will be paid. The conference collections will be in full. We have received only twenty-six members into the Church this year.

TYLER DISTRICT.

D. F. Pulley: My protracted meetings over-six in all. Mallard, Elm-grove and Cottonwood, organized a Church at Goshen with 26 members. Meredith Camp-ground and Phillip's Chapel. We had some of the local brethren to help us in some of our meetings—Bro. Foster at Mallard and Elm-grove, Bro. Griffin, our old pastor, came to our help on Monday at the Camp-meeting, and his preaching was in the power and demonstration of the Holy Ghost and to the delight of all. We commenced our meeting at Phillip's Chapel with the third quarterly meeting. Our beloved presiding elder, J. T. Smith, was with us Saturday and Sunday and set things moving upon all lines. Oh! how he did preach and lifted the people of God out of their lethargy of slumber; they worked, prayed, sang and shouted and praised God. The visible results of my meeting: Conversions 230, a number of backsliders reclaimed and accessions 81.

LINDALE.

W. W. Graham, Sept. 11: Our meetings on the Lindale Circuit have been held with very happy results. At Sabine we held one week and added 8 members. At Mt. Sylvan one week and added 3 members. At Harris Chapel ten days and added 5 members. At Lindale two weeks and added 41 members, making even 60 members from all sources added to the Church during the meetings, and others, no doubt, will join other Churches the first opportunity. The mourners' bench was much in evidence, and how the medicine did work just as soon as we could get the people to take it. It gives me great pleasure to make this statement, for some of our leaders are saying that other denominations have fought us on this question and whipped the fight. Not so. For a woman to misty a man with the word obey left out is had indeed, but for a sinner to hope for salvation full and free without repentance towards God is the worst of all delusions and a destructive snare. Mine helpers from first to last were: J. T. Smith, W. H. Crawford, W. J. Owens and Wesley Mayne, local deacons. We confidently expect to make a full report financially at the Annual Conference.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

ALVIN.

J. W. Bergin: Bro. A. S. Hillburn, one of my faithful local preachers, has just closed a revival in one of his appointments. Bro. R. O. Brazelton, another faithful local preacher (Alvin is famous for her local preachers) and I were his helpers. It rained every day. The water was all over the prairie, but the people came in wagons through the rain and climbed out of

the wagons into the church. They were desperately in earnest and God rewards that kind of earnestness, and to-day there is not a soul left to advocate sin. Every unconverted soul in the colony was converted. There were twenty conversions. We organized a class of fifteen members and seven will join the Baptist Church and some our Church here in Alvin. We are glad to report that every convert was converted enough to join the Church. We had several reclamations. We believe this revival grew out of a Sunday-school that has been conducted by Bro. Parker, an exhorter in our Church. He was made class-leader. God only knows the good that may be done by consecrated workers in the Sunday-school.

WALLER CIRCUIT.

C. E. Simpson, Sept. 10: Waller Circuit is almost a total wreck. Many families are homeless from the Saturday night's storm. The old parsonage at Hockley is in ruins and the church demolished. There is wreck and ruin all over the circuit. No one killed that we have heard of. Whole families spent the night out of doors.

RICHMOND.

S. W. Thomas, Sept. 10: A terrific storm struck this place Saturday doing great damage. Our church was unroofed, total damage to church about \$1000; parsonage slightly damaged, perhaps \$100 will repair it. Our people are in great distress. Still we hope to get the church in condition to hold services in a few weeks. Baptist church is a complete wreck.

ZION CIRCUIT.

W. F. Zuber, Sept. 5: This is the first year of our beloved brother, Rev. George R. Ray on this circuit. He has held four protracted meetings. The first was at Sulphur Springs, soon after his arrival, where he had no ministerial aid. This meeting was cut short by inclement weather, but its effects were visible, there being several conversions and two accessions to the Church. His second meeting was at Zion Church, Iola, and ran seventeen days, during four of which days Rev. James H. Colhard assisted with his usual ability. Results: Quite a number of conversions and ten accessions to the Church, besides three who have given their names, but have not yet been received into the Church, which will raise the number of accessions to thirteen. His third meeting commenced at Pecos August 19. Results: Eighteen accessions to our Church and six joined the Baptist Church. His fourth meeting at Lake Grace commenced August 19 and continued till the 28th, inclusive. During this meeting Rev. T. J. Darby, local deacon, preached two able sermons. Results: Twelve accessions, and we think others will soon join us. General results: Forty-two accessions to our Church, besides several others who have given their names, but are not yet received, and others who are expected to join; great improvement in the spiritual condition of the Church, and increased interest in religion among the people at large. Bro. Ray will hold another protracted meeting at Sulphur Springs, in consequence of the early close of his first meeting there on account of inclement weather. At least three-fourths of the preaching at these meetings has been done by Bro. Ray. Eternity alone can reveal the good which the Lord is effecting through his instrumentality. In consequence of the partial failure of crops last year, the collection of salary is short. Of the conference collections, about two-thirds are secured by cash and subscriptions.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

WILLOW CITY.

T. J. Lassetter, Sept. 7: I have finished my round of meetings, three in number. Our first was at Walnut. Had thirty-two conversions, twenty-two joined our Church. Next Post Oak and Spring Creek. This was a joint meeting for the two places, but the rain almost caused it to be a failure. Still, there were several conversions and additions to the Church. Then we came to Willow City. In many respects we had a fine meeting. About ten conversions, and seven joined our Church. Bro. Steele, of Brownwood District, helped us in all these meetings, and did us faithful and efficient work. At Walnut Rev. Jas. M. Sherman, of Burnet charge, did some fine preaching; also good work on Twentieth Century. Our local preachers were on hand to help us in two of these meetings, and they did faithful and effective work. I was sick at the close of the Post Oak meeting and Bro. McLendon and Bridges took my place the last two days of the meeting, and had a gracious revival. Bro. Massey, of Walnut, could not come to this meeting because of sickness. I mention all these brethren because I feel it due them. In many respects this has

been the busiest year of my ministry, looking after the several interests of the Church. We are now at work on a new church building at Willow City. This is the second one we have built this year. It has been hard to do, but we needed the houses, and the Lord has helped us to build.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

PEASTER.

H. G. Summers, Sept. 5: I am now in my last meeting. Have had marked success in all save one. I would be glad to assist some of the brethren.

PLAINVIEW.

Ben Hardy, Sept. 7: Our camp meeting at Plainview was a success; results, 40 conversions and reclamations, and 30 additions to the Church. Difficulties and difficulties have been settled, the Church wonderfully revived. The banner of the cross floats high in Plainview now.

AN OVERSIGHT.

Mac M. Smith, Wortham, Sept. 10: In my little write-up of the meeting held on Wortham Circuit I should have made mention of H. B. Lacey, local deacon at Wortham, as having rendered valuable and efficient service not only through some of our meetings, but as a hearty co-worker with his pastor in all Church work. We regret that he is going to leave us for his old home in Arkansas.

SIPLE SPRINGS.

M. S. Leverage, Sept. 8: Just closed my last and sixth meeting at Siple Springs with 12 conversions. Have had a total of 82 conversions on the work 20 accessions to the Church with others to follow. I am very thankful to Bro. Collie Moore, McLaughlin, West and Watkins for services rendered, also for three excellent sermons from our beloved presiding elder. We are very grateful to the good people of Siple Springs for their second pouring, which assisted the preacher's table greatly during the meeting. The Lord be praised for his blessings and a good people to serve.

MAY.

D. A. McGuire: We have closed our last meeting. Had thirty-two conversions, twenty-eight accessions. The Church has been revived. Organized one Epworth League. Will soon complete a neat little church at Pleasant Valley. We have only thirty members at that place. At the laying of the corner-stone, Bro. E. T. Harrison, of Ballinger, gave an interesting talk, beginning with the pioneers of Texas Methodism, and closed by encouraging the people in what they had done. Our collections are up in cash and subscriptions. Have just about one dollar per member on the Twentieth Century offering. We have had a good year—coming to conference with everything up in full.

TOPAZ.

Mabel Ford, Sept. 2: Our protracted meeting at Mt. Zion embraced the second and third Sundays in August. Our pastor, M. H. Hudson, with Bro. Gunn, pastor of the M. P. Church at this place, were here on time and in the Spirit. Bros. Thomas and Ewell, of our Church, were with us several days, and Bro. Hall of the M. P. Church. They all preached and prayed with power. We do not think the preaching could be excelled. We feel like we ought to especially mention Bro. Ewell's work. He preached three sermons here on the subjects named below that will live in the memory of this people. The first was, "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" or "What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" The second was, "The Better Land" and the third, "Regeneration." These it would be hard to excel. He also held a children's service. It was a precious one, and is already bearing fruit. The visible results of the meeting were five or six conversions, all grown people, one addition to us, one to the M. P. two to the Baptist, the Church united and blessed three children baptized by

(CONTINUED ON TWELFTH PAGE.)

SORE EYES CURED AT HOME BY A NEW METHOD. DR. J. HARVEY MOORE, 645 Crockett Building, St. Louis, Mo.



Peacock's School for Boys West End, San Antonio, Tex. Education from the best of our own and foreign universities. A Military Department. Limited attendance. New teachers. Progress in military, business course and a classical course. Three miles from the city, in the lake. Discipline. New brick building. A modern water supply. Two boys to a room. We look after the boys 24 hours a day. A Perfect Day treatment. A complete rest system. Exceptional accommodations. The best of possible sanitary improvements. Bathing, clothing, recreation, and other things. Study hall at night. New chapel service. Write now for illustrated catalogue.

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The University of Texas. Law Department, Medical Department, etc. JOHN A. LOMAX, Registrar, Austin, Texas.

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PURE AND SWEET and free from every bleach in the skin, soap, and hair preserver, perfumed, and beautified by CUTICULAR SOAP. It prevents the growth of pimples, blackheads, red, rough heads, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby pimples, etc. the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or stinging condition of the pores. No other soap is so compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other soap is so compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. This it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 CENTS—the best skin and complexion soap, and the best toilet soap, and best baby soap in the world.

of the government drink traffic, as it had all trade by de-... This, com-... an official of the... as Hon. Joseph... It is to... our own government... as illustrated in... ems to be, not "to... ink traffic," but to... Deutschland broke... on a former trip to... her way to that port... ed all previous-rec-... fastest time across... but she has now... rest day's run ever... V. E. Curtiss men-... an interview with... Agricultural De-... nment, that mos-... oyed by applying... all to the water of... ere the mosquitoes... The life of a mos-... is long enough to... it to deposit three... eggs, every one of... but the oil, which... the surface of the... ing the home of the... sure death to them... reports that in some... in New Jersey... post has made life... le, the experiment... ed this pest as to... of a mosquito al-... it is true that the... icates disease, this... ve a double value.

Our Young Folks

IF I KNEW.

If I knew the place where the smiles
 No matter how large the key
 Or strong the lock, I would try to
 Turn it open, I know, for me,
 Then over the hill and the sea broad-
 cast.

If I knew the smiles to play,
 That the children's faces might hold
 them fast
 For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
 To hold all the crowns I meet,
 I should like to pack them, everyone,
 From nursery school and street;
 Then taking and holding, I'd pack
 them in.

And here's the monster key,
 I'd like a great key to the box
 In the depths of the deep, deep sea.

—Maud Wynn, in Union Signal.

A HINT TO THE BOYS.

Every boy cannot be a President, or a Senator, or a high officer in the State or Nation, by as hard as he may. But tens of thousands of them can become useful men, and all in the same way of diligence and honest effort. It is a good thing to know how some have climbed up the ladder of fame, to encourage others in earnest effort, even if they never climb so high. Here is something about the United States Senator from Texas, Hon. Joseph W. Duller, as related in the Washington Post.

Although he has served five terms as Congress, Mr. Duller is only thirty-two years of age. While not the greatest man in that body, he deserves considerable credit for what he has accomplished. He was born in one of those little western country villages in Chapin county, Miss., too small to be noted on the map and almost too insignificant to be named. His father, it is said, kept the local tavern, and Joseph might have been there yet, had it not been for several men in the town who had some property, and who thought he deserved in the boy the making of something better than a village dwelling. The boy Joseph in hand, gave him a talking to, and what was more to the point, made him an offer. It was to let him have himself and go to school, to receive the best of his education. The boy agreed, stood as he has, and in the time he was twenty, was a member of the bar, and five years later had been elected to Congress.

When Duller was to start in with a wife man to whom he went for advice, he was to make a specialty of the education. He was warned that this was rather old-fashioned advice, and that people would probably laugh at him at once, but that he must stick to it, and the instrument until he could get a steam in its phrasing, and make all the literature bearing on the subject. Then he was to speak to it and defend it whenever he was attacked. That is what Duller has done, and whatever reputation for professional ability he may have acquired is mostly along this line. Selected.

