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TEXAS

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H. P. SHRADER.
A Preacher's Wife.

DICATIONS.

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900, at 11 a. m.
itors and presiding el-
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R. BOLTON, P. E.
SAM BARCUS, P. C.

at County Line will
day, October 26, at 11
C. B. Fladger. Dinner
All friends and former
to attend.

C. R. GRAY, P. C.

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIVE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

To subscribers, \$1.00

Vol. XVIII.

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, October 18, 1900.

No. 8

EDITORIAL.**GUARD WELL THE DOORS OF THE CONFERENCES.**

In view of the fact that we are crowded in our five Annual Conferences, we can afford to erect a high standard for those who apply for admission into the traveling connection. Only first-class men need to be considered at all. Heretofore we have been a trifle lax in some instances and the Church and the ministry have suffered the consequence. We have in mind now more than one case where there was grave question as to the wisdom of admitting a brother, but the appeal of a few special friends prevailed and he was invested with all of the rights of a traveling preacher. Only a few years were required to reveal the mistake. He went to a few of his appointments, but went complainingly. He soon became inefficient and finally left us for another communion and now can not find words of sufficient harshness to characterize the Church for its treatment of him. He ought never to have been admitted, but sympathy is the explanation of the motive that prompted the brethren to vote him a place in the membership of the body. This brother is not an exceptional case. Every conference in Texas has thus been self-afflicted. The trouble grows out of the fact that we do not sufficiently guard the doors of our conferences. It is an easy matter to vote a man in, but when he proves unworthy or inefficient it is a difficult matter to vote him out; but when we are forced to do it, we make an enemy of him and he loses no opportunity to do our Church all the injury of which he is capable. It is best to keep out all applicants about whom there is any serious question as to their fitness for the itinerant ministry, and then we will have no occasion for trying to undo a wrong.

There are certain qualifications that an applicant ought to possess before he is seriously considered for the traveling ministry. Has he been genuinely converted and is he sure of the witness of the Holy Ghost to the fact of his conversion? The Church can well afford to take time to find this out before he is voted a place amongst us. It is not enough that he give intellectual assent to the truths of the gospel, but is this gospel the power of God unto his salvation? Only an affirmative answer ought to be received in response to this question. We want no partially regenerated man in the ministry. Is he a man of reasonably good health? If not, he will soon become a burden to the fund collected for supernumerary ministers, the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Is he a man of good, substantial, mental training? It may not be necessary for him to have a college education, and yet with our good colleges everywhere offering free tuition to young men preparing for the ministry, he ought to put forth extraordinary effort to avail himself of this wonderful advantage. If he has this opportunity and does not avail himself of it, then we very much question the wisdom of receiving him into the itinerancy. In any event he ought to have a substantial, but, if possible, a college education. Does he love the Methodist Church, her doctrines and

her form of government? Is he willing unequivocally to abide by her usages and to submit to her authority? Nothing but a categorical answer ought to be taken to these questions. If he has the slightest hesitancy in his mind as to these interrogations, then he ought to remain among the laity or go to some other denomination. If, therefore, our committees and the conference generally will thus look into the qualifications of these applicants for admission into our traveling connection, we will, in all probability, save the Church a deal of trouble with inefficient, not to say unworthy, men in the future.

A NOTE OF TRIUMPH.

For more than a year we have been hoping to receive a note of triumph from some brother operating the Twentieth Century Movement. But we have only been feebly rewarded in our long waiting. Days, weeks and months have passed, and nothing but "quiet work" has been reported to the Advocate. We have wondered if it were possible to raise any enthusiasm at a single point on this subject. Quiet work is all right, but a great shout of victory is very encouraging to the remotest man along the line.

Now it turns out that at the time we were about to despair of anything in the way of signal triumph on this subject, and just as we were going to press with this issue, we received the following lines indicative of the coming dawn: "Took collection in my church yesterday for Twentieth Century, and received \$1200." This good news comes from Rev. I. W. Clark, of Sherman. Evidently the Sherman pastor put his heart and head in that effort, and a large fruitage is the result. Henceforth, let no Texas preacher say, "We can not stir up any enthusiasm on this subject." Write to Brother Clark and ask him how he did it?

THE WEALTH OF METHODISM IN SMALL TOWNS.

The membership of the Methodist Church throughout Texas has shared in the prosperity of the country, and many of our people are not only in fine circumstances, but they are actually wealthy. This is true not only in the cities, but in the smaller towns and throughout the rural districts. But in these latter sections the liberal support of the institutions of the Church has not kept pace with the former. The cause of this is found in the fact that in the smaller towns and in the country districts the people, as a rule, are not supplied with regular Sunday services, as they are in the larger towns and cities. In the latter, they have stated pastors who look well and persistently after the affairs of the Church, preach to the congregations every Sunday, visit them during the week, keep up a regular prayer-meeting weekly, and in various ways bring the material gifts of the Church before the people. This results in training and systematic education in matters of liberality. But where the preacher can only furnish services to his congregation twice a month and devote the rest of his time to other portions of his field, he has not the time to give special and systematic grounds. It was more like a prize fight than anything else. Yet it was carried on under the auspices of the Vaughan ought to be considered se-

many important particulars. And, as a result, many well-to-do and substantial congregations, thus situated, pay meagerly to the support of the claims of the Church. They do not get full service, and they do not pay full price. In a number of instances this can be corrected. We know of several smaller towns throughout the State, representing large financial ability, and a great deal of this is often in the membership of our own congregations. Yet we find once in a while a congregation of this sort coupled with another one of similar ability as a half station. Sometimes such a congregation is included in a circuit with several other appointments. Now we assume that if a congregation has in its membership financial ability enough to support a regular pastor, it is an injustice to such people and to the Church at large to furnish them the services of a preacher only twice a month. True, they may prefer this rather than go to the extra expense of supporting a pastor all the time; but to listen to this plea is to permit them to remain indefinitely undeveloped. We are personally acquainted with a town in this State of only a few hundred people, but our Church, in several of its members, represents more wealth than almost any city congregation in Texas; but this congregation is a part of a big circuit, and pays only its proportion of a salary of less than seven hundred dollars. This one congregation is abundantly able to pay more than the whole amount and support a preacher handsomely. Were he to give his entire time to that one point, it would not be three years until that membership would be one of the strong places in their conference. What we need is the larger development of the resources of Methodism in just such communities as we here describe. They do not yet realize their ability to measure up to their responsibility. Judicious training and systematic education under these circumstances would add fifty-fold to the resources of our Church in Texas.

THE BARBAROUS FOOTBALL GAME.

Last Saturday the football team of the Vanderbilt met the team of the State University at the Fair grounds for a great contest. For an hour and a half they were mixed up in a rough and tumble set to in the presence of about two thousand spectators. Preparation had been made for the emergencies of the occasion, as though a bloody battle was impending. Surgeons, bandages, a negro porter with an ample supply of water, were in evidence; and as the game proceeded the wisdom of this arrangement was demonstrated. A number of the boys were dashed to the ground and run over and trampled under foot with bleeding noses and cut flesh. Several minutes were required to pump wind into the fallen and get them on their feet again. Heads were skinned, ankles were sprained and collar bones suffered. One Vanderbilt boy was knocked senseless for quite awhile. His ribs were fractured, chest severely cut, and his spine injured. The water, the negro, the bandages and the surgeon, were kept busy as the affair progressed. A more brutal performance was never seen on the Fair grounds. It was more like a prize fight than anything else. Yet it was carried on under the auspices of the Vaughan ought to be considered se-

condly. In this way the advantages of the Orphanage will be multiplied a hundredfold. The object of the institution is to provide a home, food, clothing, education and religious tuition for these children and少年们 prepare them for a useful life to the future. It is not necessary to keep them in the Orphanage till they are seven in order to accomplish this object, provided that good Methodist people are willing to open their homes to the adoption of these little ones and furnish them advantages made of the domestic circle. But in the meantime there will always be demands at the Orphanage that can only be met by prompt payment of the assessments for its support. Therefore we urge upon all of our preachers and people the importance of the payment of these amounts in full; for surely we see that we will honor the name of the worthy and most moral organization.

COLLECT YOUR ASSESSMENT FOR THE ORPHANAGE.**AMONG THE EDITORS.**

We have located in Waco one of the best equipped orphanages in the State. Rev. W. H. Vaughan, assisted by Rev. Abe Mulkey and others, has secured to the Church this very valuable property and it only requires a few thousand dollars more to thoroughly fit and furnish it for special use, and this is being collected as fast as Brother Mulkey can reach the membership of the Church. At present we have more than one hundred orphan children in that great home and they must be fed and clothed. The only way to do this is for every preacher in Texas to collect the last dollar of his assessment for this worthy cause and report it to Brother Vaughan either before or at the session of the conference. Texas Methodism can not afford to fall short a nickel on these assessments. It will take all of the amounts assessed to meet the current expense of the institution. We have no greater responsibility upon us than the Orphanage. It appeals to our sympathy—to our humanity. These little fellows have no homes of their own. They have no parents to provide homes for them. We, who are more fortunate, are to make these provisions for these little homeless ones. They look to us to minister to them. More than this, Christ looks to us to make provision for them. The amount assessed against each charge is a mere pittance, and the preacher who makes special effort will get it to the last farthing. Then these little ones will be made glad and the heart of the Master will rejoice. In the meantime, let our preachers keep their eyes open and find good religious homes without children, and wherever there is such a home wanting to adopt a child and give it a good home, with the advantages of an education, write to Brother Vaughan and place the facts before him, and let a child at the Orphanage be installed. This will be good for the child and it will make room in the Orphanage for another one. With the exception of sending money to the Orphanage, this is the best service that we can render the institution. Of course, it will not do to put these children out in any sort of a home. But where the preacher is a member of a family to make wise provision for a child, then his application to Brother

Vaughan ought to be considered secondly. In the world where they are looking for, if they go forth in search of induction, distinction, education and impunity, they will not be disappointed. All these hideous things are here and easy of detection. But there are also better things in abundance for such as have the eyes to discern them. Truthfulness, straightforwardness, kindly visiting and brotherly kindness are displayed in every act and in every countenance. It is well to focus the mind of expecting them to come to the notice. We do not advise any one to ignore the presence of evil in the world. That would be folly. But we do insist that it is bad policy to become blind to the good that exists and overshadowed by the works of the devil and his children.