HOW SHE WAS BLOWN AWAY.

"I'm tired of everything, mamma. Do tell me what to do," said Beth Lincoln, coming into the room where her mother was sitting.

"Why not play basket-ball with me?"

"With you? mamma? I didn't know you could play basket-ball."

"Why not? I have balls in the basket, and I am going to weave the yarn to and not get any ball," said Mrs. Lincoln, smiling and holding up a wooden ball, and watch she stretched the feet of Mamma's little stocking.

"Oh, but mamma, I can't call that play," said Beth.

"You and your friend Nellie had a nice time yesterday playing you were a sewing society, and why may I not play that my real work is play—basket-ball for mamma?" I will toss a ball to you."

"Beth caught the ball and a ball, as she came close to her mother: "But, mamma, without taking what can I do? I am tired of everything and everything. Please tell me what I can do."

"In my daughter's really tired of herself," said Mrs. Lincoln, with a slight sneer, "be herself."

"What, you? Don't I say so, mamma?"

"How would it be to stop trying to please me, of which you are so tired?"

"Mamma, what do you mean?"

"Just then dear little Mamma came rattling into the room, and said, "What, I haven't any one to play with?"

"Mrs. Lincoln says Beth a meaning look, and said: "How would it do for my big girl to get away from self and mamma my little girl?"

Mrs. Lincoln was called from the room, and she found two happy children when she returned half an hour

later. What were they doing? Beth was blowing soap bubbles, and Mamma was trying to catch them. Mrs. Lincoln stood for a moment in silence, thinking, "What a beautiful picture!"

Beth looked up and saw her mother and said: "Aren't the bubbles beautiful, mamma? and isn't Mamma a dear?"

"I have two fears now; but what has become of that first self?"

"Brown away—mamma, with the bubbles, laughed Beth.—Selected.

ALMOST A THIEF.

"Harry, Harry Evans!"

Harry suddenly stopped and turned at the sound of his name. Mrs. Bessey was standing in the doorway of her little wood-colored house, holding her apron over her head, for there was a "right smart" wind blowing, and Mrs. Bessey was an invalid.

"Anything wanted, ma'am?" called Harry, pleasantly, as he hastened up the herring-bone walk.

"If it wouldn't be too much trouble would you run into Mr. Brown's—I suppose you're going to the village—and get me a dollar's worth of embroidery floss? I'm sorry to trouble you, but if you could get it without putting yourself out too much. Can you, just's well as not—sure now?"

"No trouble at all, Mrs. Bessey," answered Harry, as he took the new one-dollar bill.

"Wait a bit," suggested Mrs. Bessey, as Harry touched his cap, and turned to go. "You like doughnuts? I have some fresh ones just filed."—and with a smile which at once ended the argument, the good woman hastened to the kitchen, and in a moment returned with four large, flaky doughnuts.

"O, Mrs. Bessey—"

"There, there! Of course you can't have brought up two boys without learning what a boy's doughnuts capacity is. All boys are born with an equal amount, I reckon."

"I allow the doughnut capacity is pretty big when it's to contain your doughnuts," laughed Harry.

"A good, trusty boy," soliloquized Mrs. Bessey, as she watched Harry until the turn in the road hid him from view. "But I hope I won't cause him any extra trouble—getting that floss. Most boys don't like bothering with errands."

When Harry reached the village, he decided to do Mrs. Bessey's errand first, that it might not be forgotten.

"But I asked for a dollar's worth, didn't I?" asked Harry, when the clerk handed him the neatly done-up package of floss, and with it two bright shiny dimes.

"Yes; and I've given you the usual amount for a dollar. Since the mark-down, we sell it at twenty per cent. discount. You'd like twenty cents' worth more?"

Harry hesitated. He did so want the hat at Ryder's, across the way, and he looked only twenty cents of having enough to buy it.

"—I guess that's all she wanted," stammered Harry, pocketing the bright dimes.

He hurried to the store opposite, but somehow the hat in the window did not look nearly so attractive as it did fifteen minutes before. The red and gilt bands seemed to have lost nearly all their luster. Harry felt in his pockets for the two dimes.

"She'll never know," he reasoned, "and I can pay her back some time; and if I don't it's worth something to do so many errands."

Harry, for the moment, had forgotten the many nice "tricks" Mrs. Bessey had planned for him in return for his little "helps," and the new skates he had received the Christmas before, with the kind, cheery note in Mrs. Bessey handwriting which accompanied them.

"If you buy it, you'll be the envy of all the boys in the village," encouraged the shopkeeper, as he came to the open door. "You can't make up your mind? Suppose you take it without trying."

"If—if—I should buy it, and then if there was any reason why I didn't want to keep it, would you take it back?" asked Harry, as he tried to silence the little voice within his troubled breast, which kept saying, over and over: "Don't do it, Harry; don't do it! 'Tis wrong!"

"Certainly, within a reasonable time—say, by to-morrow noon."

"Then—I guess I'll take it,"—and Harry laid the money on the counter—all but one of the dimes that hid away in the corner of his pocket. "I surely have the exact change; I'll get it in a minute"—and he turned his pocket inside out, and found the honest little dime.

Harry took the hat, but have he ever it seemed? He threw it over his right shoulder, then over his left, but it was heavier to Harry in any position than would be a dozen ordinary hats.

"I wish I hadn't seen Mrs. Bessey this morning," he said, as he sat down on a log by the roadside.

At that moment the package of floss fell to the ground beside him, and, as he picked it up his eyes caught some-

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES



Mr. R. M. Pratt, M.D., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering, part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1900 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefited, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.

Baneful Boils

Dangerous Carbuncles

Keep the blood pure, and it will keep the skin clear of all the irritating impurities that cause these painful, disfiguring diseases.

S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter.

S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine.

S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order.

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



thing on the newspaper wrapper—"Boy arrested for stealing." His head swam so he couldn't read on, while the little voice within grew louder and louder: "Go back, go back!"

"I will," was Harry's hardly audible answer. "I hope I'm not a thief," he sobbed, and the awful word choked him.

"Was it too light?" asked Mr. Ryder, surprised at Harry's hasty return. "I have heavier ones in the drawer at the same price."

"No; this one itself is too heavy," replied Harry, slowly. "I guess I'll not get any other to-day, thank you."

"It cost only eighty cents, Mrs. Bessey," said Harry, as he handed her the twenty cents of change.

"Bless me! Then that belongs to you for your trouble!"—and Mrs. Bessey almost thrust the money into Harry's hand.

"Mrs. Bessey, I—I can't take it! It would seem like—"

"No, indeed; but wait a moment! I have a surprise for you."

When she came back to the door she brought with her a new baseball and a bat exactly like the one Harry had returned to Mr. Ryder but a half hour before.

"When I heard the boys had organized a baseball club," explained Mrs. Bessey, "I was determined you should have as good a ball and bat as any of them, and the very next time neighbor Luce went to the village I had him get these for you."

"I—I—can't take them," and Harry sank down on the door-step, and sobbed out his confession at Mrs. Bessey's knees. "Am I a thief?" he asked, brokenly.

"Not this time my boy, and you never will be if you always obey, as you did to-day, the little voice within. That's the best guide in the world to follow, when a question of right or wrong confronts you."

"And I always will," said Harry, smiling through his tears.—Zion's Herald.

WHAT LAURA'S DOLLS DID.

"I'm tired of these old things. I'm going to take them to the basement, and let Nora put them in the range for kindling," and Laura gave a disdainful little kick at a collection of toys that had cost many dollars.

True, they were very much the worse for wear. There were dolls that lacked an arm, or a leg or a wig. There were dolls' clothes, soiled and torn; there were pieces of china, remnants of pretty "full sets," tiny spoons, knives and forks, as well as kitchen, parlor and bed-room furniture, all in a heap on the nursery floor.

Laura's brother was not a year old. These things were of no use to him. He was being dressed in a sunny window while the mother listened to Miss Dayton telling about a school she was forming for crippled children who were very poor.

Laura heard Miss Dayton say: "You see, these little unfortunates are not able to go to the public schools for many reasons. So I'm having them come to my house from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon."

"Isn't that a long session?" Mrs. Hale asked.

"It's not at all study. I've had six children come, every day in the week, for the last month. I can take as many more as soon as I get the chairs. You know, I'm a kindergarten. The little ones have exercise in the motion songs. I have a substantial luncheon for them between twelve and one o'clock. Then lessons again, and after that I try to teach them to play with each other. I really know very little about playing. They've never had playthings like more fortunate children," and Miss Dayton glanced at Laura standing with hands clasped behind her as she look-

ed discontentedly at the heap of damaged toys.

Laura's attention had become divided. What Dayton was saying sounded like a story. She walked slowly toward her, and Miss Dayton drew her close, and held her in her arm, as she said:

"I wonder if Laura wouldn't like to come some day, and see these little folks of mine."

"Oh, yes!" Laura answered eagerly. "Can't they walk at all?"

"Yes, all of them can walk, and all have the use of at least one hand. If mamma will bring you some day, I'm sure they'll be glad to see you; and don't send your broken toys to be burned until you've seen these little people of mine."

It was a clear, frosty morning when Mrs. Hale took Laura to Miss Dayton's school of crippled children. There were ten, and Miss Dayton was giving them the exercise of a bird song. Laura knew it well, and tears came into her eyes when she saw one little boy going about with a crutch, one little girl with a big bump on her back, another with a poor, lifeless-looking arm that hung by her side; a boy with one leg that was like a straight stick. It was so small, and seemed so weak that it looked as if he might fall at any instant. Every one was crippled in some way. But their faces, though pale and pinched, possibly by the pain they had suffered and were still enduring, were happy and bright.

When the song was finished, the children had a reading-lesson, then some practice in counting. After that, Miss Dayton said:

"I must show our visitors the toys we have for our amusement when lessons are over. The children stay with me until nearly dark."

She brought forward a basket—not a big one—and Laura caught her breath. A short and set her teeth on her lip. Such a few old broken toys! And yet these little ones looked with brightening eyes and cheeks as Miss Dayton held up an old doll, saying:

"This is the baby of the school, and the girls take turns owning it. Here's the wagon that the boys take the dolls riding in."

She went through the list of all the basket held, and she watched her little girl visitor. She saw something that her pupils did not. She saw tears in Laura's brown eyes, and she noticed too, that she was in a hurry to go away.

As soon as they were out of the room, Laura said: "O mamma! I'm going to pick out the best of my broken toys, and take them to Miss Dayton's children. Poor little things, to be glad of having such old broken toys! The worst of mine are not so bad as theirs. Do you think Ellen will help me fix the dolls white baby's asleep? I want their clothes clean and nice, and maybe we can mend some of the dolls."

"Yes, I'm sure we can," Mrs. Hale answered. "Ellen will wash the clothes, and we'll see what we can do about the mending. I'm a pretty good doll's surgeon, you know, and so is Nora."

"O mamma, let's hurry!" And Laura skipped ahead, and was in the house, upstairs, and talking breathlessly to Ellen about what she had seen, and what she was going to do, by the time Mrs. Hale reached the street door.

It was a busy time in the nursery for a day or two, and it was astonishing to see how very respectable the heap of broken toys grew. When all repairs were finished, there was a full half-dozen very nice-looking dolls in clean dresses. Ellen said, as she winked shyly at Nora:

"Ah, now they're so pretty. I'm sure Miss Laura'll kape 'em all her own self."

"Indeed I will not," Laura said ear-

estly. "I'm so glad they look nice! But I wouldn't keep them, not for a houseful of new things, unless I might give the new ones to Miss Dayton's children."

When Laura saw her mother and Miss Dayton unpack the basket of repaired toys, she felt, without knowing it, the full blessedness of giving. The wonder and delight on the faces of the little cripples, their exclamations and their thanks, were sweeter to Laura than anything she had ever experienced.

Little Susie, the one with the bad arm, crept shyly up to Laura, and asked:

"Do you ever sleep with a dolly?"

"Yes, I always do," Laura answered. "I never had one least little dolly to sleep with." And the child's mouth quivered pitifully.

"Oh, please, Miss Dayton," Laura said eagerly, "here's the little rubber doll; let Susie have it. Its name is Nannie, and it's slept with me so long it'll be lonesome in the night if it's left here in the basket."

"Surely," said Miss Dayton, "Each little girl may have her own doll now to take home with her, and I know she'll keep it clean and bring it to school every day, so that it may have tea on these pretty little dishes and see all the others."

And Laura never forgot the lesson she had learned from the little crippled children.—Sunday-School Times.

ROSY TEACHERS

Look Better in the School-Room than the Sallow Sort.

Young folks naturally like comely objects, and a rosy looking, healthy teacher can do vastly more with pupils, everything else considered, than the shifty, dyspeptic teacher can. The instructor in Latin and mathematics in a young ladies' seminary at Macon, Ga., had an experience worthy the attention of any teacher.