The Baltimore Advocate, Do not risk the uncertainty of having your dues carried out after you are dead. If you intend to leave anything to charitable objects, have it done now. Men have seemed to have no regard in the world for the wishes of their dead relatives. The most uncharitable means have been employed to set aside the wishes of the deceased. Every resource known to the legal fraternity will be employed to accomplish the object named. Avoid all of this. Tell every one what you intend while you live and you may see the good done by it and rejoice over the same. Be your own master, but not slaves to the unscrupulous of this mortal sin. "Nay, it is ye that sin against me," so many desire to hold on to every cent while they live, although they have an conscience, and might easily save all they forced to give to charity while their eyes can behold the good they do.

The Northwest Advocate, Twelve-year-old Jimmie Newman, a Chicago newsboy, was arrested for breaking a cable train on complaint of representatives of the Chicago City Railway Company. He pleaded his case before the Justice. He said, "I have to support my mother and sister, Judge, and I do it by selling papers. That's the reason I jumped on the street car. I have customers who ride on the cars, and they buy papers from me when they go home at night. Please let me go, Judge. I don't see how mother and sister can do without me." How long have you had to sell papers to support your mother and little sister?" the Justice asked. "Nearly a year," the boy answered. "Father died nearly a year ago. I was going to school then, and mother took in washing. Then she got sick and I had to leave school and sell papers. I work hard, and sometimes make a dollar a day. If they keep me off the car I will lose a lot of my customers." "I can't build this boy," the Justice concluded. "Go home, Jimmie, to your mother and sister. Here's something to give them," and the Justice handed the boy a dollar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MATTERS EDUCATIONAL.

REV. JOHN W. MOORE, PH. D.

The sixth annual report of the Board of Education has just been received by the pastors of Texas. It is an interesting document throughout, but the statistical tables give the most information. A little study of these facts and figures might prove valuable to our Texas Methodists. The figures were furnished by the presiding officers of these institutions, while the classification was made by an Educational Commission appointed by the last General Conference. The members of that commission were Dr. J. H. Carlisle, Prof. W. M. Baskerville, Prof. Morgan Calloway, Sr., Prof. J. A. Kern, President E. R. Craighead, Prof. H. C. Pritchett, Dr. J. O. Keener, President E. H. Pearce, W. P. Few, Edward Mayes. Would those men know a college when they saw it? If not, who would? Could they prescribe a proper curriculum for our colleges? Are they capable of classifying our educational institutions? It is conceded that a more worthy commission could hardly have been selected.

What did this commission do with our Texas schools? They say that Texas has only one college, and that is Southwestern University at Georgetown. Polytechnic College at Fort Worth did not send sufficient information that it might be classified. That is very unfortunate, for the Church ought to know how each school stands. The rest of the Texas schools are put among the secondary institutions, or preparatory schools. They are: Alexander Collegiate Institute at Jacksonville, Chappell Hill Female College, Coronado Institute at San Marcos, Granbury College, North Texas Female College at Sherman, San Antonio Female College, and Weatherford College. Here are seven secondary institutions, and five of these bear the name "college" and grant to their graduates college degrees. Shall the Church continue to endorse such doubtful procedure? Shall our boys and girls take their degrees from such institutions, thinking they are college graduates, and finally awaken to the fact they have been deceived? Is it justice to the boy or girl, justice to the parent, or justice to the Church? Shall local pride and blind loyalty make us endorse at home and in our own Church that which we would condemn abroad and in others? The conferences that control these schools are perfectly virtuous if they allow college degrees granted by schools whose course of study is not up to the standard, and thus are doing the schools gross injustice to allow them to be classed as preparatory schools if they are really colleges.

Texas Conferences should emphatically declare that preparatory schools, or secondary institutions as they are called, must not grant college degrees. More than that, Texas should be loyal and say no school shall grant college degrees unless endorsed by the Educational Commission as having a college curriculum. Now should any conference think its school is a college and has not been properly classed, let it order the trustees of that institution to submit its curriculum and full information to Dr. Hammond, who shall submit the facts by mail to the members of the commission, and in that way secure a new opinion from the commission. Let us fall in line with the spirit of our General Conference, our Board of Education and the leaders in our educational work throughout the Church.

It is very unpopular to speak out in this manner, and especially for one who has so lately come to dear old Texas. But it is all in love—love for the Church, love for the schools, and love for the great cause.

I was a teacher for seven years, and have made some study of the schools in this country and in Germany, England and France. I tremble for our Church when I see we are so slow to come up to the proper standards. My best teaching was in a High School which prepared boys and girls for college. After the course was completed the girls as well as the boys expected to spend four years more in some college before they were college graduates. Here is the course. Compare it with the curricula of our schools:

ENGLISH COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

(Numerals in parentheses denote hours per week.)

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (4)
General history (3)
Algebra (4) (5)
Physical geography (2)

Beginning Latin (5).

Drawing (1). Drawing, one exercise per week, is optional in all courses after the first ing-house accommodations, social ad-

year, but is required of those who expect to teach.

SECOND YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (4)
Modern history (2)
Plane geometry (5)
Biology; zoology; botany) (4)
(Those who expect to go to college take beginning German instead of biology) (4) (5)
Latin

(a) For those going to college, Caesar (5)

(b) Others take selections from various Latin authors as Caesar; Cicero; Sallust; Ovid; Vergil (5)

THIRD YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)
Advanced algebra; geometry; trigonometry (3)

Chemistry and physics (half year of each) (5)

Those going to college take

(a) Cicero and Latin composition (4) (5)

(b) Second year German (4) (5)

Others take two of the following:

(a) Advanced English (Critical study of seven Shakespearian plays) (4)

(b) Advanced history (4)

(c) Beginning German or French (4) (5)

FOURTH YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)
U. S. history and civil government (4)

Physics or chemistry (full year) (5)

Those going to college may substitute one year of French in place of physics or chemistry, and must also take

(a) Vergil (4)

(b) Third year German (4) (5)

Others take two of the following:

(a) Advanced English (Old English; forensics) (4)

(b) Physiography (4)

(c) Second year German or French (4) (5)

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Same as in Academic course

SECOND YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)
Plane geometry (5)

modern history (2)

Caesar (5)

beginning German or French (5)

THIRD YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)
Advanced algebra and reviews (2)

Cicero (5)

Aeneas (5)

beginning German or French (5)

FOURTH YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)

Vergil (5)

bind (5)

Second year German or French (4) (5)

United States history and civil government (4)

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Same as Academic course

SECOND YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)

Modern history (2)

Plane geometry (5)

Caesar (5)

Zoology and botany (4)

THIRD YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (3)

Advanced algebra; solid geometry (5)

Vergil (5)

Beginning German or French (5)

Advanced history and social science (4)

(Those not going to college take

science as provided for third year

Academic students instead of taking

advanced history) (5)

FOURTH YEAR.

English (literature; composition; grammar; rhetoric) (4)

Trigonometry; field work; reviews (5)

United States history and civil government (4)

Second year German or French (5)

(Those not going to college continue

physics or chemistry (5) in Academic

course, others may take advanced

English (4) in place of science.)

These three courses were elected ac-

cording to what course the pupil would

take in college. At their completion

no degree was granted, but a simple

certificate stating what had been done.

With a dozen such institutions in Tex-

as, imparting the true spirit of higher

education, Southern Methodism would

become a force for education.

At the approaching conference ses-

sions, we believe the Boards of Educa-

tion should look a little more care-

fully into our schools. Numbers, board-

drawing (1).

Drawing, one exercise per week, is optional in all courses after the first

vantages, beautiful catalogues and advertisements do not make a college. Elocution, art and music are all right, but they have nothing to do with a college. A school may be a fine college and have none of them. The question for the conferences is, what course in mental training is being pursued? Have our schools been unjustly classified? If so, they must have justice. If not, then shall they wear deceptive names, grant empty degrees with the indorsement of an intelligent Methodist?

This letter was called forth by an examination of the educational report. It does not mean to condemn any school, any teacher, any board, any conference; but its aim is to call forth a closer investigation of the inner workings of all of our Church schools.

Let us be honest with ourselves, honest with our patrons, and honest with the world.

DO OUR PEOPLE READ THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AS MUCH AS THEY SHOULD?

During my long ministry I have made many speeches and written much urging our people to subscribe for our Church papers, and I can not remember to have made a speech or written an article directly urging them to read our Church papers. It seems to have been a universal conclusion that if our Church literature was circulated it would be read. This was probably true when the competition in all kinds of literature for the public's eye was not so keen as it is now.

But I find, after a somewhat extended observation and inquiry, that even where our Church papers are taken, they are but little read by any but the preachers and the elder Church members. Our young people read them but little, especially in the towns and cities. Now this ought not so to be. The value of our Church literature is in direct ratio to the number who read it. Our Texas Christian Advocate is a condensed and abbreviated history of Methodism in Texas, with the added secular and general news. It contains the best and most recent thoughts of an able and consecrated minister, whose experience includes every available opportunity of acquiring knowledge from the Sunday-school, class room, prayer-meeting, Epworth League, Church Conference, Quarterly Conference, District Conference, Annual Conference and the General Conference, the highest tribunal of Methodism; and is in close touch and earnest sympathy with every interest and every aggressive movement of the Church in the work of evangelism. Added to this, we have the best thoughts of the most learned preachers on all subjects that relate to the polity, doctrine and work of the Church. But to specify some of the rich viands served up each week:

First, there are the editorials, full of experimental and doctrinal truth, good to the edifying of heroic Christian character and a power in the work of evangelism; a feast to the hungry soul, and often a sharp warning to the thoughtless and irreverent. These are condensed sermons, and only need careful reading and intelligent approval to make them available in enlarging the borders of Zion and building up the waste places in our ecclesiastical heritage. Passing over much valuable editorial work, I notice the page or more of secular news. I do not hesitate to affirm that to the business man this department is alone worth the subscription to the paper. Here we have the condensed summary of the weekly sayings and doings of the world, and in a form that in twenty or thirty minutes it can be read and readily understood. It is results and conclusions—just what the busy man needs.

Having had extensive experience in this work, I know the labor it costs to condense a page of secular news from fifty pages and from numerous papers.