She fell running down a little more each year until finally a genuine case of nervous prostration set in and she was confined to her bed for eight months, a perfect wreck, physically and mentally. She and her friends thought it was due to overwork, but she now knows it was due to improper food.

Of course the physicians were called in, but there is almost nothing that can be done in such cases, except to rely on well selected food and proper care. She was put upon Grape-Nuts, all medicines, nice tea, coffee, and lead drinks were taken away. She had Postum Food Coffee once a day. The larger part of her food was Grape-Nuts, for this food is made with special reference to rebuilding the gray matter in the brain and nerve centres.

The lady says: "I had been reduced to 95 pounds in weight when I began using Grape-Nuts. The new food was so delicious and strengthening that I felt new life at once. I have now developed into a perfectly healthy, happy, stout woman, weighing 125 pounds, the greatest weight I ever attained, and have a wonderfully clear, fresh, rosy complexion, instead of the sallow, bilious hue of the past."

"I never now have a symptom of dyspepsia nor any other ache or ail. Am strong physically and I particularly notice the strength of mind. I never experience that tired, weary feeling after a hard day's labor that used to appear. My brain seems as clear and active at night as it was in the morning and I am doing twice the amount of work I ever did. Don't use my name in public, please, but I will answer inquiries." Name can be obtained from Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Home

IN TRU

O earth, I give to thee
 This body, worn by I
 Where "earth to earth,
 Shall wait the result."
 'Tis all I have of thine
 The ripened fruit of
 Which lives to die, and
 And which I shall do
 For earth to earth,
 I give in tru

This sacred treasure
 Deposit in thy soil
 O safely keep the same
 O whatever may be
 There may it rest
 Its errors and tears
 Until by God's redeem
 Thou shalt to me
 For earth to earth,
 I give in tru

My Savior once passed
 And made thy vault
 For human bodies, till
 They shall arise with
 And there in safety
 Secure in its embrace
 Until dread death
 And life spring up
 For earth to earth,
 I give in tru

Death's curtains were
 Three days, without
 But when the third
 He arose, first of the
 And bound death in
 Then light in hope
 For man by thy
 And glory shines in
 When earth to earth,
 He gives in tru

"Impediments," caused
 Delayed his march
 And so my body, Jesus
 Moves slowly to the
 But for his safety
 His cheek, which in
 That it on time shall
 And be delivered to
 For earth to earth,
 I give in tru

Lord, grant my faith
 While marching to
 But there producing
 Receive my body to
 Like to his own with
 Triumphant over de
 And in immortal life
 When I shall dwell
 And nevermore give
 In trust.

Navasota, Texas.

FAITHFUL

High hearts are n
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 election of God, even
 and soon they are
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 writes Whittier, "il
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 verse."—Selected.

WHAT LI

Two gray-haired
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 a bouquet of beaut
 flowers.

"Wait a minute
 he stopped before a
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 door. She smiled
 flowers. "I know w
 said. "They're for g
 "Yes," assented t
 love."

"Well, I do decl
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 with old ladies."

"Just with one a
 "You see it is thi
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 "No one had kin
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 felt defiant and set
 than's mother look
 have read my feeli
 "Good-bye, Dav
 holding out her h
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 tended not to see
 hands, and I woul

Texas Christian Advocate

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JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Joint Board of Publication will meet in First Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at 9 a. m.

Let all of the readers of the Advocate hasten to send contributions to aid the destitute in the coast country. L. Blaylock, of the Advocate, will receive at this office all money forwarded for that purpose...

The following contribution comes voluntarily from a magnanimous and generous hearted firm. They will a similar remittance for the benefit of the South Texas poor sufferers (Vol. 1900)

New York City, Sept. 17, 1900. L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas. We contribute \$1000 to sufferers (Vol. 1900) by mail. HENRY LINDENMEYER & SONS.

The columns of the Advocate were scarcely opened for contributions to aid the suffering people in the storm-swept districts of Texas before the following contributions were received: H. Lindenmeyr & Sons, New York \$100.00

We hope that every Methodist preacher in Texas will present this matter to his congregation not later than next Sunday, and either send the contributions to the Advocate or the suffering people direct.

The publisher of the Advocate, being one of the soliciting committee in Dallas made his contribution through that channel.

The following card from Bro. Bergin, on the ground, will show the necessity for prompt action on the part of our Methodist people throughout Texas.

People are being continually brought in without any clothing, hungry, penniless. We are all in a deplorable condition. Have more unfortunates than we can possibly care for long.

EDITORIAL BIRD-SHOT.

Heart failure in matters religious is worth two closed in prayer.

One large hall well filled with charity is worth two closed in prayer.

It is better to be an independent and contented old maid than a slavish and miserable wife.

Most people make larger provisions for their stomachs than for the development of their minds.

If you continually examine your own pulse and the condition of your tongue it will bring on a spell of sickness.

It is well enough to keep abreast of what people say about you, but too much importance attached to it is not always wise.

Where there is a great deal of smoke there is always a little fire, though it may require a close search to discover it.

Such is the purity of Christ and the potency of his truth that bad men have great difficulty in making up their minds to accept him.

The parents who expect the teacher to correct talents in their child which they have permitted to grow beyond their ability to control will awake to a disappointment.

THE CORNER-STONE EXERCISES AT DUBLIN.

By the invitation of the pastor and his good people at Dublin, I went to that goodly town last Friday to take part in the exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new church edifice now in process of erection. Dublin is one hundred and thirty miles west of this city, and located on the line of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad.

As a rule I have received very generous treatment from the editors of other religious papers, and for this I shall always be grateful. My relations with the brethren of the Baptist Standard and the Texas Christian Advocate of this city, have been uniformly most pleasant.

was beautifully rendered. Then the ceremony pre-ribed in our Discipline was carried out in full. Rev. E. F. Boone, the presiding elder, was present and made a fine address. I also spoke to the immense gathering, and the exercises were thus closed.

While in Dublin I met some old friends of other days. But this is the case wherever I go in Texas. Among them was Mrs. Dr. Miller, who lived on the first work I ever traveled in North Georgia. She was a young lady then but now she has a matronly appearance.

FUND FOR INDIA SUFFERERS.

Table listing contributions to the fund for India sufferers, including names like Nashville, Tenn. 1890, Rev. C. A. Hooper, Rev. I. E. Hightower, etc.

DR. HOMAN RETIRES AND DR. DAVIS SUCCEEDS HIM.

Dr. W. K. Homan, in retiring from the editorship of the Christian Courier has the following to say of his brethren of the religious press: As a rule I have received very generous treatment from the editors of other religious papers.

be a true Christian gentleman, and for him we entertain the highest respect. Dr. M. M. Davis succeeds to the editorship of the Courier, and we wish for him the largest success in his new enterprise.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

Rev. Sam C. Vaughan has changed his postoffice address from Liberty Hill to Georgetown, Texas.

Rev. W. E. Boggs, of First Church in this city, was given a little rest spell by his people, and he has spent several days at Mineral Wells.

Rev. E. K. Bransford, of the Memphis Conference, was in the city last week, and made the Advocate a pleasant visit. He was at one time a member of the Northwest Texas Conference.

In a personal note from Capt. Ben E. McCulloch, of Austin, we learn that Rev. Ed. G. Duval, a superannuated member of the West Texas Conference, died in that city the 5th inst., in great peace.

Rev. J. M. Holt, a local preacher supplying Nebo charge, Indian Territory, was in the city this week, and made the Advocate a friendly call. He is well known throughout many portions of Texas.

We were delighted this week to have a visit from Capt. George Clark, of Fort Worth. He is a railroad man by calling and a good Methodist by raising and profession.

Rev. E. L. Sparlock, of Cedar Hill has another church edifice ready for dedication. This time it is at Dun-cannville. The second Sunday in October is the day appointed for the service, and Bishop Key will be present and take charge of the dedicatory exercises.

We were pleased to have a visit from Rev. C. H. Govette, of Cochran's and Caruth. He is moving things up on his work. Rev. W. H. Brown was with him, and gave us the benefit of his presence also.

METHODIST NEWS.

The gifts for the year to Ohio Wesleyan University reach \$105,000, with \$55,000 more in pledges.

Bishop Morrison recently dedicated our handsome new stone church at Highland, Ky. It cost \$15,000.

The wife of the late Bishop Parker died recently at the home of her son in New Orleans. She was sixty-four years of age, and a noble woman.

The Michigan Advocate accuses the editor of the new Discipline of garbling the law passed recently by the General Conference anent the work of the order of deaconesses.

The New Orleans Advocate says: "Miss Elizabeth Cowan, one of Oxford's talented and accomplished young ladies, has accepted the chair of chemistry and physics in the North Texas Female College, Sherman, Texas, for the ensuing scholastic year."

Dr. W. M. Lotwich, who has been in the local ranks for a few years, has applied for readmission into the traveling connection. His application is made to the Virginia Conference, and is provoking a slight controversy up that way.

The St. Louis Advocate says: "Dr. Thomas M. Finney, so well known throughout American Methodism, is still very ill. Many prayers are going up for the recovery of him who has done so much for St. Louis and Missouri Methodism."

The Methodist Protestant Church, which stands for restriction of episcopal powers, full representation of the laity in Church Conferences, and the right of women to preach, reports 177,066 members, 1645 ministers, and 128,

021 Sunday-school scholars for the present year. Their chief mission work is in Japan, where they have twelve ordained missionaries.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF OUR FIRST CHURCH IN CUBA.

The following letter from Dr. David W. Carter, Superintendent of our Cuban Mission, has just been received: "Havana, August 21, 1900.

"My Dear Bishop—I received your letter at Matanzas, and on my return found one from you awaiting me here.

"We had an excellent and very successful corner-stone laying. Inclosed I send you a program which, with some slight variations, was carried out. Mrs. Leind sang a sweet solo, not on the program, and added to the interest.

"The day was lovely. The blue sky arched over us, the sea breeze fanned us, and as it was 4 p. m. the tall building west threw its grateful shadow upon us. The streets on both sides of our walls were filled with people.

"At a low estimate one thousand interested spectators were present.

"I stood on the wall of the building and for about forty-five minutes spoke on 'The Mission of Protestantism in Cuba.' It gave me an opportunity to disabuse the minds of the people of some of the errors and prejudices.

"As soon as we can get into our new house we shall move right forward. We took a collection and got \$61 U. S. currency. You should have seen Baker; he was one big, radiant, perspiring smile.

"Per contra: Late in the evening Baker's cook was passing the Carmelite Church, when one of the barefoot brothers was fuming, sweating and kicking his pulpit and jumping up and down and affirming that his religion was the only one, the holy apostolic Catholic and genuine article.

"If we are not stopped for lack of funds, we hope to be in our church by October 15. I do hope you will be able to secure the things to finish this church without a break or hold-up.

"These solid stone walls sunk deep into the ground tell them another thing: That we mean to stay here; that we are not simply here, as they have heard from many sources, while the United States Army remains. They see we are rushing up our church at the very time the troops are leaving.

"Baker says write you something like the following, and that you will see its resemblance to something you wrote him not long ago:

"Send on the money!"
"P. S.—Send on the money!"
"P. S.—Send on the money!"
"N. R.—Send on the money!"

"With love and esteem, DAVID W. CARTER."

That is a thrilling communication. It describes an occasion which marks an epoch in the city of Matanzas—may mark in the history of Cuba.

Methodism has entered Cuba to stay until the island is redeemed. When Paul and Silas and Luke and Timothy brought the gospel first to Europe, entering the Continent at Philippi, the event meant more than the battle fought by the Imperialists and Republicans of Rome near that strategic city.

This corner-stone laying at Matanzas means more to Cuba and the Cubans than armies, captains-general and new constitutions.

The work must not stop. It must not be delayed, even.

Some weeks ago, after the lot had been paid for and \$2500 of the building fund had been secured, I thought Bro. Baker was delaying too long the beginning of the work. Hence, I wrote him a letter punctuated and postscripted with the exhortation: "Build that church." Now he rejoins: "Send on the money." It is a fair response.

It will require \$4000 to complete the house. As intimated, we have \$2500 secured. I want the remaining \$1500 by the 15th of October.

I echo Baker's cry throughout the Church: "Send on the money."

Will every man, woman and child who reads this letter send me a contribution at once? "Send on the money." W. A. CANDLER. Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 28, 1900.



If you send cash or stamps for these articles, if not as requested, send money. No. 231 Silver Wreath Pin 987 "Cupid" 1006 "Scarf Pin" 667 "Cravat Holder" 654 "House Set" Full Line Catalogue, 17c. Send for our Catalogue of over 500

WM. KENDRICK'S SONS, No. 326 Fourth Avenue, Department L.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JNO. W. WRIGHT, Candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct Election November 6, 1900.