Then we have a page of sparkling diamonds gathered from the best and most spiritual writers of both Europe and America, brief but full of life and power: the contributions, the League, the Sunday-school lesson exposition.

Then we have had Bro. Hughes' timely and dignified warnings about nude pictures in a young people's paper, and very recently Bro. Knickerbocker's bright, sparkling and instructive letters from abroad, which alone are worth more than a year's subscription to the Advocate.

All this, and much more, is the Advocate's contribution to Christian literature. Surely this is an intellectual and spiritual menu tempting to the most fastidious taste. This rich feast is served up fifty-two times each year, and all for the price of two dollars less than four cents for each paper.

Now, if every member of our Church would carefully read the most of this Christian literature, we would have a heroically developed membership, ready for every aggressive movement that promised the destruction of the army of Satan and the triumph of Christ's kingdom. After considerable

deliberation, I have come to the conclusion that the following plan, if adopted and carried out, will tend to remedy the evil: Let the Sunday-school superintendent announce at the close of Sunday-school next Sunday he will ask the school and all that are present how many articles and editorials each one has read during the past week in the Texas Christian Advocate, and that this question will be asked every Sunday at the close of Sunday-school.

But we have a large number of men from which to draw, and as a rule our own men fill our own pulpits—and fill them acceptably. If a transfer comes to us, he comes on his own motion: he is not imported to order. He takes "pot luck among the boys," and becomes one of them. May it ever be thus. But divide the conference, cut it by half the capable men from which to draw, and the difficulty of fitting every work with a suitable man will be vastly increased.

Let us remain as we are.

SAMUEL J. RUCKER.

A "PIECE" MEASURE.

The brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference seem not to agree among themselves about division, so here is a "piece" measure by a friend on the outside. Of course we will have said unto us, "Keep your mouth out of that which does not concern you. This is our own family row." Brethren, we love "piece." I have not a word to say concerning arguments already introduced on the subject. Only this: Hurrah for the young champion of the West. I would advise him to "look a little out."

Now to the slicing. Well, we will begin with Bro. Campbell and give him to the Texas Conference, with Dr. Nelms thrown in for good measure. Pass from thence in the direction of the village of Waco and include the diocese of Dr. Wright with all that appears therewith.

Now we of the Texas Conference have been very anxious to have some of these brethren transfer to us, but they seem a little shy of these parts. I am afraid we will never get them unless we can succeed in getting them ceded and "deeded" to us. We will be willing for Dr. Campbell to have the best the coast can afford, for he can float if he can't swim. It has been rumored in these parts that Dr. W. likes to fish. We have the very district for him. He will be in water half his time, and can fish and fight mosquitoes to his heart's content. As to other brethren that we may get in the transaction we have a number of my friends and you brethren shall have them all. My brethren, you don't know what delight there is in life until you spend two or three days up a tree "just for fun." You might ask what will become of the ceded territory. Oh, we will take care of that. While you brethren are "padding your own canoe" we will enjoy those prairie breezes. Yes, brethren, "Barkis is willing."

R. W. ADAMS.

THE CONFERENCE DIVISION.—FROM GRAHAM CIRCUIT.

At the meeting of the fourth Quarterly Conference, held at Graham, September 28, 1900, for Graham Circuit, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we think it inadvisable to divide the Northwest Texas Conference under present conditions, and we enter our protest against such proposed division.

Resolved, That the sentiment of Graham Circuit is against the division and the creation of a new conference, and is against the resolution passed by the Vernon District Conference, held at Vernon, favoring such division.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Texas Christian Advocate for publication.

T. S. BARCUS.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

You voice the sentiment of most of your large constituency in one impetuous sentence in your issue of September 20, when you say: "What a pity that is that the manhood of this great State and of this nation does not rise up and hurl from every community this nefarious business, that is wrecking more human life and character than all of the storms and waves that ever swept the shores of America!"

Of course there are many conferences smaller than the proposed Panhandle Conference would be, but most of these are in thinly settled districts, where there are few strong centers. In the other small conferences it will be found on investigation that the most important Churches are often served by transfers from elsewhere. Call the roll, and in well-nigh all of them you will find one or more high-steeples.

Small conferences in well-populated States are in a measure responsible for the evils of high-steeples. Mark well: This is no reflection upon the ministry of such conferences. The standard may be—sometimes is—even higher than elsewhere in our own or in other Churches. But the circle from which to draw is small, and the few available men are not available. Some have served there before; others are serving elsewhere

Secular News Items.

Mr. R. P. Bailey, of the State Prohibition Committee, has issued the following which we print as an item of general news:

PROHIBITION TICKET.

For Electors:

E. C. Heath.
D. H. Hancock.

For Governor:

H. G. Damon.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

J. G. Adams.

If there are no Prohibition tickets at your ballot box, you can vote for these candidates by writing their names on your ticket.

B. P. Bailey, Paris, Texas, Chairman of the State Prohibition Committee, wants the names and addresses of Prohibitionists.

The revenues of the Philippine Islands, for the first seven months of 1899, amounted to \$2,095,335; for the corresponding period of the present year they amounted to \$4,782,050.

The population of Arkansas is officially announced to be 1,311,564—an increase of 182,385 during the last ten years. The population had been estimated as exceeding 1,500,000.

Since August, 1899, British agents have shipped from New Orleans to Cape Town 15,000 horses and 42,000 mules. Other purchases have been made for the British army in the neighborhood, and the total disbursements are said to have exceeded ten million dollars.

Mr. John Sealy, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, acknowledges receipt of contributions from Oct. 1 to 12, inclusive, amounting to \$198,552. This includes \$125,000 received through Governor Sayers and \$21,621.73 received through Mayor Jones. The amount previously acknowledged was \$781,612.61, making the total to date \$979,565.53.

It is alleged that Gov. Flower, of New York; Gov. Stone, of Missouri, and Gov. Mitchell, of Florida, all Democrats, declined six years ago to honor a requisition in the Standard oil cases like that which Gov. Roosevelt is expected to turn down. If this allegation be true, it should go a long way to relieve the Texas authorities of the charge that the document was sprung on Gov. Roosevelt in St. Louis for campaign effect.

Santo Domingo, Oct. 14.—The plan of the conspirators against the Government, whose plot was discovered a few days ago, was to burn the new section of this city, and while attention was being directed to the fire the fort was to be seized. The conspirators had a large quantity of arms. Arrests have been made in all parts of the Republic. The Government is strong. Vega, the revolutionist, is asking for guarantees in case of surrender.

The abstract of the condition of the National banks of Texas, exclusive of Houston, as reported to the Controller of the Currency at the close of business on Sept. 5, shows the average reserve to have been 25.17 per cent, against 27.89 per cent on June 29. Loans and discounts increased from \$49,449,581 to \$12,951,379, gold coin decreased from \$1,815,979 to \$1,570,169, total specie from \$2,861,227 to \$3,225,501, lawful money reserve from \$5,761,478 to \$5,194,426. Individual deposits increased from \$44,661,172 to \$45,284,917.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—From ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the gulf, in every city, town and village of the country, Democratic meetings will be held Oct. 27, and will be addressed by the ablest speakers that the scope of this gigantic plan will permit. This was the scheme announced to-day by the Democratic National Committee, which has already set in motion the preparations necessary for the consummation of such a project. The tens of thousands of clubs affiliated with or members of the National Association of Democratic clubs will be asked to lend their assistance.

According to "Dun's Review," the final returns of commercial failures during the third quarter of 1900 make the aggregate 2519 in number, and \$27,119,296 in amount of liabilities. Manufacturing failures were 607 for \$12,617,230 trading were 1779 for \$11,545,149, and other commercial 133 for \$2,957,466. Comparison with the same quarter of last year shows an increase of 500 in number and nearly \$10,000,000 in amount, but this is owing to the phenomenal record of 1899 rather than to any unsound conditions now existing. In the corresponding three months of last year failures were

smaller than in any year since 1881, and the amount of defaulted liabilities was only 83 cents for every \$1000 of solvent business, as measured by bank exchanges, the best showing, with only two exceptions, since these records were begun, twenty-five years ago. Hence, any comparison with last year must be expected to show an increase, but this does not by any means indicate that business is now in a deplorable state. In fact, going back of last year it will be found that only ten quarters out of the preceding sixty-four had smaller liabilities, notwithstanding the fact that the number of firms in business and the amount of capital invested have increased very largely during that time.

According to the joint estimates of Admirals Melville and Hichborn, Congress will be asked to appropriate at its next session on account of hulls and machinery of naval vessels now building \$22,000,000. This does not include armor, ordnance equipment, or other work which is done at the Government naval establishments. Congress appropriated last year for naval increase \$13,000,000. Admiral Melville estimates that it will require \$1,000,000 for repairs to steam machinery and plants, and \$5,000,000 to keep the hulls of the fleet in good condition. The aggregate naval estimates for the year ending June 30, 1902, which are about ready to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, will probably not exceed \$75,000,000.

Some time ago the State of Massachusetts inaugurated a movement for the repopulation of the so-called abandoned farms of the State. From time to time the State Board of Agriculture issues a catalogue descriptive of these farms, and through its efforts many of them have been sold and brought to a productive State. Since 1891 seven hundred and ten such farms have been advertised by the State Board of Agriculture.

Three hundred and nine of these have been sold to purchasers living in various sections of the country, most of them in Massachusetts. The last catalogue contains a large amount of interesting information connected with these farms, the vast majority of those who have purchased them having expressed great satisfaction over the result.

The Chinese imperial troops, according to a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Hongkong, dated yesterday, have recaptured Wei Chou, on East River, where Sun Yat Sen, the reformer, had raised his flag, and have scattered the rebels. The Standard publishes mail advices from Tien Tsin, giving a list of fifty-four documents that were seized in the Yamen of the Viceroy after the capture of the city and fell into the hands of the correspondents before the military authorities had seized the Yamen. These include receipts for money paid to Boxer terrors for supplies to their troops of every kind, reports of actions and lists of casualties and rewards paid to Generals and the families of the killed, all clearly proving that the authorities maintained the Boxer movement by lavish expenditures.