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

TWO POINTS IN DR. NELMS' ARTICLE ON DIVISION.

More competent pens than doubtless review Dr. Nelms' "Division," but I wish to call to his first and third proposals.

1. "My first reason again is found in the fact that the of the General Conference, held in its last two sessions, antagonistic to the 'multiple small conferences.' He proposed a statement of this: the Bishops and the General Conference, and then asks this: 'Now when we go, in the expressed judgment of the Bishops and the General Conference, at that which they from previous meetings regard as unwise at can we for one moment grant the request will be granted?'"

Dr. Nelms evidently thought the General Conference as "hurtful," and yet the introduction of his article says: "must be made between the the division of the territory Northwest Texas Conference vote shall be for division?" asks the second question: "we have declared that our too large and ought to be divided into the General Conference; the better policy would be to request of the weaker of wanting more territory, etc. this barely possible result?" Dr. Nelms would evidently face of the expressed judgment of the Bishops and the General Conference for he declares prominently ginning of his article. "It must be made between the division of the territory of west Texas Conference, the shall be for division?"

Dr. Nelms' own logic leads to the conclusion that if forced upon him, he would a multiplication of small conferences already existing his argument is ostensibly in heed what he construes judgment of the General Conference. Wiseman's answer: Nelms' eye when he wrote point of "distance" to be proposed line would bring to the remedy intimated by I raise this question: The of traveling expenses were forth in the report of the or Division in 1892, and was in the printed minutes it that nearly eight years before the opponents of its formulated a plan for relief.

Be it known that no motive is prompting those who believe that the establishment of a Border Conference. JEROME I. Vernon, Texas.

WHY IT DID NOT COME

Bowie, Tex., Aug. C. B. Wadsworth: Dear Brother—I am through you, of a committee the Methodist Committee, appointed last fall to arrange late to which the Baptist C had challenged us. You that your committee have the Baptists that the debate between Elder Hall and I second Monday in July, 1900 if that date will suit me, very anxious for this debate off, and see no reason why would not suit if it can be sooner; and as the Baptists

colars for the mission work have twelve

OF OUR FIRST

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received: August 21, 1900. received your on my return

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Send on the CANDLER. 1900.



If you send cash or stamps to us for either of these articles if not as represented, we will refund money.

WM. KENDRICK'S SONS, Jewelers, No. 38 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. JNO. W. WRIGHT, Candidate for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1.

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

TWO POINTS IN DR. NELMS' ARTICLE ON DIVISION.

More competent pens than mine will doubtless review Dr. Nelms' article on "Division," but I wish to call attention to his first and third propositions:

1. "My first reason against division is found in the fact that the attitude of the General Conference, as expressed in its last two sessions, is clearly antagonistic to the multiplication of small conferences."

Dr. Nelms' own logic forces us to the conclusion that if the issue were forced upon him, he would vote for the multiplication of small conferences rather than the strengthening of weak conferences already existing.

JEROME DUNCAN, Vernon, Texas.

WHY IT DID NOT COME OFF.

Dear Brother—I am in receipt through you, of a communication from the Methodist Committee at Vashiti, appointed last fall to arrange for a debate to which the Baptist Church here had challenged us.

confess that Elder Hall is the only man in the Baptist Church whom they dare risk in the debate, we ought not to be exerting as to date.

But really, brethren, I think you are being imposed upon. The Baptist Church, I think, has no intention of holding this debate at any time. True, you have an agreement to that effect with their committee; but you had an equally positive agreement last winter, leaving the arrangement of particulars to Elder DuPont and myself, and binding the Baptist Church to abide our decision.

The reason for the refusal to let Elder DuPont hold the debate was a transparent subterfuge. He is charged with having taken up some crotchet or other, which does not affect his moral character in the least, nor touch in the slightest degree the issues involved in the debate.

Had they intended to carry out their agreement in sincerity they would, as soon as it became certain or probable that they would want to change their representative, have opened correspondence with the man they wanted.

Now there are just two honorable courses open to the Baptists of Vashiti:

First, let Elder DuPont hold the debate as per agreement.

Second, induce Elder Hall to hold it during September.

I do not doubt his having engagements for the time; but that they are all of equal importance with this, or of such nature that he can not postpone any of them, is simply ridiculous.

E. W. ALDERSON.

A CHAT WITH THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

Rev. R. H. H. Burnett writes: "I will be there to help you with all my heart and hand."

Rev. D. G. Stokely writes: "I heartily approve the call for a local preachers' conference, but do not like the place—the Fair Grounds."

No one need go into the Fair Grounds unless he desires. Our business meetings and religious services will be held in the Southern Methodist Churches of the city.

You think we need an organ. Why not use the Texas Christian Advocate?

Are you afraid that your papers will be thrown into the waste basket? That will not be done because you are a local preacher.

In a report of the proceedings of a District Conference the Secretary notes that the local preacher was "conspicuous for his absence."

Did you say there seems to be no place for the local preacher in our Church? Well, but there is a place. Try to find it, take it, hold it and fill it to the best of your ability.

The lamented Dr. McKennis often prayed to be delivered from the infirmities of a sour old age.

It has been predicted that the local preacher must go. Then we ought to attend this meeting to see when he is going, and how he must go.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE STATISTICS.

Any man who will examine the statistical tables of the printed minutes of the East Texas Conference will find in them many errors, some the fault of the Secretaries compiling the tables, and more the fault of pastors making reports.

The final recapitulation in the minutes for 1899 show a net increase of 1,911 members, by showing that the total of members last year was 21,282, whereas, the minutes of that year (1,988) show that total to be, including the local preachers, 22,324; and these figures show that there was an actual loss of 420 members last year, while the minutes show an increase of 1,911.

Why all these contradictions? After careful examination I am persuaded that the chief error is in the pastors' reports, under the head of "Total Members Last Year," which item should be, in every case, taken from last year's minutes.

There are frequently changes in the pastoral charges, transferring one or more Churches from one pastoral charge to another, and this gives rise to many of the errors.

For example, in 1898 Winfield Circuit membership was reported as 640. Part of the territory was then transferred to Mt. Pleasant charge.

Our financial statistics are also sometimes at fault in the fact that some brethren report other funds in lump

with items ordered by the Annual Conference, and consequently make the Secretary's statistics contradict the reports of Treasurers.

Brethren, let us all see that our reports this fall are made to agree with the last minutes in the item of members.

CORONAL INSTITUTE.

It was our privilege to attend the opening of Coronal Institute, San Marcos, where we placed our eldest girl. We are perfectly delighted to see the increased attendance at the opening, and especially the interest and liberal patronage by the people of San Marcos.

Coronal Institute opened last Monday with a very full enrollment and the number is increasing every day. We began with 225 in the literary department; 70 boarders, counting boys and girls; 50 in the college home; 30 in the regular music class; over 100 in theory and chorus classes; 45 in elocution; 10 in art.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

Polytechnic College opened Wednesday morning, September 5, in the most satisfactory manner. A greater number of old pupils were on hand and ready for work than ever before in the history of the school.

After singing and prayer, Prof. Carl Belling rendered a violin solo from "Tanhauser," after which the new President, Dr. G. J. Nunn, made an impressive talk taking as his theme, "What Are We Here For?"

Miss Hamilton, musical director, then favored the audience with an excellent piano solo, which was enthusiastically received.

Prof. Heathcote rendered a dramatic selection, and in response to an encore gave a humorous selection, impersonating a boy in his first attempt to speak in public.

Miss Rippey, art teacher, had two very fine paintings on tapestry, which were admired by every one present, as were also her pieces in China.

On the fifth instant, this school opened with flattering prospects. The student body was large and intelligent looking. The most sanguine anticipations of the faculty and trustees were more than realized.

Some men have "turned over a new leaf" so often their book has been used up. If the baby is cutting teeth, Dr. King's Pain-Expeller is the remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires staying power. On this quality success depends. The Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had.



One, Two, Three, Four, Tally! Make things in the bank open if you really get the proper kind of comfort and satisfaction out of them.

Parlin & Orendorff Co. DALLAS, TEXAS. Snow Banks Hobnob with Summer Flowers

and the days are always cool in Colorado. No such combination of restorative reports can possibly be found as in cool and comfortable Colorado.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR RIDING ON "THE DENVER." A. J. Thompson & Co. P. O. Box 2, Denver, Colorado.

Observation Steamer San Antonio in Colorado Springs, Pullman Palace Sleeper Galveston to Denver.

Miss Rippey, art teacher, had two very fine paintings on tapestry, which were admired by every one present, as were also her pieces in China.

Everything indicates the most prosperous year's work in the history of the school. B. S. BROWN, Fort Worth, Texas.

On the fifth instant, this school opened with flattering prospects. The student body was large and intelligent looking.

There are few if any who have not, or will not be afflicted with skin diseases in some form. Hood's Cure is an infallible cure for all forms of cutaneous troubles.

CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD TEXAS CONFERENCE.

All applications for aid must be in the hands of the Secretary ten days before the session of the Annual Conference. Apply to Rev. H. C. Willis, Houston, Texas, for blanks.

Some men have "turned over a new leaf" so often their book has been used up. If the baby is cutting teeth, Dr. King's Pain-Expeller is the remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sunday-School Department.

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON 12, SEPTEMBER 16.

THE BIRD FOOL. Luke 12:13-21.

Golden Text: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Mark 8:36.

We reproduce the following exposition of the lesson from the International Epworth.

Dr. Albert Barnes, the great Biblical commentator, was called at one time to visit a dying parishioner who, when his pastor came to his bedside, said: "Doctor, I have not heard a sermon for twenty years. Tell me how to be saved." Surprised at his words, Dr. Barnes said: "From your demeanor I thought you one of my most attentive hearers." But the man replied: "Alas, Doctor, I have always taken that time to plan my business for the next week." And so, though regularly in his place on the Sabbath in the sanctuary, through preoccupation of mind with his worldly affairs, he had for twenty years failed to hear a sermon. One of the greatest exponents of the Word had been speaking in his ears the messages of divine truth and grace, but hearing, he had not heard.

The man whom this lesson introduces to us was of like kind. He was present with a most highly favored company to whom the great preacher, from whom all true preachers have their commission, was speaking on things of highest importance. He was warning those against "him, which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell." He was teaching them that the providence of the Father was exercised over them—they were of more value than many sparrows, the very hairs of their heads were all numbered. He was speaking to them concerning the Holy Ghost who should come to baptize whom would be a sin unpardonable—who would teach those who should be brought before magistrates and powers for their faith, what they should speak. It was exalted discourse that should have deeply impressed those who heard. But this man did not hear, though he was present. While the Lord spoke of these great things, this man's mind was wholly occupied with thoughts of his possessions. And so at last he broke in upon the discourse with his ill-timed and selfish demand: "Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me." In that speech his whole character was revealed. He was of the earth, earthy; his mind was wholly set on worldly things; he was worldly in his questions. He was what, to mind to the possibilities of moral help he might receive from Jesus; he saw only the possibility of using him for his selfish ends. His spirit was the same essentially as that of Simon (Acts 8:18-20) who when he saw the supernatural power that was imparted to those men whom the apostles laid their hands upon, desired that he might be given a similar power of imposition. He would have debated if he had been permitted, the Holy Ghost to the souls of brother and self. So this man thought to use Jesus. Even as Peter rebuked Simon, so Jesus rebuked this man of greed.

Taking advantage of this man's weakness and self-respecting intervention, Jesus turned his discourse upon the subject of covetousness, announcing the great principle that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." In illustration of that principle, he then gave the parable of the rich fool—the man who was satisfied with the increase of his goods, and took no thought concerning the life beyond the present. Then he went on to urge upon his disciples that they in the care of God which is the care of covetousness and worldliness. Worldliness has in it always the spirit of unbelief, that is of distrust of God. It would be better, perhaps, to say that the worldly man's attitude toward God is that of estrangement rather than distrust. God is simply not taken into the account, but instead there is trust in riches. (Mark 10:21.) Against this golden view and spirit of life, Jesus used his disciples not to be of "double mind" (v. 26), assuring them that so far as things which relate to the bodily life are concerned, "your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of these things." So far from being anxious to accumulate riches, he commanded that they should sell what they had and distribute to the poor, and to lay up for themselves spiritual treasures in the heavens, exempt from theft and decay. And as he opened the discourse on this topic with the statement of a great law of value, he closed it with a statement of a great law of affections: "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

The man of the character is called "a fool"—not in the opprobrious sense

of the present popular use of the word, but a very unwise man. In what did his folly consist? In what does the folly of all worldliness consist? It consists in making the subordinate in life primary, in attaching more importance to property than character. It consists in being more concerned about getting than being. A man's worth consists in what he is, not what he has. A man may be penniless to-day and a millionaire to-morrow, or the reverse; but except as affected by the right or wrong way in which he may get or lose his money, he is the same whether rich or poor. The folly of greed consists in its blinding effect upon the soul. It dulls the heart to the sense of things spiritual. Its look is downward instead of upward. "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." (1 John 2:15.) Whatever professions of faith the covetous man retains, he is really an atheist; for he is the real atheist who drops God out of his thought and does not take him into chief account in his system of life. The folly of the worldly man consists in a false conception of happiness. The beatitudes of the worldly man are the reverse of those of the Sermon on the Mount. He seeks the soul's happiness where it cannot be found. King Alfred the Great, in his poem, "Where to Find True Joy," describes this foolishness of worldliness as like that of one who should seek gold on trees; who should set his net for fish upon the hill top instead of in the stream; who should seek to start the hind or hart upon the sea rather than in the woods. Such the folly of worldly man.

Epworth League Department.

Lesson Topic for Sept. 16. The Broad Way; the Narrow Way.—Matt. 7:13-14.

The Canadian Era says of the lesson: THE BROAD WAY.

"The Broad Way" is a hard way and sad way.

(a) It is the way of atheism. From the beginning to the end of the way the traveler does not recognize the supreme; he is not a power in the thoughts of any of the pilgrims; he is practically rejected—a godless life.

(b) It is the way of materialism. The things that are seen and temporal are the great dominant and influential powers. None of the travelers have ears to hear or eyes to see the wonders of the spiritual universe. They live for time only.

(c) It is the way of selfishness. To all the travelers self is everything—the center and circumference of life. The highest interests of others, the claims of God himself, are all subordinate to self-gratification and aggrandizement.

(d) It is the way of disobedience. God is neither honored nor obeyed. His spirit is repulsed and his commandments broken. What a life to live!

(e) It is the way of awful results. It is a hard way—a constant "kicking against the pricks." All expect flowers on the path as they proceed, but the thorns thicken, and the road becomes rocky and rugged. Voltaire said: "I begin to fancy myself in the most deplorable condition, environed by deep darkness on every side. I wish I had never been born." The transgressor's own conscience, the moral sense of society, the institutions of nature, the whole current of the divine government are against him. He has to struggle hard to make way. The happiness aimed at is never got. He is like the troubled sea, its waters cast out mire and dirt. The wages of sin is death.

But by the mercy of God in the arrangement of the moral universe, the travelers in this way may think upon their error, may see the dreadful course they are pursuing, may resolve to forsake the transgressor's way, and by "repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," may turn their feet unto his testimonies.

THE NARROW WAY.

"The Narrow Way" is a prosperous way and a happy way. It is the way of the Lord.

(a) It is a divine path. It is the path marked out for mankind by the divine being. It is the path which God intended man to tread when he created him. The path in which the sun moves onward in space, the path in which our earth encircles the sun, are the paths which God marked out for them. They are the only paths which they could take and preserve the system to which they belong. They are the only orbits which are exactly adapted to the fulfillment of the end for which God created them. So God called man into being in order that he might "walk before him and be perfect." The highway of holiness, the path of his commandments, is the order in which every intelligent creature of God should move if he would be in harmony with his Creator, and fulfill the high purpose of his creation.

(b) It is a useful path. It is a path that dispenses many blessings. The

sun, by keeping the divinely established path, is a blessing to the world. Its rays develop the hidden life of the plant, and clothe the earth with fruitfulness. Without its heat and light our globe would be a vast wilderness of barrenness. So with the way of the Lord. It is a beneficent influence. Without good and godly people this world would be a moral wilderness. Remove the good pilgrims from it and the world would soon become uninhabitable, a hideous arena of iniquity, a place of woe!

(c) It is a beautiful path. How glorious is the sun as it rises in the morning, tinging the distant hills with beauty; at noon flooding the earth with splendor; at evening fringing the clouds with purple, crimson and gold. The path of the good is equally beautiful with the charms of moral loveliness. It is the way of pleasantness. It is the path of peace. It is strewn with flowers, filled with fragrance, sweet with music, and canopied with light. Rejoice, O good man; thy path is paradise!

(d) It is a progressive path. Dark-ness, gray dawn, crimson streaks, day-break, morning light, noontide splendor—these are the progressive stages of sunlight in the sky. Emblematic of the progressive experience of the good man. His path "shineth more and more." He follows on to know the Lord. He is to see "greater things than these." He is to be "changed into the same image from glory to glory." He is to "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The soul demands this ever widening progress. The soul's capacity for development is almost infinite. Its insatiable craving for something better constantly asserts itself. The soul's watchword is Exeelsior! On, on "unto the perfect day," that sacred, high, eternal noon that never dims nor loses its divine lustre, perfect day; not one cloud of error in the sky, not one ungeral blast in the air. Perfect day! Knowledge free from error, love free from impurity, purpose free from selfishness, experience free from pain—forever, forever.

EPWORTH LEAGUE NOTICE—FORT WORTH DISTRICT.

The local chapters will please send in their \$1 district assessment to our District Treasurer, Miss Susie Mitchell, Arlington, Texas, just as soon as possible. We need money to carry on the work of the district organization.

P. N. INGRAHAM, Fort Worth Dist. League Sec.

LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

The sixth annual Epworth League Conference of the Texas Conference convened in Galveston, Texas, August 21, 22 and 23, 1900, in St. James Church.

The church was beautifully decorated with the League colors and violets. The Sunday-school room, down stairs, was converted into a dining room, where dinner and supper were served during the conference by the Leaguers of St. James Church.

The conference opened Tuesday evening, August 21, by a song and praise service, conducted by Bro. C. J. Oxley, pastor of St. James Church, which was followed by an eloquent, soul-inspiring sermon by Bro. E. W. Solomon, of Houston. At the close of the sermon an invitation was extended to the delegates and to the members of the Leagues of St. John's and West End churches to come forward and become acquainted with one another, which invitation was responded to heartily.

6:30 o'clock Wednesday morning found most of the Leaguers at the church for the sunrise prayer-meeting. This was a most gracious meeting. It needed not the eye of experience to see that the Spirit was among us.

At 9:15 the song and praise service was led by the President, Prof. W. A. Palmer, of Bastrop. This was a fine service, and prepared our hearts for the work to follow.

Miss Beatrice Norman, of the West End Church, Galveston, made the address of welcome in a few but well-chosen words, and Bro. H. C. Willis, of Houston, responded in his usual happy manner. The enrollment of delegates and reports of conference officers followed, also reports of local Leagues. Almost without exception these reports were encouraging. The conference resolved with manifest pleasure the report from St. James Junior League. A motion requesting its publication in the Texas Christian Advocate was unanimously carried. A motion was also made and adopted that a committee be appointed to purchase flowers for the former Secretary, Miss Etta Toothaker, who has been very ill. All hailed with pleasure this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of her earnest, efficient services as Secretary of this conference for five years.

Thursday morning at 6:30 o'clock another delightful sunrise prayer-meeting began the day. The service was held at the West End Church, and

notwithstanding the distance nearly every delegate was there to take advantage of this time for deep, heart-searching, and the manner in which the responses were made showed that nothing was lightly said, but that out of spiritual experiences came the testimonies.

The day proceeded with the usual business, interspersed with many eloquent and highly instructive addresses, sweet music and earnest prayers. Two very fine papers were read—one on the "Prepared Leaguer," by Miss Neville, of Elgin, and one on the "Sacredness of the Leaguer's Vow," by Miss Dechard, of Austin. Altogether, the whole program was delightful from start to finish, and a sweet spirit of religious fervor prevailed through the entire conference. The great Twentieth Century Movement sermon by Rev. Seth Ward, of Houston, and the grand missionary sermon by Bro. J. B. Sears, of Calvert, completed one of the sweetest and most successful Epworth League Conferences that it has been the privilege of those present to witness. The conference adjourned with many expressions of gratitude for the spiritual as well as the temporal blessings received, and will meet again in regular order next year at Austin.

A very enjoyable trolley ride was tendered the delegates by the Leaguers of Galveston. After passing over nearly every line, giving the opportunity of viewing the principal points of interest in the city, including among the rest the beach, the fort and the monument to the Texas heroes, they proceeded to the residence of Miss Etta Toothaker. The cars came to a standstill in front of the house, and while the committee which had been appointed presented her with the flowers the conference had purchased for her, the Leaguers sang the beautiful old hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds."

The following are the conference officers for the ensuing year:

President, Prof. W. A. Palmer, Bastrop; First Vice President, Miss Beatrice Norman, West End, Galveston; Second Vice-President, Miss Minnie Evans, Calvert; Third Vice-President, Mr. George T. Moore, Houston; Secretary, Miss Abbie Whiting, St. John's, Galveston; Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Cooke, Hearne; Junior Superintendent, Miss Blanch Neville, Elgin.

MISS ABBIE WHITING, Sec. Texas Conf. E. L. Conf.

HE PROMISED TO OBEY.

A good story is told of a Scottish clergyman who, while going through a village, was requested to officiate at a marriage in the absence of a parish minister.

Just as he had told the bridegroom to make the usual promise to love and honor his wife the man interjected the words "and obey." The clergyman, surprised, did not heed the proposed amendment. He was going on with the service when the groom interposed, with emphasis, "Aye, and obey, sir: love, honor and obey, ye ken!" A few years afterward the clergyman met the hero of the wedding incident. "D'ye mind sir, yon day when ye married me, and when I was in the right, whether ye wad or no, I have obeyed her; and behold, I am the only man that has a two-story house in the hale toon!"

The Scot even went farther than Franklin, who said, "The man who would thrive must ask his wife." It seems to have been good policy too—Classmate.

\$18.00 per Week and Expenses.

On account of the rapid increase in our business we desire to employ representatives in different sections of the country. Will pay \$18.00 per week and expenses to responsible persons, men or women, for doing a reasonable amount of work. No canvassing. Address with references.

R. H. WOODWARD CO., Baltimore.

Mitchell & Lewis Co., Ltd. Racine, Wis. Manufacturers of The Mitchell Wagon. The Monarch of the Road. The lightest running wagon on the market. More Mitchell Wagons sold in Texas than any other kind. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

BED-WETTING CLERE. Sample Free. Dr. F. E. MAY, Birmingham, Ala. GETS A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AND THE ADVOCATE 1 YR.

A Voice from the Pulpit IN PRAISE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

Rev. Enoch Hill, of Grand Junction, Iowa, Laid in His Praise of this Wonderful Remedy which He Has Used with such Good Results.

From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Ia. No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country and which have more than supported all the claims made for this excellent medicine.

The most recent endorsement is that coming from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:



"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time and although I was not confined to my bed, my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

"A sister-in-law living in Nebraska, who has suffered very much and who has used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity.

"My wife was troubled much as I was although her case was aggravated by insomnia. The pills also proved of the greatest benefit in her case.

"I have recommended the pills to many whom I have met in my work and am always pleased to endorse them."

Signed, REV. ENOCH HILL, At all drugists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; 4 boxes \$2.00.

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PROVERBIAL

Under the above an article recently from Nathan Powell. He denounces this heavy comes to us masses of Christianity, do what they are decreed I have never wasted intricacies and technical Criticism." He would be more precise of their long and one can see and to their fruits ye shall see their methods of writings I have given you I expect that I got this will from the Powell received his was a source of spite to me. I must confess of gastritis.

In the very beginning that I have no charge the honesty or sincerity embrace this delinquent black anomy thought, and that she crosses spider's web before a and yet went shouting I do not wish to German was and spent some in in to say "aht and as long since abandoned

Between "Textual Higher Criticism" mind, not the slightest mind, Dr. Kirkpatrick all to the contrary. One deals with the as the authenticated recs as it were—while the web theories of the w from all kinds of t manner of decisions, the skill of an India sole purpose of fitting and meriting his air. The methods of "His understand them, the history of the th and customs of the pe style of the author an human reason, and winc rods they limit, purgate the Word of methods as these h to rationalism and l been by mutilating t the infidel's great r Leave out future p your enemies and things, and most ept what is left measure the power o standards, where is t short of the roughest my reasoning powers story of creation an I deny immortality o his and calling the Ch man"

Is not Eikhorn of the first found the grees the use of Eikhorn a the first chapter of the former, and in th he found both. With board, he leaps to th Genesis had at th sources. Tom Gehlitz days could not hav stab at truth. I shud Six thousand years critics are studying r Kinley's Administrativ that in varying Willie, Mac and Mr. they will rise up an never wrote this, but compiled it from thr cal sources. O Ro babblings that wea I wonder if Dr the first part of W Nearly a century sin champion of pure Ch all of the theories c into pl. If any one let him read careful chapter of Part I.

Another thinks th great difference in t of the first part and isainh. Then he ris some unknown autho part of these sacred t a pity that some s did not live when the were being published have discovered the literary style and riches and honor t critics are sure the write all of the book yet they can not gi guess as to the autho That, too, when a wh anxious to know.