The late Senator Ingalls, in writing to the Saturday Evening Post, says of the Presidents:

Few Presidents have gained in public estimation by their incumbency. Many have lost. Grant would have occupied a higher pedestal had he remained at the head of the army, and Lincoln and Garfield both died at a fortunate time for their fame. But, wearing and grinding as are the stress and strain, few, if any, have been broken by the tension. The White House has been exceptionally free from tragedies. Taylor died from a surfeit of cherries and milk, and Harrison from a cold contracted by riding bare-headed in a snowstorm up the avenue from the Capitol the day of his inauguration.

Possibly Polk was the only President who succumbed to the wear-some burdens of his office. He died June 15, 1849, three months after the close of his term, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four.

The epidemic of yellow fever in Cuba continues to be of a very serious character, and it is stated that while a large number of cases are reported, there are still many others that are not reported, or are reported as "pernicious bilious fever" or "pernicious malarial fever," but are really yellow fever. Recently an inquiry addressed to the surgeon at the Marine Hospital in Havana as to the number of yellow fever cases existing there elicited the information that there were about three hundred. A short time afterward, however, an army surgeon said there were only seventy-five. There is no doubt that yellow fever will continue to be epidemic in Havana until a better sanitary condition has been provided for the city. In the second palace, adjoining General Wood's headquarters at Havana, a building used

for officers' quarters and important government offices, a number of cases occurred, and Major George S. Cartwright, of the army, who roomed in the palace, a young and able officer, has died of the yellow fever. Two military guards in the auditor's office also succumbed to the fever. An investigation as to the causes of the infection resulted in the discovery of two reeking cesspools under the building. The only hope of deliverance from the awful plague of yellow fever from Havana and in Cuban cities generally lies in proper drainage, and a movement is now under foot which involves the establishment of a complete system of drainage throughout Havana and the repaving of the streets in such a manner as will make it possible to keep them clean.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14.—A remarkable series of experiments was conducted here today by Henry F. Loring, of New York, who successfully accomplished the feat of carrying 30,200 volts of electricity through an underground cable three miles long. The highest voltage hitherto attained with this class of conductor was 20,000 volts, which was secured at Niagara Falls and electrical engineers have long been experimenting with a view to attaining a maximum of 25,000 volts. The cable consists of three copper conductors, each about the size of an ordinary lead pencil, each being inclosed in a paper tube and the whole encased in a lead sheet and drawn through vitrified clay conduits. The cable is a part of the system by which the St. Paul Gaslight and Power Company will utilize the water power at Apple River, Wis., the other twenty-four miles of wire being overhead. As a result of this experiment they will carry an average voltage of 25,000 volts furnishing 5000 horsepower for lighting and power purposes.

During the first eight months of the present year the exports of manufactured goods amounted to \$94,000,000, while during the first eight months of 1896 they were valued at only \$163,000,000. In the importation of raw material there has been even a larger proportional increase, for while we imported such material to the value of about \$100,000,000 during the first eight months of 1895, we imported more than twice that amount during the same period of the present year. The value of hides and skins imported has risen from \$13,176,281 for the first eight months of 1896, to \$36,361,911 for the first eight months of 1897; raw silk from \$8,732,863 to \$24,615,116; crude rubber from \$9,346,838 to \$19,938,630; and fibres from \$8,932,866 to \$19,771,035. The largest increase of exportation is found in the products of iron and steel, which during the periods named has risen from \$29,957,629 to \$77,174,389; copper, which shows exports to the value of \$41,830,339 as against \$17,812,807; and agricultural implements, which have risen from \$1,097,772 to \$13,554,774.

Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 14.—A sensational suit—one that will attract much attention—was filed in the District Court here last evening by Fred Thomas and R. L. Thompson against Rev. D. W. Keller, J. E. Brewster and H. E. Swan. The plaintiffs are liquor dealers in this city and the defendants are all prominent in county and territorial Anti-Saloon League work. The plaintiffs ask \$1000 damages, claiming the defendants made false and defamatory statements against them, injuring their business, character, reputation and general standing. It is charged that the defendants before the County Board of Commissioners on Oct. 10 made and published the following statements all of which plaintiffs claim are false:

"1. Plaintiffs are not persons of good moral character."

"2. That their petition does not include the requisite number of taxpayers."

"3. That they have recently sold liquor without license and in violation of the law."

"4. That they have obstructed their windows and doors with screens."

A Philadelphia whisky manufacturer has been using the seal and shield of Yale University as a trade-mark. President Hadley has secured counsel and will serve an injunction. It is supposed that the principal reason of the would-be user of college titles is to secure the notoriety resulting from whatever legal steps may be taken against him. It is said that the seals or coats-of-arms of Brown, Princeton, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Oxford, and Cambridge have been registered as trade-marks for brands of whisky by liquor-dealers, and according to a Supreme Court decision, the only remedy for the college lies in the courts. A prominent dealer, annoyed by the efforts of our Christian women against his traffic, adopted the initials W. C.

T. U. as a brand for his whisky. To secure his right to use these initials, he applied to the Patent Office for the registration of his trade-mark, and the application was granted. The members of the organization applied for an injunction, and the case was fought all through the courts, but the liquor-dealer finally won.

W. J. Bryan made a visit to New York City last Monday, and it is said that no such welcome has ever been accorded to a presidential candidate in the eastern metropolis. He delivered several speeches in different parts of the city, as the crowd was too great for any one speech to reach them. It popular ovations throughout the Middle States and in New York are any evidence of success, then Mr. Bryan has a splendid chance to get to the White House. But it takes votes to reach that goal.

A special to the News, last Tuesday morning from Austin, says:

A mob of about two hundred University students attempted to take possession of the Grand Operahouse tonight while the performance was in progress. The entrance doors were barricaded and held shut by a force of men from the audience and the repeated assaults of the mob were resisted. Several valuable pictures in the lobby were demolished. The whole police force, headed by Chief Thorp, was called out to quell the mob, but they were unable for a time to cope with it. Manager Geo. Walker made complaint against a number of the leaders, and they will be arrested.

The affair created much excitement and the participants in the riotous attack are severely denounced by the respectable element of the city.

Naval Constructor Hobson, who reached Vancouver recently on his return journey from the Philippines, has made some surprising statements concerning the Spanish ships that were sunk during the battle of Manila Bay. When asked his opinion as to the direct cause of the foundering of the vessels, he replied: "The Spaniards pulled out the plugs and opened the valves. They sank the ships themselves; our shell fire did very little damage." He then explained that the vessels were practically uninjured below the water line, the damage to the hulls being mainly the result of a long period of submersion. The upper works had suffered from fire, which destroyed the woodwork and twisted the iron plates. But these seem to be only three of the Spanish fleet. All the rest were destroyed.

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Scouting collisions in the Philippines are still occurring between the American troops and the insurgents. The latest dispatch from there says:

"A detachment of twenty men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, while engaged in repairing telegraph wires October 10, at a point near San Jose, Nuevo Ecija Province, Island de Luzon, were set upon by 200 rebels and overpowered and scattered. Seven of the Americans reached San Jose, but it is probable that the others were captured. The enemy surprised a party of scouts of the Forty-third Infantry at a point three miles from Takloban, Leyte, killing three of the Americans at the first volley. Two escaped and gave the alarm, but the enemy succeeded in evading their pursuers. The native police of Takloban had conspired to surprise the Americans. The bodies of the dead soldiers were badly mutilated."

With the elections for the British Parliament called in the very flush of the South African victory, which has extended the British flag over all that part of the continent, there was no reason to expect any other result than the return of the Salisbury-Chamberlain ministry to power. The Liberals are simply not "in it" this time. They may have gained an occasional seat through local or personal reasons, but they have lost more than they have gained. The Unionist triumph is of a sweeping nature, and Mr. Chamberlain, who is the real premier, though Lord Salisbury is the nominal one, will find himself backed by a larger majority than ever. The solid wealth of

A Threadbare Game.

HOW A BROCKTON, MASS., WOMAN WAS IMPOSED UPON.

From the Times, Brockton, Mass.

We smile when we read that the "gold brick" game has succeeded in parting another victim from his money but how much harder to understand is the success of the "substitution game" which is practiced daily in many stores that are otherwise respectable. We say this is hard to understand because one would suppose that a person who is sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only remedy that will benefit him and who goes to a store for a further supply, would insist upon getting just what he asks for. That such is not always the case is shown by the following incident:

Mrs. Delta Willis, of No. 243 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass., says: "When I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I was a total wreck. For two years I had endured the tortures of nervousness, headache, muscular weakness and loss of appetite. My weight was only 75 pounds while I had weighed over 100 pounds. I was subject to severe headaches, mostly in the morning, and at times I was so dizzy that I could scarcely distinguish one object from another.

"Last winter I got so much worse that I was obliged to go to a hospital for treatment and after six weeks of care and skillful attention, I was but little, if any, better. About March 1st, after leaving the hospital, I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People upon the recommendation of a friend who had been benefited by them and they have done more good than all the doctors combined.

"I had taken only a few doses when I began to feel better and within one week had gained three pounds. After finishing my first box of pills I went to one of the largest drug stores in Brockton for the second box. The clerk talked me into taking a box of pills which he claimed were the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, only put up in a different form. I had taken only one or two doses, however, when I discovered that I had been imposed upon. The substitute acted altogether differently from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and made me so weak that I could scarcely stand. I am now using nothing but the genuine Pink Pill and am thankful to say that they are putting new life into me.

"I have so much confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I recommend them whenever an opportunity presents itself and all those who have used them speak very highly of them."

[Signed.] MRS. DELTA WILLIS.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Price 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, \$2.50.

SO CONVENIENT—OCTOBER 28

nation is largely on the Conservative side, and at the other end the workingmen have endorsed the war policy by a decided vote, which even in London has placed in the Government column all but seven or eight of the sixty-two seats to which the metropolis is entitled. The effect of all this on the settlement of South African matters is easy to forecast. The conquered Boers, whose last hope lay in these elections and a public expression of sympathy that might mitigate their case, may as well settle down to the fact that they must submit abjectly to whatever program the conquerors shall lay out. All South Africa is henceforth to be British, and nothing will be left undone to make that fact sure beyond the chance of another Dutch uprising.