Bro. Powell speaks lesem in its best f any "best forms," su peert to find them in hilt University. Let of their conclusion there in the Theolo

In regard to the p Sea by the Children from "Dr. Charles F tory of the Hebrew page 37: "In this cri wind arose, which bl ing back the shallow was possible for tl

in the Pulpit

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PROVERBIAL THEOLOGY.

Under the above caption appeared an article recently from the pen of Bro. Nathan Powell. He starts out with the declaration that many of those who denounce this heary rationalism, as it comes to us masked with the cloak of Christianity, do not understand what they are deriding...

In the very beginning, I wish to say that I have no charges to make against the honesty or spirituality of those who embrace this delusion. Many an old black aunty thought she saw "hants," and that she crossed position on a spider's web before she was converted, and yet went shouting home to glory.

I do not wish to be obscure with German words and names. I once spent some time in the vain attempt to say "acht und achtzig," but have long since abandoned the effort.

Between "Textual Criticism" and "Higher Criticism" there is, to my mind, not the slightest dependent relation. Dr. Kirkpatrick and Bro. Powell to the contrary notwithstanding. One deals with the actual documents—the authenticated records of the court, as it were—while the other is the cobweb theories of the wily attorney, spun from all kinds of testimony and all manner of decisions, and woven with the skill of an Indian juggler for the sole purpose of fitting his client's case and meriting his already secured fee.

I wonder if Bro. Powell ever read the first part of Watson's Institutes? Nearly a century since this sturdy old champion of pure Christianity knocked all of the theories of Higher Critics into pi. If any one doubts this, just let him read carefully the thirteenth chapter of Part I.

Another thinks that he can see a great difference in the literary style of the first part and the latter part of Isaiah. Then he rises up to say that some unknown author wrote the latter part of these sacred prophecies. What a pity that some such accurate critic did not live when the "Junius Letters" were being published. He could easily have discovered their author by his literary style, and thereby gained riches and honor for himself.

(Ex. 14:21) and thus escape, while the Egyptians following them perished. In this natural phenomenon—so remarkable, so opportune—the Hebrews ever recognized the delivering hand of God. Natural phenomenon! Poor, deluded creatures!

So it is through both volumes of his work he explains miracles by natural phenomenon. Gideon, simply inspired by the sacred law of blood revenge, gained his great victory (pages 79 and 80). Nothing miraculous happened the night Saul visited the Witch of Endor. "It is nowhere stated that Saul himself saw Samuel. The message which the medium reported from the seer was what was clear in the light of the situation—namely, defeat for the Hebrews." (Page 132.)

The calamities to Israelites were never judgments of God. They just thought so. "When a drought for three years afflicted Israel, it was announced, apparently by the priestly oracle (II Sam. 21:1), that it was because Saul's wrong to the Gibeonites had been left unavenged." * * * Similarly, when a pestilence afflicted the land of Israel, it was associated with the census which had been recently taken at David's command." (Page 152.)

I could give many similar passages in both volumes of his work, but let us turn to some of their erratic vapourings about the New Testament. I quote from "George Holley Gilbert's Student's Life of Jesus." In speaking of the "Four Gospels" he says: "It is far from the spirit of the writers to claim infallibility for their narratives." (Page 13.) Jesus did not know that he was the Messiah when he went to be baptized of John. (Pages 123-125.) The transfiguration was not a miracle. Listen! "It seems easier, on the whole, to regard the transfiguration as a vision than an objective reality, and there is no exegetical objection to this view." * * * We may suppose, then, that the disciples watched long with Jesus, and that they saw his face covered with unusual light while he prayed. Then, as their eyes were heavy (Luke 9:32), they fell asleep, and a divine vision was granted unto them.

Bro. Powell says that "this historical analysis is the evangelical preacher's best friend." Perhaps it is for some, but here is one "circuit rider" that had rather have just one unlettered old man of God praying for him than to have a whole university full of such buncombe fuzz as the above. It is too absurd to need a serious answer.

Bro. Powell says: "The profoundest scholarship is compatible with the most evangelical and spiritual preaching." To this statement I give a hearty "amen!" We should give more hours to hard study, think deeper and try more to know the cause of things. But if "Higher Critics" have a "corner" on profound scholarship, then may the shades of Baron Munchausen have mercy on us.

In my estimation, the principles of "Higher Criticism" stand upon the same footing and deserve the same consideration by sane men that should be given to "The Great Cryptogram," by Ignatius Donnelly, wherein he proves, to his own satisfaction at least, the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare. B. W. ALLEN, Buffalo, Texas.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

By J. F. Riggs.

"It is finished."—John 19:30. Hear, O inhabitants of earth, the last and utterance of thy Saviour. Behold, sons and daughters of an apostate race, the agony of him who died to redeem thee from sin and death. Be astonished, O thou dweller amid the tears and graves of earth. Thy God suffers—thy Saviour dies—dies that life and immortality might cheer thy pilgrimage of darkness and doubt.

Tremble, O earth. Thy Maker is scorned of men. "All things were made by him." The Messiah dies—"cut off for sins, but not his own;" dies for a rebellious race. The Prince of Peace receives the soldier's spear in his quivering flesh—restores peace to a distracted world—prepares a heaven for man, and fits man for its pure and blissful associations.

"It is finished"—the law is met. To you, O man of earth, rebel against thy rightful Sovereign, the law proclaims, "Do this and live." Weak, helpless, thou art not able to break thy galling

fetters of sin and death and obey God's just law. "Without strength thou canst not arise from thy death of sin to a life of obedience and virtue—thou canst not come forth from the deep, dark pit of ruin into which thy rebellion has cast thee. "Ungodly," thou hast no power to purify thy polluted soul and restore thyself once more in the likeness of him who created thee. "A sinner," thy thoughts are on rebellion, thy feelings are hatred to thy God and his law; thy acts are treason against thy Sovereign—treason against thy neighbor and thy friend—against the best interests of thy soul. In thy moral weakness, thy rebellion and bondage rejoice, thy redemption draweth nigh.

"It is finished." Thy soul has been redeemed, "not with corruptible things, * * * but with the precious blood of Christ." Hell has been despoiled of its prey—death is robbed of its hapless victim; heaven is peopled with willing and happy subjects.

Hear, O thou child of sorrow—thou tenant of a frail, decaying body—this sublime announcement as it wakes an echo amid the hills of Judaea—reads the veil of the temple, shakes the earth to its center, clothes the sun in mourning, brings to life again the slumbering dust of the prophets. "It is finished." Thou art redeemed thy soul from hell—thy body from the grave.

"It is finished." Sin in all its fearfulness has been exhibited to a rebellious world. Behold what sin has wrought. Look upon thy dying Lord and learn the stern and rigid demands of the law thou hast recklessly defied—here behold thy own cruel work—in a burning hell thy doom if thou repent not and believe. "It is finished." God's infinite love has been manifested to a world of fallen, suffering humanity.

Follow the Saviour in his pilgrimage of suffering and learn how much he loved thee. "He suffered the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." Listen to the deep, unutterable groans of his bleeding heart, and learn what thy own sin deserves. Bow at the cross and behold what thy life has cost, what thy soul is worth—how thy Saviour suffered, how thy Redeemer loved. Rejoice that thou hast been made partaker of his suffering and the glory that should follow.

"It is finished." Earth's bitterest sorrows have an antidote. To the captive is offered the blood-bought liberty of the sons of God. To the broken-hearted a balm for every wound—a cordial for every fear. The darkest clouds of earth have the bow of promise. The penitent is offered pardon; the hungry a royal feast; the homeless a mansion in heaven—to all mankind an eternity of bliss amid the splendors of a city whose maker and builder is God.

"It is finished." Death is robbed of its sting, the grave of its victory, and hell of its long-coveted victims. Heaven weeps no longer in despair at earth's fearful doom. Man's destiny may yet be bright—he may yet conquer every foe. Earth is now a theater of noble effort and glorious victory. An unfading crown is offered to the conqueror. The noblest virtues of the soul are perfected in affliction and strengthened in toil and conflict. Christian, gird on thy armor; the Captain has led the way. Consecrate thy noblest powers to thy God and his cause. Live to enjoy thy purchased right, live to inherit the mansion prepared in heaven for you from the foundation of the world.

Sinner, hear what thy Saviour has done for thy soul—heed the voice of mercy inviting thee to the cross—yield to infinite love, and say from the depth of thy heart:

"I yield, I yield; I can hold out no more; I sink by dying love compelled, and own thee conqueror."

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NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Bro. Hudson. Our pastor is one in deed and in truth. He has the good will of everybody and the love and confidence of the Church. He believes in the old-time methods—calls mourners to the altar, makes no compromise with Satan. He preaches to the people. He loves souls. Tells people of their sins in a plain way, yet all his words are seasoned with love. We thank God for such a pastor for his Church, and for what he has done for us in this meeting. We praise the Lord, take courage and press on.

CLAUDE.

J. E. Stephens, Sept. 1: Our revival meetings are all over. We have had good meetings. Some of them have been sweeping revivals, but all of them were productive of quickening the Church to a lively interest in the work, and some good, sound conversions and valuable additions to the Church. They were of the kind that bear fruit, not only immediately, but continuously. We had no help except in our meeting here at Claude. Rev. F. Warner, of the M. E. Church, who lives here, did some very valuable preaching. The general interests of the Church are doing well. We have made improvements on church to the amount of about \$300. have raised nearly \$2 per capita on the Twentieth Century Educational Fund, and our conference collections well provided for. Everything moving in well. We will have a good report at conference. The Advocate is in high favor among us.

FAIRVIEW.

Mrs. Mollie DeGraffenreid, Aug. 26: Rev. I. N. Crutcher has just closed the greatest revival that was ever held at Fairview school-house. Bro. Crutcher held was brought up here to preach the funeral of Rev. J. N. DeGraffenreid on August 22, and the Methodist at this place being regular at conference this year, were thinking to hear the Word of God preached, as we prevailed on Bro. Crutcher to stay a few days with us. He held services the first of the 11th, and continued with these services and one-day prayer meeting, every day until the 14th. Large congregations (not a little western school-house) came night and day to hear this man of God as he preached in every form. There were fifteen conversions, and many reconverted. There were seventeen accessions to the Church, eleven by ritual, six transferred, with more to follow, and eight infants baptized, and fifty-seven seekers at the altar the night the meeting closed. We have twenty-six members new at this place, and so here Bro. Hardy will send us a good preacher next year. Bro. Crutcher was kind enough to promise us the days of his time next August, provided we failed to get a pastor next year. We were not able to give him much, but we feel he went away satisfied. We know the word the Almighty God has done here through him is utterly impossible to estimate in dollars and cents, for we realize a friend is need to a friend indeed, and we will never find the rest of our days for wanting to this friend in need.

MELSPAD CIRCUIT.

M. W. Cook, Sept. 7: I closed my 4th meeting with last week. In all these meetings we had forty-five conversions and twelve re-conversions. I have received fifty-three members during the year and dissolved thirty-four. Our work is being ground. Our meetings were deeply spiritual. Almost all our services were conducted in the altar at the "prayer's bench." We saw many manifestations of the divine power during these meetings. Strong men would rise from the "prayer's bench" shouting the praises of God. I can not praise God for his blessings in us. My first meeting embraced the Third District Conference. Bro. Rev. F. Morris, our beloved, was with us and preached four sermons for us, which he did well. Bro. Jas. T. Langston, I. D. of Weatherford Mission, was with us through the meeting; also in two other meetings. Bro. Langston is a strong, impressive, gospel preacher—one who delivers the truth to the conscience of the hearer. Bro. Robt. B. Boone, P. C. of Curtis Memorial Church, Weatherford, was with us in our second meeting. In this meeting we had twenty conversions, five re-conversions and fifteen accessions to the Church. Bro. Boone is a strong preacher and one of the most persistent and indefatigable workers I have ever had the pleasure to know. Bro. J. H. Stewart, of Mission Wells Station, labored us in one meeting, doing some strong preaching. I was sick almost all through this meeting, and Bro. Stewart had the responsibility of the meeting almost all to carry. He did it well. We had eight conversions and nine re-conversions. My local preacher, Bro. M. J. Vaughn, did valuable work in two meetings, and would have believed more but for sickness. Bro.

Burns, of the M. P. Church, preached us three instructive sermons in one meeting. I am very grateful to all these brethren for their faithful work. I am expecting to go to conference at Georgetown with a full report on all assessments made by the Annual Conference. Salaries of P. C. and P. E. about one-third paid to date. Hope for one more meeting yet to hold. I hope to have the best report this work has ever made. Our crops are very good, and if we fall on our financial reports we will be without excuse.

BRECKENRIDGE CIRCUIT.