Things in China are still in a muddle. The following is the latest: "The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express sends a report that the French torpedo-boat destroyer Handy shelled 2600 rebels, who were advancing on San Chun, killing forty and wounding hundreds. The evidences of Prince Yuan's continuance in power causes anxiety. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, it has produced a serious depression in trade there. Two Chinese banks have failed, others are expected to close, and it is reported that the Russo-Chinese Bank is in difficulties, owing to the removal of the Chinese court to Shen Si. Shanghai telegrams report that the local Mandarins have received a dispatch from Prince Yuan announcing that the court is now in safe keeping, and exhorting them to have patience until winter decimates the allies, to keep the arsenals in constant work and everything in readiness for a massacre of all foreigners when the proper time arrives. It is also reported that the Dowager Empress has issued a decree removing Liu Kun Wu, Viceroy of Nan-king, from his post, and ordering Gen. Young Lu to join her at Shan Fu. The Shan Tung Boxers are returning to their homes. Twelve thousand of them were utterly defeated outside of Tsang Chao, near the Chi Li border, by 5000 of Gov. Yun Chi Kai's troops under Gen. Mei."

It Burns
Complete
Tree

Consisting of the skin of cut-thickened cuticle to allay itching and heal, and cool and cleanse often sufficient disfiguring, and blood humors, w.

DRUGS AND HOW TO USE THEM

October 18, 1900.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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Notes From the Field.**WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.****ORANGE.**

Jes. E. Crutchfield, Oct. 12: The work here is not lagging. We mark many signs of progress in Church work. We are delighted with a cool norther, which was refreshing. Indeed, to us who have been almost languishing from the heat. We are engaged in a meeting this week, and expect good results. The Twentieth Century collection from this place will be good, despite the amount our people have given for the relief of Galveston and the rebuilding of the churches in the Houston District. We expect our finances to be up in full, and our net increase for the year to be large.

EMORY CHARGE.

G. M. Fletcher, Oct. 9: Our last protracted meeting was held at Emory. This was the second meeting for this place. We had great hindrances. Some of our leading members had sickness in their families and could not attend. Others were too busy, therefore did not come. We had Bro. Cross, who did most of the preaching. Our people were delighted very much with his discourses, and he did us much good. We continued eight days. Bro. Fields came down and preached two most excellent sermons from Lone Oak. We had a good meeting. Those that attended enjoyed it very much. We are working very hard for the collections. Hope to report in full.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.**BELCHER.**

W. H. Brown, Oct. 15: I have just been in a gracious revival with Bro. Archer at Denison. The Lord did great things for us, whereof we are glad. Bro. Archer is in fine favor with his people, and we had a very pleasant time in his home, with his estimable family.

GREENVILLE.

James W. Hill, Oct. 15: Raised Church debt; bought a fine pipe organ; had a gracious revival; will bring up all the collections. Bradford with us yesterday. He preached two fine sermons. Raised \$65 for St. John's Church, Galveston; this after raising about \$7000 for other purposes. Closing up second year nicely.

CEDAR HILL.

E. L. Spurlock, Oct. 15: Yesterday was a grand day for Cedar Hill and Duncanville. Bishop Key of Sherman, preached a most excellent gospel sermon to a very large and appreciative audience at Duncanville, and dedicated our new church. After the dedication we raised the balance of our collections, as ordered by the Annual Conference. We went from Duncanville to Cedar Hill in the afternoon, where Bishop Key preached at night to a packed house. The Bishop was at his best, and more than met the expectation of my people. We have built and paid for two beautiful churches this year, have raised our collections in full, and have raised for other purposes near \$500. The preacher's salary was advanced from \$400 to \$500, and will be paid in full. We have had two great meetings, in which 125 have professed religion. Nearly one hundred joined the Methodist Church. We were ably assisted at Cedar Hill by Bros. John S. Davis and C. A. Spragins. At Duncanville Bro. C. O. Jones, of Sherman, did most of the preaching, and did it well. With two or three exceptions, the professions were made at the altar or "mourners' bench." Bro. Copedge of Wheatland, was with us most of the time of our Duncanville meeting, rendering valuable help by preaching and otherwise. Bro. C. H. Govette

The class of the first year will meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Gonzales, Texas, at 8 a. m. Tuesday, October 20. B. H. PASSMORE.

The committee and class of the second year will meet in the Methodist Church at Gonzales on the 28th inst. (Tuesday), at 8 a. m. Please come prepared for a written examination.

M. S. GARDNER, Chairman.

Class of the third year will please meet the committee in Methodist Church on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 8:30 a. m., ready for written examination.

T. GREGORY, for Committee.

The class of the fourth year will please meet the committee in the Methodist Church, Gonzales, Tuesday, October 20, at 8 a. m., prepared for written examinations.

J. E. HARRISON,

J. W. STOVALL,

B. C. ROACH.

The candidates for admission and re-admission into the West Texas Conference will meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Gonzales, Texas, at 8 a. m. Tuesday, October 20, at 8 p. m., 1898. Their presiding elders or any other person who can give us any information on their qualification or disqualification for the itinerant ministry will please to meet us.

JAS. W. HILL,

Pres. N. T. C. B.

Let every member of the conference whose wife expects to attend and every member of any Conference Board who expects to attend, notify me immediately I positively will not promise to provide a home for any one of whom coming I am not notified by November 1. The first to notify me will be the first to whom homes will be assigned, and many will be some distance from the church, as all the people in Denton do not live "within a stone's throw" of the M. E. Church South. Every pastor, please send me promptly, through your District Secretary, your report on the Twentieth Century Movement by October 20 and again November 20. By reporting promptly you will lighten my labor and thereby enable me to prepare the better for your entertainment during the session of conference.

C. M. HARLESS.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

We are forced to announce that in no case will entertainment be provided for children nor persons not having business with the conference. It will be extremely difficult, under present circumstances, to provide entertainment for your wives, but this we hope to be able to do. I am sure you would excuse the seemingly inhospitable announcement if you knew our situation. On account of the repeated

preached for us twice. "Gracious is the Lord, and righteous; yea, our God is merciful" and full of blessings. To him be the glory.

SANGER.

John Moore: Our fourth Quarterly Conference for this charge was held at Krum, Texas, Oct. 6 and 7. It was a delightful occasion throughout. The financial report was somewhat behind, but will make a favorable showing at conference. This charge had trouble last year, and, although our people generally have rallied loyally, it will take time to recover from the shock.

The people have been uniformly kind to us. We have been prevented by sickness from doing much that might have been done, yet after all God has been good to us, and we have been pleasantly situated. One sad feature of the conference was the fact of Bro. Binkley's retirement from the district. He presided in love and preached in power.

John E. Pritchett, Treasurer Board of Missions, West Texas Conference.

Preachers of the West Texas Conference intending to bring their wives to conference must notify me at once. In no case will entertainment be provided where this request is not complied with. Excepting wives of the preachers, no one need expect entertainment who has no business with the conference.

JOHN E. PRITCHETT,

Treasurer Board of Missions, West Texas Conference.

I expect to get to Gonzales about noon on October 25 (Tuesday), and hope to settle with as many brethren as possible at the church on that afternoon. I can use checks or drafts on San Antonio, but can not use any checks on your local banks.

Check or draft will be sent to me as soon as you can before October 27, but do not send any to me at San Marcos after that date, but wait and settle at conference.

JOHN E. PRITCHETT,

Treasurer Board of Missions, West Texas Conference.

STERLING FISHER, Secretary.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE RATES.

All the railroads in our territory have authorized rates of 10 and one-half fares to Gonzales and return. Tickets will be sold on two days only, Monday and Tuesday, October 20 and 21, limited

to the members who expect to bring their wives.

The members who expect to bring their wives.

The members who expect to bring their wives.

The members who expect to bring their wives.

NEW HARRIS, P. C.

Gonzales, Texas.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Please send money collected on the Twentieth Century Fund to Rev. J. T. H. Miller, Center Point, Texas. He is the

Treasurer of the Board of Education, and the one to whom all moneys should be paid collected for this purpose.

Send me your report made out on the blanks sent out by Dr. Harless.

M. S. GARDNER.

San Marcos, Texas.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MERKEL.

R. S. Heizer, Oct. 13: Truly "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; yes, we have a goodly heritage."

It would be very difficult to find a more agreeable and appreciative people than is on the Merkel charge. They know how to provide and care for their pastor and his family, and they do it right well.

Just last Saturday night they gave us a real donation party, bringing with them estates of all kinds and dresses for wife and the little daughter, hat and cash for their pastor. This people understand the art of doing nice things in an elegant manner.

We feel that we are not worthy of this kind visitation. It calls forth the deepest gratitude from our hearts. May the God of peace and love be with each of these good people. Last Thursday was the time of our fourth Quarterly Conference, and though it was the middle of the week and a very busy time, we had a most delightful time.

Our beloved Dr. Chapman, preached a most excellent sermon, and all who heard him were greatly benefited.

The pastor's report shows that there have been good revivals all over the circuit, and that there have been many added to the Methodist Church; also that the collections will be met in full.

The stewards' report showed that some of the appointments were already paid up on everything, and the prevailing opinion is that this charge will clear the deck on all lines. We, as pastor and people, regret very much to have to part with Bro. Chapman, but we are loyal Methodists, and we can only pray the blessing of God upon him and his family wherever they may be sent.

E. L. Spurlock, Oct. 15: Raised

Church debt; bought a fine pipe organ; had a gracious revival; will bring up all the collections. Bradford with us yesterday. He preached two fine sermons. Raised \$65 for St. John's Church, Galveston; this after raising about \$7000 for other purposes. Closing up second year nicely.

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The Home Circle

A CHEERFUL GIVER.

Benny sat drumming his heels against the rounds of the chair, and thinking. So intent was he that paroxysm had gathered his good-natured forehead into almost a frown. It was Saturday morning, clear and bright, but Benny wasn't thinking of that, nor of the fact that it was a holiday. He watched Mammy's few poor swifts back and forth over somebody's pretty ruffles and ticks-not hers-Mammy didn't wear ruffles and ticks, but she wished and longed for those who did. She was as clean as Benny himself, and the little boy wondered whether she was thinking too.

Finally the stillness became so oppressive that Benny began to talk.

"It's just a month more, Mammy, till the Tenth Legion has to take its money, and I've got only ten cents. That's less'n a cent a month, and I'm ashamed of it. It ain't just a tenth. Mammy, you know it's a every bit I've got to spare, but it seems a little bit easier to give it to Jesus. If there was only a sure way to make a little more—but I've thought and thought, and I've asked God to help me, and yet the ten pennies is all I've got. Can't you think of some way?"

Mammy looked lovingly into the anxious little face, and slowly shook her head.

"It seems all we can do, Benny, to get our rent paid and enough to eat. I only wish I could help you dear, but I'm afraid I can't. Anyway, the Bible doesn't speak about the amount we give; it's the spirit we give it in. If you had plenty, you might well be ashamed to give the last ten cents, but as it is, I think you've done all he would ask."

"Just Mammy, I'm sure all the rest will have more, and they'll laugh at my little bit."

"If the others can give more, just you be glad to see the money coming in for God's work. It is for Jesus. Benny, not for people to see. Don't mind your gift by worrying for 'God loves a cheerful giver.'

"Well, I'll try, Mammy, but if only—"

He was interrupted by a tap on the door, followed by the entrance of a neighbor.

"I've come over to see if I can get you to take care of my baby awhile, Benny," she said. "I'm obliged to go down town, and I don't want to take him with me. I won't be gone over two hours."

"Yes, I'll go if Mammy can spare me. I've left the wood box and done all my work."

"You may go, dear, and welcome," said Mammy, adding, "He'll be right over, Mrs. Smith."

"Thank you kindly. It will be a great help to me," and the neighbor hastily closed the door behind her, while Mammy said:

"I wanted to remind you, Benny, before you go, that such work as this when done in the right spirit is as valuable as money in God's sight; and when you are counting your 'teeths' there will be many hours of disagreeable duties cheerfully done, which my little boy can add to his ten cents. Run along now."

As Mrs. Smith tucked her baby into his buggy, she said:

"There isn't another boy I know, Benny, like that I'd leave my baby with. But I believe I can trust you to do right."

Benny was flushed as he answered:

"You're very good, sir. I'll take good care of your little father."

Back and forth over the narrow pavement went the little wagon, till at last its occupant was fast asleep. Benny wheeled him to the shade, covered him warmly, and sat down on a flat rock close by.

To the street came a party of boys with sticks over their shoulders. Benny knew them, and gossiped at once that they were going hunting.

"Oh, if—"

"Well, there's Benjamin. When did you open an orphan asylum?" cried one.

"Isn't an orphan. It's Mrs. Smith's baby."

"You're a rascal then. Hey, police—thieves—murder!"

"Hush, tellers, you'll wake him up, and I've just got him to sleep"—this blearily from Benny.

"Oh, you're a nice girl, are you? What wages do you get, miss?"

Seeing Benny begin to bristle, one of the other boys interfered.

"Shut up, kids, and come along. We've got a long walk ahead. Say, Ben, can't you go along with us?"

"I'd love to," said Benny, wistfully, but what could I do about the baby?"

He hoped they would offer to wait until Mrs. Smith came home; but though full of other suggestions, no one seemed to think of that.

"He's sound asleep," said one, peeping under the coverlid. "Wheel him in the yard, and leave him. Nobody'll hurt him, and if it makes his mother mad,

so much the better, she won't ask you to tend him again."

Benny's eyes dashed, but before he could reply, another said impatiently:

"I'd dump the kid in the gutter before I'd miss the fun. What do you want to be bothered for? He's nothing to you."

"He is, too," said Benny, hotly, standing erect, and holding to the little wagon with both hands. "I told his mother she could trust me, and I'll take care of him till she gets home. I never saw a chestnut again. You can laugh at me all you like, but you can't make me break my word!"

"Well said, my lad," called an old gentleman who was driving by, drawing rein as he spoke. "Those are principles worth having, and I am glad to hear you express them. Where do you live?"

"In that little yellow house at the end of the lane, sir," replied Benny, respectfully, and the old gentleman politely lifted his hat, and drove on.

A chorus of jeers went after him that woke baby Smith from his slumbers and the boys red before his walls—all but Benny, who manfully set at work to pacify him, trying not to mind the ridicule the breeze brought back to his ears. He had his hands full for a while but when peace was at last restored his thoughts turned wistfully to the nutting expedition.

"It would be no end to the fun," he murmured, "besides getting the nuts. If I could get a gallon, I could sell 'em for thirty-five cents, and that would make almost half a dollar for my safe-box. Maybe I'd home got five quarts, and that would have made it. Oh, if I only could have gone!"

It seems like things never happen the way I want 'em to, but there—I'm not being a cheerful giver now—and if I can't give money, I can try to do what's right."

It seemed a long time to the little boy till Mrs. Smith came back, but he did his duty like a man; and when at last she came, and dropped a bright dime into his jacket pocket, he forgot that he had ever been tired.

"Don't say a word," she said gratefully. "Dimes are pretty scarce. It's true, but this morning's work has been well worth it to me. You've earned it fairly, and you're more than welcome. I only hope my baby'll be like you when he's as big."

Benny scampered home, and had a little jubilee with Mammy before he dropped the dime in with the pennies, which seemed wonderfully brightened up by its presence. Then he told Mammy of the treat he had missed, and how disappointed he was.

"Those boys aren't fit company for you, Benny, and I'm glad you're not with them," said Mammy; then turning toward him she added earnestly, "Let me tell you something, dear. When you're done right, never be sorry for it. No matter if it seems sometimes that you've made a mistake, or missed lots of fun; it's the doing right that counts in God's sight, and he's the one we want to please."

Dinner was over, and Mammy had gone back to her ironing while Benny washed the dishes, when there came another rap on the door. Benny opened it, and there on the step stood the old gentleman who had spoken to him in the morning.

"How do you do, sir? Won't you come in?" And Benny held the door very wide to show his hospitality.

"Thank you, lad, I'll step in for a moment. Good day, madam. I called by to see whether you knew of a boy about the size of this one who would come out to my place for the next Saturday or two and gather chestnuts or shaves. There are not many down yet, but by another week they'll be in fine shape for picking up. I've a grove just back of my house, where there are nuts enough to supply the town. I dare say, My back is a little too old for nutting, and my little boys have all grown up and gone away."

"If you know of such a boy, madam, he could walk out to my place of a Saturday morning—one mile south of town. Thompson is the name—and I'd give him half the nuts he'd gather, and maybe a few more to boot. Like as not, wife could find an apple turnover for him about noon, and I'd send him and his load home in the evening."

Mrs. Moore looked at Benny and smiled. His eyes had been getting bigger and bigger, and his cheeks redder and redder with every sentence, and he looked as though he couldn't keep still another instant.

"May I, Mammy, may I?" he falteringly gasped.

"Oh, you'd like to try it yourself, wouldn't you?" laughed the old gentleman. "Well next Saturday then, bright and early. By the way, madam, wife sent a basket of vegetables to a friend, and she is away from home; they are still in my buggy. I suppose you couldn't make use of them?"

"Yes, sir, and thank you, too," said Mammy, gratefully, adding as Benny scampered out to get them, "The blessing of God will be on you, sir, for your kindness to me and my child."

"Isham, madam, it's not worth mentioning. You have a good boy there, and I'll be glad to be his friend. When

the chestnuts are gone there may be other things for Benny to do out at my place. I like his principle, and I mean to keep an eye on him. Good-day, madam, you are more than welcome."

I haven't time to describe the long sunny Saturdays, or the gallons of shining brown nuts Benny sold, or the royal country dinners he enjoyed, nor the peasant and helpful friendship which began that fall and lasted for many years. But I must tell you that when the day came for the Tenth Legion to report, Benny's mite-box held, besides the bright dime and ten pennies, three shining quarters and one new nickel; and Benny's round little face was so radiant with happiness that no one noticed the patched shoes or threadbare coat he wore. If you had seen him, you never could have doubted that, whatever might be said of others, Benny Moore was truly "a cheerful giver."—Elizabeth Price in Christian Work.

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THE FEEDING OF A SPARROW.

The engine's breath came slower and deeper as she steamed her pace under the vast station roof, and then stood in motionless obedience while her human freight hurried herself away. But I fancied I could see her mighty sides heave as if she were recalling how she had dung miles behind her since dawn, and was just as strong to turn about and gather them up again as the machine fills its bobbins with thread.

A sparrow was darting back and forth overhead. What was—

* * * this atom in full breath

hovering about the mammoth for Emerson's titmouse, "hurling defiance at vast death" was in less appalling disproportion to its enemy than the bird of the city courting the iron horse of the world. The atom alighted. Not being "her" driver and lover, how can I tell you just where those daring toes intruded themselves, save that it was in impudent proximity to her broad, warm back, where impudent vapors wreathed themselves, and danger sat enthroned. And now what? The sparrow at supper? Cereal? Flesh? Fish? Fruit? Fowl? However, it seemed to be a goodly feast for the brown wings did not take flight for some time, and the brave hawk kept up a wondrous pecking. Emerson says well:

"I think yields its blessed fruitage. The following incident well illustrates this truth: Some years ago, an English gentleman visited America, and spent some days with a pious friend. He was a man of talent and accomplishments, but an infidel. Four years afterwards he returned to the same house a Christian. They wondered at the change, but little suspected when and where it had originated. He told them that when he was present at their family worship, on the first evening of his former visit, and when, after the chapter was read, they all knelt down to pray, the recollection of such scenes in his father's house, long years ago, rushed on his memory, so that he did not hear a single word. But the occurrence made him "think," and his thoughtfulness ended in his leaving the barren wilderness of infidelity, and finding a quiet rest in the salvation wrought out by Jesus Christ.—W. F. S., in the Christian.

"What is man that thou art mindful of him?"

The impenetrable purposes of the Almighty march on. The world visibly speeds on her invisible track. Yet man moves amid the purposes, dwells on the flying earth, and is of more value than many sparrows! "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor." Whence came the provisioning of that strange ladder? A morsel of fruit from California? A dead butterfly from Texas? A head of wheat from Dakota? A crumb from the driver's lunch "put up" by housewife hands in a humble home?

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"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor."

Eat your fill, little sparrow. Your fill is noted, and your small story read by your Creator. An engine is God's tray to set a crumb at your beast's reach. But the Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot."

"I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness!"—Adas Melville Shaw.

"What is man that thou art mindful of him?"

The added "but"

The use of a cat's whiskers

A cat's whiskers may seem to you to be merely ornamental. They are organs of touch attached to a bed of fine glands under the skin, and each of these long hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding objects is thus felt more distinctly by the animal, although the hairs themselves are insensible. They stand out on each side of the lion, as well as of the common cat.