I. E. Hightower, Sept. 10: We are through with our round of protracted meetings. We have held five meetings and have had about 25 conversions and about as many accessions to the Church. Last year we had about 175 conversions, and it is a notable fact that nearly all those who were converted last year are proving to be workmen that need not be ashamed. Many of them rendered faithful service in our meetings this summer. We are much indebted to the following brethren for faithful help in our meetings: Rev. J. S. Tunnell, of Albany; Rev. John H. Morris, presiding elder, and Rev. Graham, supernumerary preacher of the Arkansas Conference. All rendered valuable help at Eolian. This preaching was of a high order, and men and women were convicted and converted. Sunday at 11 o'clock Bro. Tunnell preached on the Twentieth Century Movement, and we raised a good collection at Pisgah. My brother, Rev. E. Hightower, of Eolia, did us some faithful, earnest preaching. The Church was greatly strengthened, and 6 were converted. At Harpersville and Eureka I had the help of Bros. Price and Payne, my faithful local preachers. These brethren were with me in all my meetings and did earnest, faithful work. At Breckenridge we had Bro. J. H. Stewart and wife from Mineral Wells. Bro. Stewart came in the power of the gospel and preached to the edification and delight of all. His sermons were soul-stirring and had the old-time gospel ring. We will come out with a good report on all lines of work. We are now pressing the Twentieth Century collections with good success. Our conference collections will be in excess of last year.

SANTA ANNA.

H. A. Stubbly, Sept. 6: Our third Quarterly Conference convened September 2 and 3 at Salem. The financial and other affairs of the circuit are in good shape. The preacher's salary will be paid in full. The conference collections to the sum of \$200 will all be paid. At present, the entire amount subscribed to the Twentieth Century Offering is something near \$425. Many thanks to the brethren who assisted me in my meetings during the summer. The Rev. J. W. Fort assisted me in my first protracted meeting on the circuit. This was held at Santa Anna in June. There was a good attendance from the beginning to the close of the meeting. Immense congregations attended the services the last Sunday of the meeting. The congregation responded with an offering of something near \$100 to Bro. Fort's sermon on Christian education, or the Twentieth Century Movement for Christian education. The cause was well presented in his sermon. There were a number of conversions and the Church much revived during the meeting. Bro. G. W. Tomplin was with me a good part of the time in our meeting at Rockwood. He came to me in a time of great need, and rendered me valuable assistance. We had a number of conversions and several additions during this meeting. We had to close the meeting when it promised greater results if we could have continued longer, but we were under a community order and had to close the meeting prematurely—to give way to some other denomination. The brethren there of our Church have it in their hearts to purchase a lot and build them a church house, and I certainly hope they will. Thanks to Rev. C. B. Smith for his help in our protracted meeting at Salem. Most of the sinners had been converted in the great meeting we held at that place last year; but two excellent young men were converted at the closing service, and one of them joined our Church. The Santa Anna Circuit camp-meeting was held in August, about ten miles from Santa Anna, on Home Creek, and about the same distance from Rockwood. We had a glorious meeting. The Rev. R. J. Birdwell, from Comanche, was with us most of the meeting. His preaching was of a decidedly effective character. We have never seen greater power than attended the services. About thirty were converted. The greatest congregation I have ever seen on a like occasion attended the services on Sunday morning of the last services of the meeting. Bro. Birdwell preached the Twentieth Century Educational sermon for the camp-meeting at that hour, and the Twentieth Century Of-

fering was \$300. Many thanks to him for his aid during the meeting. Bro. Switzer, a young preacher, accompanied him, and preached three times. A number of additions were received during the meeting. Up to the present we have had forty-three conversions and forty-four additions. And we have made four hundred visits and preached seventy-five sermons. Santa Anna Circuit is coming to the front, and Brownwood District is coming up to conference with flying colors. We regret very much to lose up Bro. Senabauh, our presiding elder, but suppose we will be compelled to do so as this is his fourth year on this district. It may be, though, we will again in similar relations on another district. It will certainly take a man to follow him successfully on the Brownwood District, for he is a fine general as well as preacher.

BERHOUSE.

W. P. Edwards, Sept. 4: I have just closed my fourth meeting on this work, and will say the Lord has done wondrous things for us this year. We have had good meetings all over the work. My meeting which was held the second and third Sundays in August was a grand uplift to the people in that part of the country. Bro. J. H. Braswell, of Lampasas, helped at this point, and did some faithful work for me. Bro. J. W. Shook, my local preacher, also did some faithful work, both private and in the altar instructing penitents. May the Lord bless these faithful men of God. My last meeting was held at Pidecke, where the brethren had gone to the expense of building a nice shingled tabernacle. It is a nice building. We began our meeting there Friday night before the fourth Sunday. Bro. J. R. B. Hall, of Coryell City, was with me at this place till Wednesday night, and preached in the spirit and power of our Master, and God came down and blessed his preaching by giving us souls for our labor; but Thursday morning Bro. Hall, on account of sickness at home, had to leave us, leaving the meeting for me to conduct, with Bro. S. D. Waddill, of Levitts to help me. We had a most glorious meeting, resulting in twenty-nine conversions and twenty-one accessions to the Methodist Church. May the blessings of God rest upon these servants of God. And I will say that any one needing help in a revival meeting need not be afraid to call upon Bro. Hall or Bro. Braswell either, for they are good help. The summary of my year's work up to date has been forty-eight conversions and thirty-six additions to our Church. There will be more to join yet. The conference collections are nearly covered, and so far have raised in cash and subscriptions \$112.40 on the Twentieth Century Thank-Offering. I must say this has been the best year of my ministerial life. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MONTAGUE.

Attien Webb, Sept. 4: We have held all our meetings for this charge except the one at Montague. Rev. C. L. Ballard will be with me here the latter part of this month. God has wonderfully blessed us, and many souls have been saved. We have repaired and furnished the church house and parsonage to the extent of something like \$300. A few days ago the good people of town met at the church and brought over a delivery wagon loaded with provisions and cash. We serve a good people. Finances are badly behind, but my people think they will come up.

CAMPBELL.

J. T. Birdworth, Sept. 6: I failed to state in my last report that Rev. Russell Brooks, of the Indian Mission Conference, was with us at Jacobia, and preached three excellent sermons. Russell was raised in this community, and his relatives and friends are delighted to see him and hear him preach. I spent last week with the good people of Marvin Chapel. Zoro B. Pirtle is the pastor. He is in great favor with his people. We had quite an interesting meeting, although interfered with by the rains.

ARCHER CITY.

C. M. Shuffler, Sept. 7: We have held four meetings, closing with Archer City. All have been good. We had conversions and re-conversions at each place, but the Lord reserved the best for us until we had our meeting at home. Here we had thirty-one conversions and re-conversions, and twenty-one additions to our Church. We had Bro. Beckham, of Wichita Falls, with us in this meeting last week. He was thoroughly equal to the occasion. With his Bible in his hand, he rebuked sin in every form. I have never known a failure when I had Beckham with me in a meeting. We have had many hard battles together, but God has always given victory. We have had from forty to forty-five additions to the Church this year. Our collections are all secured in cash and subscrip-

tions, and \$150 subscribed on the Twentieth Century Fund. We have only asked one man so far to subscribe on this fund, but we are ready now to turn our attention to this part of the work. We expect to report at least twice the amount per capita when we have completed our canvass. There are but few people in this country, but we are not asleep by any means. This has been one of the best years of our life.

NEVADA.

S. W. Miller, Sept. 10: I have closed my round of meetings with some good results. I was assisted at Nevada by Rev. A. L. Seales, who did some of the best preaching and most devoted work of almost any young man I have ever had with me. He will be remembered by my people for years to come. I and my local brethren did the work at Little Creek with some good results. At Josephine Bro. Threadgill, of Quinlan, preached for me five days, and I preached three, then Bro. Peterson one and Bro. Casey three. All of them did excellent work, which resulted in about thirty conversions. And at Bear Creek Bro. H. M. Perryman preached for me four days to the delight of my people. Our entire work resulted in the quickening of the Church with some forty conversions and fifteen additions to the church, with some more yet to join. I have received in all twenty-five this year, and dismissed by certificate twenty-two, and Church Conference thirty. Owing to the amount of personal and family afflictions (this year I have not been able to visit my people as I usually do, but I thank God that I have been able to do what I have, and that we are now enjoying health.

WOODBINE CHARGE.

R. T. Hayes, Sept. 5: I began my protracted meetings July 13 at Friendship. This one was closed July 22. There were nine conversions and seven accessions. There was a general revival in the Church. Rev. J. H. Moreland helped here till Wednesday night. Rev. Wm. Taylor preached once, also Bro. Brady of Gainesville. Rev. Chas. Smith, one of my local elders, on July 22, began the next meeting at Bethel (Tipton's Chapel). This one closed August 5, resulting in twenty-two conversions and twelve accessions. There was a great revival in the Church. This was pronounced the best meeting that had been held here in ten or twelve years. I had to leave July 21, to begin at Woodbine the next day. I left Rev. D. F. Rutherford, a local elder, in charge, with C. G. Smith. I had made arrangements with Rev. W. H. Brown to help me at Woodbine ten days, but the day before I got a card from him that he could not be there at all. I began August 1 and closed the 12th. Results: Fifteen conversions and twelve additions. The membership were wonderfully revived. Revs. J. H. Moreland and Rev. J. H. Hayes assisted in this meeting. Bro. Armstrong, from the Indian Territory, was present and preached the last day and night of the meeting. The next was at Spring Grove, beginning August 11 and closing the 19th. There were fifteen conversions and ten accessions here. J. H. Moreland helped some here. The Church had a great uplift; some backsliders were revived. From here I went home, at Zion, beginning August 25 and closing September 5. Rev. J. H. Moreland was with me here till near the close—one service. There were three conversions, and two joined the Church. The Church was built up greatly. I want to speak in the greatest praise of Rev. C. G. Smith, who helped me in every meeting; also J. R. Reinhardt, my exhorter. He was untiring and constant in his labors in four meetings, and was present the

last service of the last meeting. Rev. D. F. Rutherford assisted me in three meetings, doing efficient work in the pulpit, altar and elsewhere. Rev. J. W. Williams helped much in three meetings, conducting prayer-meetings, singing, exhorting and working in the altar and elsewhere. Many of my laymen (male and female) especially at Friendship, helped in every meeting on the circuit. The principal part of the work was done by the membership, clerical and lay. We have a noble band of workers on this circuit. Bro. Hart, a local preacher of Broadway, Gainesville, assisted in every meeting, doing excellent work. I feel under many obligations to all the brethren and sisters who helped so faithfully. Woodbine Circuit is on the up-grade. Old difficulties have been moved, and love, instead of malice and hatred, exists in the hearts of many.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY READER.

Of This Paper To Do a Profitable Business.

There is a woman in St. Louis Mo., making over \$100.00 per week. She started on 40c. She read in a household paper about the Twentieth Century Billing Laundry Tablets, Polishing Cloth and the greatest Washing Fluid on the market. She began making them for her own use only; the curiosity of her neighbors as to how she kept her clothes so white and clear led her to sell the above articles. Mrs. Martha Baird, of St. Louis, Mo., will send you samples of the above articles, also formulas for making them, for 40c in stamps. Any one out of employment will do well to try this business. A READER.

PROHIBITION CARRIED.

Glorify God! Prohibition carried in Naples, Texas—111 against 99. R. J. SMITH, P. C.

SCIENCE OF DENTISTRY.

It is Most Thoroughly Taught at the Southern Dental College.

The Southern Dental College at Atlanta, Ga., is one of the oldest and most reliable institutions in the southern states. Its graduates may be found in nearly every part of the nation. The fact that it is thoroughly equipped with all modern apparatus, renders it quite easy for a young man to become a good dentist in the shortest possible time. The fall term begins October 23. For information address S. W. Foster, dean, Atlanta, Ga.

A man is his own best kingdom. But self control, this finest and greatest monarchy, rarely comes by inheritance. Every one of us must conquer himself, and we may do so if we take conscience for our guide and general.—Sir John Lubbock.

SANTA FE EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets will be sold as follows, on mentioned dates, at low rates: Richmond, Va.—Sept. 3 and 10, account Convention National Baptist Assn. (reduced). St. Louis—Sept. 20, Oct. 1 and 2, account St. Louis Fair. San Antonio—September 11 and 18, account Republican State Convention. Kansas City—October 10 and 11, account National Convention Christian Church. Kansas City—October 11 and 12, account Cattle Show and Convention. Austin—September 20, account Austin Gun Club shoot. Tyler—September 11 and 18, account Epworth League and State Sunday-school Convention M. E. Church (reduced). Galveston—October 3 and 10, account Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star and Meeting Scottish Rite Masons. For rates, limits and further information, call on nearest Santa Fe ticket agent or address G. S. KEENAN, W. P. A., Galveston.