There are pleasures which you enjoy especially—but they leave you nervous and irritable, unfeeling for the next day's work.

Everything might be well if there

was no "but" added to it.

Yet the "but" is there and must be taken into consideration, or everything will go wrong.

Do not examine half the sentence merely. See what lies on the other side of that significant word of three letters.

Do not overlook nor ignore "but."

Christian Witness.

Don't hurry too fast.

The sudden death of former Surgeon-General Hammond, brings to mind

with force the importance of elderly

and especially porphy, persons, who have

suspected heart disarrangements, of

making haste slowly.

The eminent specialist succumbed

after a hurried run up-stairs. Herbert

Spencer, though warned by his physi-

cians that death would follow any un-

due exercise, persisted in an effort to

vault a stile, which he finally did, only

to expire from heart-disease a few

hours later. He might have lived many

years.

I can not understand why men and

women of all ages and degrees of

health will race after street-cars as

though their lives depended upon

catching a particular car, when it is



The far famed cleanliness of a Dutch kitchen cannot compare with the American kitchen cleaned with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

"There goes Hester French recitation assistant to the principal, as a tall, thin office door. I think they were changed circumstances to-day to adjust

The principal a occupied manner, to make it possible to complete her course. "Her aunt has the first assistant

"Nothing," replied that large property she smiled lightly. "fact, then added, expected to live in school and was to

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THE EFFORTS OF A SEXTETTE.

"There goes Hester Creighden to her French recitation!" said the first assistant to the principal of Easton Seminary, as a tall, handsome girl passed the office door. "Most girls would think they were entitled to a vacation to-day to adjust themselves to their changed circumstances."

The principal assented with a preoccupied manner. "I do wish I could make it possible for Hester Creighden to complete her course here," she said.

"Her aunt has left her nothing," the first assistant asked sympathetically.

"Nothing," replied Miss Foster. "All that large property goes to charities," she smiled lightly at the irony of the fact, then added, "of course she expected to live until Hester finished school and was teaching."

The two teachers sat in silence for a few minutes until Miss Foster said, continuing the subject that was uppermost in her thoughts, "If it was not for Hester's fair-exasperating lack of tact we could give her enough work here next year to pay her way. We must hire some one to help in the composition classes, and Hester is well fitted to do the work, but—"

The first assistant could finish the sentence, "Yes," she admitted, "Hester does antagonize most of the other pupils; the sextette are loyal, but I fancy it is almost wholly because of Hester's bravery when that careless little Polly Henderson upset her spitit lamp."

"Something must be done to rouse that girl's tact," exclaimed Miss Foster with energy, "but what? I shall have to confess I have done all I can. Can you not think of a way?" she asked.

"Not if you can not, I am sure," answered the other decidedly.

Just then the bell rang for change of classes and the first assistant turned to leave the room at the same moment that a bright-faced girl appeared at the office door.

"Come in, Miss Winthrop; what can I do for you?" asked the principal. "Can you give me five minutes, Miss Foster?" she replied.

"Yes, indeed; more if needed," smiled Miss Foster. "Sit down while you tell me your request."

"What I want is—oh! dear, I know I shall bungle it," the girl began nervously, "but I shall have to plunge right in to the middle. I hope you won't think we are meddling, but we—the sextette, I mean—do feel so sorry for Hester Creighden. We feel as if we might do something for her, she is always doing something for us—if it isn't what we want," she said ruefully. "Hester is no anxious to fit herself to teach that we thought we might manage her tuition for next year from our allowances—it wouldn't really mean much sacrifice—if you would give it to her as a scholarship at your disposal. She is so proud we could not give it to her ourselves." There were two bright pink spots in Edith Winthrop's cheeks as she continued, "Perhaps it seems strange to you, but Hester did a great deal for one of us once, you know, and then it does seem a pity for the brightest girl in school to have to leave for lack of money. But, of course, our plan is of no use unless Hester has enough for her other expenses. I feel that I can not ask her; do you know?"

"Yes; she has nothing," said Miss Foster. "She will have to leave school at the close of this year unless the unexpected happens. You girls have been most thoughtful and generous; but what Hester needs more than any money gift," said Miss Foster without a smile, "is to have her tact awakened. Can not you girls do that for her?"

"There were tears in her eyes, girls," said Edith Winthrop afterward, when she called the sextette together. "Of course I promised to try, and I promised for you, too; that was right wasn't it? I felt very important and useful when she said she could trust our good judgment in any plan that seemed best to us, and said that it was a crisis in Hester Creighden's life. She made me feel a responsibility that I can not shirk and keep my self-respect. I must try to do something for Hester—even if somebody else is needed to rouse my own tact," she added with forced lightness.

"Does seem a little like an I-am-better-than-thou meeting, doesn't it?" laughed Molly Sewall.

"No," protested Gertrude Westcott in her matter-of-fact way. "It was only last night you said yourself, Molly, that you couldn't stand it any longer, that you were going to try the Golden Rule on Hester. Don't you remember you said the last straw was that Hester had found out that you hated heliotrope perfume, and had poured all her own on your belongings, with the exasperating remark that she was sure you would like it if you would only try it, that there was no other perfume so enjoyable?"

Molly nodded assent. "Hester has some very queer ideas for making people happy; but then people are queer, very queer," she added reflectively.

The talk ran on and on until Edith

ant, but I see nothing better than to try Molly's plan. Shall we begin to-morrow, and begin with system, each girl to think up something she can insist she likes but which she knows Hester does not?"

There was a general agreement and they parted. Before the conclave met the next day the unexpected had happened. Hester had slipped on an icy pavement, fallen heavily, and sprained her ankle.

"In my opinion," said Dorothy Underwood, "Hester must have been crying behind her veil and her eyes were blurred. It isn't like Hester to tumble down or do anything else so unconventional. I really don't understand it. However, Doctor Wright says she can not leave her room for a week. It makes our work easier but rather cruel when she can't get away from our tortures. I feel like packing out—rivalry do," she said as the other girls looked their disapproval.

"You are not any of you pledged, of course; but I feel that I must make some effort," said Edith Winthrop quietly. "How many will help me?"

"Every one," said the already repentant Dorothy, cuddling down by Edith's side. "I am ready to play on my banjo; she hates it, but I shall tell her it would make me very happy to have some one play on the banjo all the time in my room. Yes, I shall play and play until—a string breaks, probably."

"Yes," laughed Olive Cloudman derisively, knowing her roommate's dislike of unpleasantness, "circumstances will be such as to make it impossible for you to play more than two or three hours at a time."

Dorothy accepted the thrust with good nature, and said with honesty, "I would rather be the first one, too."

So it was arranged. To Hester it was a surprise that Dorothy should wish to play to her, and a good deal of annoyance, but it did not occur to her that there was anything behind it. Before the week was over Dorothy's light tap and the sight of the banjo made little shivers run up and down Hester's spinal column, but she was too well bred to see any way she could stop the evidently well-meant attention. Tactless as she was there were certain things she never did. The week dragged. Hester suffered physically and mentally, and it is fair to the sextette to say they suffered also.

"This is an Herculean!" groaned Molly Sewall to the others, "and the worst of it is that we haven't done one atom of good yet, no, not even one—help me out, girls—molecule is the word I want, isn't it?"

"I am going to see our victim," said Edith. "To-morrow she is to be allowed to walk a little and will not be so completely at our mercy. As there are no study hours to-night I am going to read dialect stories to her. How she does abominate them! Remember the time she came to read to me when I had neuralgia in my head? I told her my head ached so that I couldn't listen, and didn't she say it would make it feel better? She said she could think of nothing she would rather have if she was suffering so than a few chapters of Anglo-Saxon Superiority."

"And she sat herself down and read, I distinctly remember," said Molly, in evident enjoyment of the recollection.

"I shall read and I shall quote her own words," said Edith. "Do you suppose she will see what we have been trying to do?"

"If she does not after the way we have heaped up tortures to-day, we may as well give up this plan," said Mony. "Run along, Edith; see what dialect enforced by your wretched accent will do!" she cried, dodging a sofa pillow from the retreating Edith.

Edith had read about three-quarters of an hour, when stealing a glance at the clock she was surprised to see Hester hastily brushing away a tear and trying to look indifferent. Hester was proud of her self-control. Edith knew she must not see that tear, so she read a few minutes longer that it might not appear that she had noticed it, and then closed the book.

"That is enough for this time," she said. "I will come again. Good-night and pleasant dreams!"

Hester thought hard as she walked down the corridor to her own room. "No, it isn't a case for the girls now," she said to herself, suddenly wheeling around. "It's a case for Miss Foster. I'm going to tell her what we have done and ask her to see Hester to-night. I don't know, of course, whether Hester was crying because of our efforts to make her uncomfortable or over the war in the Philippines, but Miss Foster can find out, and if it was for the first reason she will know what to say."

A moment later Edith was talking with Miss Foster. "Our plan was to do some of the very things she had done for us and say the same things she said. We thought she might remember some of them and see how disagreeable it is to have people consult their own tastes rather than yours when they wish to do you a kindness.

"Oh! we have been fiendish, really we have!"

"Pretty strong language when your motives were so good," replied Miss Foster, smiling.

"But you don't know what we have done just to-day. We have had more time than on regular school days, so we began early. This morning Dorothy played her banjo for almost an hour. Hester dislikes the banjo, but she endured it without remark. Dorothy said the usual things and left her. Then Polly Henderson went in. Polly actually forced her blanket-wrapper upon Hester early in the week. It is as unbecoming to Hester as it is becoming to Polly; and to-day Polly thought of something to make it still more offensive to Hester's artistic sense. She carried in a sort of chiffon collar for Hester to wear with it. Do you think it appropriate with a blanket-wrapper?" Hester asked. Then Polly looked aggrieved and said, "I think it is lovely; I've never had a collar I liked to wear better," and Hester had to wear it all day. And then her hair—oh! her hair is dreadful! Once did that. Hester loves to have her hair brushed, and Olive did that for her beautifully, then she did up her hair. Olive may not have such perfect taste as Hester, but she knows Hester's classic beauty ought not to be treated like her own fluffy style. Hester looks like a guy, a perfect guy, with that unbecoming wrapper, that ridiculous collar and her hair done like Olive's. Those things must have fretted her all day. I wonder she did not say something when Olive said so sweetly, 'I've done your hair just as I always want my own done.' Somehow I don't feel that we have been very bright. I'm afraid we've just made a mess of things. I wish you would go and see her," said Edith, with distress in her voice.