NOTICE.

Rev. W. Lomas, of the Toronto Conference, Methodist Church of Canada, is available to help pastors in evangelistic meetings. Write him, Address 20 Peak Ave., Dallas, Texas.

The Comprehensive HISTORY OF TEXAS Edited by DUDLEY G. WOOTEN. With Introduction by HON. SEITH SHEPARD. I TWO MASSIVE VOLUMES, containing 1750 pages and over 500 beautiful illustrations. Printed on fine paper and elegantly bound. All over the Southwest people are interested in this book offer of ours. This new idea that places one of the best Standard Works within easy reach of modest means. No such opportunity, no such illustrations, no such benefit anywhere else for the money. From the beginning to the end the work is stamped with the authority of a master mind, and its success has been pronounced from the start. By special arrangements we are able to sell at just one-half publishers' price, and to deliver said two volumes upon payment of \$1 only, and the balance in little monthly payments. Mention this paper and write for particulars. SANGER BROTHERS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Book Depot All Books reviewed or no page have been bought and are recommended solely on BARBEE & SMITH DALLAS, TEX.

Any of the standard Irving, Thackeray, Dickens and the rest of the old for 35 cents, postpaid, tempting bargain?

Have you a Disciplinary Methodist Church in If not, you should procure and study the polity of Price 30 cents, postpaid.

Any book reviewed the Texas Christian Ad sent on receipt of price Smith, Agents, 296 Elm Texas.

Tennis players will appreciate entitled "Lesson nis," by Eustace H. M. tended to be a new m and practice for acquiri sound style of play. C rules and general hi strong, flexible paper, paid.

A systematic record day-school teachers is a city, and this want is w "Model Teacher's Clas Book." It contains 1 maps, with over one hu hints and suggestions to ord of attendance, etc. Price 5 cents each.

There is a set of be unusual worth to the Bible student. It is "Old Testament Heroes in its scope studies o Abraham, Israel, J Joshua, David, Elijah Published at \$1.00 per entire set is now offere

Among the Church sale by the House is a in the way of church r are 12x14 inches in siz headings, cloth sides at er backs. Provision ha recording baptisms a No 1, containing space will be sent postpaid containing space for \$3, postage paid.

Mrs. Annie E. Snail of "Fifty Social Event ten a small volume o League Methods and P treatise was especiall the use of Junior Leag ents and workers, an keen insight into her practical experience m inently the best book o postpaid for 25 cents.

The Ruskin Library l literary gems, careful printed, and contains Evangeline, Lady of t ford, Emerson's Early like. These books a gems as well as litera wide margins, photog piece and attractive tit ily illustrated and bon designs. Fifty volu price, 50 cents each.

As the conferences, pastors should see the book of blank "reports ferences." This book o dered by the General C three blanks are in dup handed to the Secreta be retained by the whic he can read b his name is called. Th blanks sufficient to four years. Price, 5 c

"Unleavened Bread which the author, Indi has given to one of the els of recent fiction. I vigorous picture of A life, and deserves a v tention. It is a story woman, who was a g things "American," at realized her hopes, b had proved a mockery is a vigorous rebuke t club woman. Price \$1.

A. M. Shaw writes t Methodist a breezy l visit to the Southern l Conference at Atlan other things says: "S attended Sunday-sch Church. This is the Sunday-school I was W. A. Hemphill, of t stitution, is superinten prations and talks all

OBITUARIES.

The space allowed for obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines of about 12 or 14 words. The obituary is reviewed of course by the editor. Parties desiring obituary notices should call on the editor or write to the office of the ADVOCATE, 1002 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. Money should accompany all notices.

Notations of respect will not be inserted in the obituary department under any circumstances, but if paid for will be inserted in another column.

POETRY CAN IN NO CASE BE INSERTED.

TEXAS copies of paper containing obituaries can be purchased if ordered when published in any issue. Price, five cents per copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Dr. J. H. Rogers, was born in Wharton, Texas, on August 12, 1882. She was a member of the Wharton High School, and was a member of the Wharton Normal School. She was a member of the Wharton Normal School. She was a member of the Wharton Normal School.

McCLAIN—Mrs. Elizabeth Jane McClain (nee Thompson) was born in Dallas County, Texas, on December 21, 1855, and died in Dallas County, Texas, August 14, 1900, aged thirty-nine years, seven months and twenty days. She was converted to the Christian faith in 1875, and was a member of the First Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas. She was a devoted mother and a faithful wife.

McCLAIN—Mrs. Mary Adams (nee Meekins) was born in Dallas County, Texas, on August 27, 1832, and died in Dallas County, Texas, on August 14, 1900, aged sixty-seven years, seven months and twenty days. She was converted to the Christian faith in 1855, and was a member of the First Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas. She was a devoted mother and a faithful wife.

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TEXAS CONFERENCE.

- Calvert District—Fourth Freestone, at Lake Chapel. Fairfield, at F. J. p. m. Koss, at Koss. Jewett, at Jewett. Buffalo and O. at B. Franklin, at Franklin. Linn, at Gustave. Rogers Prairie, at R. Franklin, at Macy. Mt. Vernon, at Owensville. Hearn, at Hearn. Hearn and W., at H. Calvert. Durango, at Gena. Pettway, at Hoon. Lott, at Lott. Roseland, at E. Roseland and Reagan, at Roseland. Martin. H. M.

- Huntsville District—Nacatox, at Courtney and Plasterfield. Montgomery, at M. S. Wills. Conroe, at Price's S. H. Clark, at Clark. Cold Springs, at C. S. Huntsville, at Huntsville. Dodge, at Dodge. Prairie Plains, at Ray's C. Hesterford. Walker, at New Hope. Zion, at Zion. Madisonville, at Madisonville. Milligan, at Alexander. Bryan. J. C. M.

- Houston District—Third Matagnole, at Bay City. Tabernacle, at West. Dickinson, at Gena. West. St. John's, at West. Richmond, at West. West End, at West. O. T. Hotel.

- Austin District—Third Cypress, at Geo. A. Lee.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

- Weatherford District—Foster, at Foster. Hucksbay, at Hucksbay. Mineral and Strawn, at Mineral Wells. Milton, at Milton. Fals, at Fals. Alida, at Alida. White and Bethesda, at White and Bethesda. Springtown, at Springtown. Ranger, at Ranger. Breckinridge, at Breckinridge. Elmville, at Elmville. Couts Memorial, at Couts Memorial. First Church, at First Church. Jno. R. M.

- Fort Worth District—Fourth First Church, at First Church. Peach Street, at Peach Street. Burleson, at Kennedale. Mansfield, at Mansfield. Arlington, at Arlington. Polytechnic, at Polytechnic. Smithfield, at White's Chapel. Grapevine, at Grapevine. Glenwood, at Glenwood. Mulkey Memorial, at Mulkey Memorial. Cremon, at Cremon. West Church, at Gable. Trinity, at Trinity. Cleburne, at Cleburne. North Fort Worth, at North Fort Worth. Joshua, at Marysboro. East Johnson, at Chapel Hill. Covington, at Philadelphia. Elm, at Rio Vista. Afton, at Afton. Missouri Avenue, at Missouri Avenue. R. B. B.

- Brownwood District—Fourth Robert Lee, at Robert Lee. Hyllon, at Hyllon. Whiters, at Whiters. Balfinger, at Balfinger. Gley, at Gley. Columbia, at Columbia. Santa Anna, at Santa Anna. Bangs, at Bangs. Burket, at Burket. May, at May. Comanche, at Comanche. Comanche, at Comanche. Fleming, at Fleming. Center City, at Center City. Lometa, at Lometa. Goldthwaite, at Goldthwaite. Zephyr, at Zephyr. Columbia, at Columbia. Indian Creek, at Indian Creek. Brownwood, at Brownwood. O. F. Sensabaugh.

- Corsicana District—Fourth Groesbeck, at G. B. Heaton, at Heaton. Hubbard City, at Hubbard City. Hubbard City, at H. C. Rice, at Chatfield. Kerens, at Kerens. Mexia, at Mexia. W. C. Horn, at W. C. Horn. Thornton, at Thornton. Corsicana, at Grape Creek. Brandon, at Brandon. Frost, at Frost. Brooding Grove, at H. G. Brooding, at Post Oak. Armour, at Delta. Cotton Gin, at Forest Glade. E. A. H.

- Waxahachie District—Fourth Hillsboro, at Hillsboro. Hillsboro, at Hill Springs. MBford, at MBford. Grandview, at Grandview. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie. Cress, at Cress. Bardwell, at Bardwell. Forrester, at Forrester. Midlothian, at Midlothian. Mountain Peak, at Mountain Peak. Auburn, at Auburn. Enns, at Enns. Palmer, at Palmer. Red Oak, at Long Branch. No fifth Quarterly Conference. Board of Missions November. Horne B.

- Ablene District—Fourth Big Springs, at Big Springs. Snyder, at Snyder. Roby, at Roby. Claymont, at Claymont. Rayner, at Rayner. Anson, at Anson.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

Internally Radway's Ready Relief in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malaria Fevers, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.



Externally for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Burns, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Back, the application of

to the part or parts affected will instantly relieve and soon cure the sufferer of these complaints. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

San Antonio Fair and Exposition.

There is no longer any doubt but what the San Antonio Fair this fall will be the greatest occasion in the history of that city.

The Fair Association began early their work of preparation. The grounds have been improved and beautified and new buildings erected. Expansion, everywhere visible, is fully up to the requirements of the unprecedented demand for space and increased number of exhibits in every department.

The Federal Government of Mexico, and the governments of the several Mexican States are now preparing exhibits in silks, millinery and other productions famous to that country, and of great interest to the business man and investment seeker.

The Cattle Exhibit will be the crowning feature of the Fair. Stall room for over one thousand head of registered cattle has already been arranged. Special attention has been given to the introduction of range cattle, and inducements offered to cattle men to compete for prizes.

Exhibits from the famous ranches of Joe Ford, Robert Kibburg, John Kennedy, Edward Lassiter and others arranged for. Every available space has been taken in Machinery, Implement and Exposition Halls, and a lively interest is manifest on the part of exhibitors of the horse, swine, sheep and poultry. Ample space has been allotted these departments, and the promise is something great.

The Fish Exhibit, in preparation by the agent of the United States Fish Commission and by firms and individuals located at points along the Texas coast, and especially in Galveston, will be commensurate with Harry Landis, of New Braunfels, will be very attractive features.

Many of the best bands of Mexico and Texas will be in daily attendance, and the collection embraced by numerous outdoor concerts, band contests and parades. San Antonio will spare no effort or expense to make this a joyous and profitable season for all who attend.

Very low round trip rates will be authorized by the I. & G. N. Railroad and its connections, so that everybody can attend.

For further particulars, apply to the nearest railroad agent or to D. J. PHIPPS, G. P. & T. A., Palestine, Texas.

ASTOUNDING!

No person unfamiliar with the diseases that afflict the countless thousands of our women can begin to realize to what an enormous extent they are using



GERSTLE'S FEMALE PANACEA

ITS SALES HAVE BEEN MARVELOUS

To read our files of testimonials you will convince any person that it has given greater merit than we claim for it. It is the combination of drugs and a method extracting their virtues that gives it its wonderful curative powers.

Write to the LADIES' HEALTH CLUB, 608 E. 10th St., Chicago, Ill., for free advice concerning any condition in your case you do not understand.

Belmont, Tex.

Established 1877. Cable Address "GILBERT" Use Southard's Code. Incorporated 1888.

Beaumont

Manufacturers of Band and Circular Sawn Long Leaf YELLOW PINE.

Lumber Co.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A.

F. L. CARROLL, Pres. J. W. W. CARROLL, V. Pres. J. B. N. GILBERT, Sec. & Tr. L. B. PIPPIN, Asst. Sec. & Tr.

ANNUAL CAPACITY: Saw Mills, 50,000,000 feet. Planing Mills, 25,000,000 feet.

Advertisement for Shade Won't Work. Because it isn't mounted on THE IMPROVED HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLER. Perfect article. No tacks required. Notice name on roller when buying your shades.

SWITZERNE—Mrs. Elizabeth Shumway (nee Hartman) was born in Houston County, Texas, on August 12, 1859, and died in Houston County, Texas, on August 14, 1900, aged forty-one years, seven months and twenty days. She was converted to the Christian faith in 1875, and was a member of the First Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas. She was a devoted mother and a faithful wife.

BROWN—Honest Dutton Brown, infant son of W. H. and Carrie Brown, was born September 2, 1899, and died August 14, 1900, aged ten months and twenty days. He was a bright, cheerful little boy, and a great joy to his parents and friends. He was buried in the cemetery at Dallas, Texas, on August 14, 1900.