"I will go," answered Miss Foster, "but tell me first what the rest of you have done to-day."

"Oh, lots of things," sighed Edith. "I've read her the stories she particularly dislikes—I do honestly enjoy them. Gertrude carried her chocolate custard for luncheon. Hester can not eat chocolate in any form. When she said so Gertrude said 'Oh yes, you can, that is a notion' (Hester's own expression, you know). 'There's nothing I would rather eat than chocolate custard.' That is about all we have done for to-day. No, it isn't. I forgot to tell you the most distressing thing of all." Edith made a wry face before she began the account.

"The smell of lilacs Hester can't endure. Molly searched until she found some white lilacs at a florist's and then gave them to Hester in such a way I don't see how she can throw them away. I have searched the city over for these," she said. "I know you think you don't like the odor as well as that of violets, but when you have enjoyed these a half-day you will see that it is all nonsense" (Hester's own words). "I like lilac a great deal better than violet." That is all, and it is all I can stand. If that tear does not mean some result, I think we may as well give up this plan," Edith said thoughtfully.

Miss Foster's voice had a very kindly note as she rose to go to Hester's room. "I think, my dear," laying her hand on Edith's shoulder, "you have no cause to reproach yourself."

When Miss Foster reached Hester's room she did find a forlorn sight as Edith had foretold.

"I had intended to see you before, but it has been a day of interruptions," she said gently. "What! been crying Hester? Is the ankle paining you again?"

"No, it is only that my head aches and I feel miserable all over," Hester replied, with an effort at self-control.

"You have read too much, perhaps. What has been so interesting? Dialect stories?" she said with feigned surprise.

"No," declared Hester with some emphasis, "I hate them."

Miss Foster took no special notice of the answer. "If your head aches, isn't

the odor of the lilacs a little heavy? interferes with your usefulness, but Shall I not move them a little further surely you are not going to take the lesson the wrong way?"

"Yes, do, please!" cried Hester. "Oh if you would throw them away!" she added with a shudder. "I can't stand them another minute," and the girl broke down completely.

"Why, Hester, what is the matter?" Tell me, please," said Miss Foster really surprised at the outburst.

After a few minutes Hester was calm again. "I'm ashamed, but I can't help crying. I have had such a wretched week," she said finally. "I ought not to complain. The girls have done a great deal for me, but they have not done any of the things I wanted done. They have done things they liked. I never thought of its being a plan until to-night. You know what a mimic Molly is?" When she brought those dreadful flowers, she said. "Hester swallowed a sob—"she said. "I know you think you don't like the odor as well as that of violets, but when you have enjoyed these half a day, you'll see that it is all nonsense." And she said it just as I know I've said it, and—the poor, overwrought girl burst into sobs.

"Do tell me! Do I make myself so disagreeable?" she asked presently, with piteous appeal. Then before Miss Foster could find words, she continued with fine scorn in her tone. "It is absurd to ask you, I know I do. Since I began to think I have thought of a dozen times at least, when I have fairly insisted on doing what I liked instead of what the person I wanted to be kind to liked. Oh," she groaned, "how can I ever face the girls again?"

"No, no, Hester, that isn't the right spirit. The habit of consulting your own tastes rather than others has gone upon you until I think it really deserves punishment. Another time you will call on Miss Foster to the best advantage—excepted solution, but I feel it will be safe to have Hester Creighden in school next year. —The End.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL
WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd.

the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris exposition.

Baker's Cocoas and Chocolates

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trademark on every package and are made only by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

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Manufacturers of
Band and Circular Sewed Long Leaf
YELLOW PINE.

Lumber Co.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS,

Saw Mills,
50,000,000 feet.

Planting Mills,
25,000,000 feet.

U. S. A.

FREE SILK DRESS

Fall 10 to 15 dollars. Send us your address and we will mail you a free sample of a different silk dress, which we guarantee to be the best in the world. When you receive it, if you are not satisfied with it, we will exchange it for another. We make all kinds of dresses, from \$10 to \$100. All colors and patterns. You can get a free sample absolutely free. Call, write or wire, or send us a post card. R. WILLIAMS, Mgr., Dept. C, 2nd Fl., 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Free Chair Cars between New Orleans and Denison via Houston and H. & T. C. R.R. Pullman Ordinary Sleepers from Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago via New Orleans to Pacific Coast Points and Return.

All Trains connect at New Orleans for New York, Washington, D. C., Atlanta, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

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Houston, Texas.

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A wonderfully refreshing and effective remedy in all feverish conditions. It is a powerful refrigerant, and acts as a stimulant, invigorating the system, removing languor and debility, and bringing the torpid bowels and sluggish kidneys into healthy action.

Its use has cured off many a serious illness.

October 18, 1900.

Texas Christian Advocate**L. BLAYLOCK, - - Publisher**

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G. C. RANKIN, D. D., - - Editor**SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE.**

ONE YEAR.....\$2.00

SIX MONTHS.....\$1.00

THREE MONTHS.....\$0.50

TO PREACHERS (Half Price).....\$0.50

—

TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Held by Bishop W. A. Candler.

West Texas, Gonzales, Tex.....Oct. 21

Northwest Tex., Georgetown, Tex.....Oct. 14

North Texas, Denton.....Nov. 22

East Texas, Pittsburg, Tex.....Nov. 29

Texas, Rockdale, Tex.....Dec. 5

—

EDITORIAL BIRD-SHOT.

Do not go out of your way to kill snakes.

+ Hills are not made to climb till you come to them.

+ Smiles and sunshine go a long way toward making life pleasant.

+ The man who lives close to the Savior has no time for complaining.

+ When you deprecate yourself no one believes that you mean what you say.

+ It is not necessary for you to talk about your own shortcomings, for others will attend to that for you.

+ We once heard a man say that he and his wife had never spoken an unkind word to each other, but his wife had been dead twenty years.

+ The man who spends his mature years in opposing the plans of other people need not be surprised to find himself opposed and oppressed when infirmities rest upon him.

+ The way of life often looks dark and many difficulties beset it, but over and above all of these God reigns, and his eye rests upon those who love him.

+ There never was a time in the history of the Methodist Church when men of large mental mold and tremendous heart force were in such urgent demand as now.

—

THE WORK OF REV. W. D. BRADFIELD.

It is known to our readers generally

that soon after the storm at Galveston

Bishop Candler visited our two prin-

cipal congregations, put Bro. Oxley in

charge and commissioned Rev. W. D.

Bradfield to visit the conferences and

city Churches throughout the country

to solicit funds with which to build a

central edifice in the stricken city. He

entered at once upon his work, and be-

low he gives to us the results so far of

his persistent efforts in this behalf:

Greenville, Texas, Oct. 15, 1900—I

left Galveston September 26 at the in-

stance of Bishop Candler to solicit

help toward the building of a central

Methodist church in that stricken city.

As a matter of information to the

brethren in general, and encour-

agement to our people in Galveston in

particular, permit me to transcribe to

your columns a page from my pocket

memorandum:

Sept. 29—Southwest Missouri

Conference.....\$118.00

Oct. 5—Grand Avenue M. E.

Church, Kansas City.....91.00

Oct. 5—Broadway, Gainesville, 199.00

Oct. 7—First Church, Weather-

ford.....200.00

Oct. 12—Holston Conference.....400.00

Oct. 14—Wesley, Greenville.....66.50

—

A second collection at the Holston

Conference was to be taken by George

Stuart the evening I left Chattanooga.

Delayed trains and misinformation by

ticket agents caused me to miss my

appointment at First Church, Dallas,

yesterday morning. The miss was a

great disappointment to me. I hope

yet to meet that splendid people. Not

thing could possibly be kinder than the

treatment by the people of our cause

everywhere I present it.

BROTHER HOTCHKISS APPRECIATES OUR COURSE.

has yet come from his versatile and prolific pen. It is entitled "The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People."

The scope of it is from 1732 to 1860. It

begins with the early settlement of

that wonderful State and follows its

marvelous growth and development on

down to the beginning of the Civil

War. It is well written, and while it

deals in facts it reads almost like a

romance. A number of its pages are

handsomely illustrated, and the me-

chanical work of it is of good material

and fine finish. No old Georgian can

afford to be without it in his library,

for it is a reliable history of the indus-

tries and great men of the Common-

wealth. Dr. Smith sends five copies of

this handsome book of six hundred and

thirty pages to L. Blaylock, to be sold

at two dollars per volume and the pro-

ceeds to be given to the fund for re-

building our churches in the coast

district.

Kellyville, Tex., Oct. 8, 1900.—L. Blay-

lock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Brother:

Please enclose money order for \$1.00,

for the general building fund to Galveston

Special.

Webster, Texas, Oct. 12, 1890—Dear Bro:

Yours letter received, and I hereby ac-

knowledge your kindness. May God's

blessings rest on you in your noble work.

Yours, etc., L. P. DAVIS.

of this is directed "to most needy storm sufferers in Galveston of the M. E. Church, South." O. T. HOTCHKISS.

Houston, Texas, Oct. 15, 1890.

WILL transfer the \$2 from Big Springs

from general building fund to Galveston

Special.

Webster, Texas, Oct. 12, 1890—Dear Bro:

Yours letter received, and I hereby ac-

knowledge your kindness. May God's

blessings rest on you in your noble work.

Yours, etc., L. P. DAVIS.

—

THE BRETHREN ARE RESPONDING.

Indian Creek, Texas, Oct. 9, 1890.—Mr.

L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Brother:

Enclosed money order for \$1.00,

to be used in rebuilding churches and parsonages in

the flooded district. From Oswald Chapel

Society, Indian Creek Circuit.

C. H. SMITH, P. C.

—

Kellyville, Tex., Oct. 8, 1890.—L. Blay-

lock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Brother:

Please enclose money order for \$1.00,

for the general building fund to Galveston

Special.

L. P. CULLEN, P. C.

—

Mt. Calm, Texas, Oct. 8, 1890.—Mr. L.

Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Bro:

Please enclose \$1.00 for the Galveston

sufferers. Yours truly,

MRS. J. E. INGRAHAM.

—

Chesterfield, S. C., Oct. 8, 1890.—Mr. L.

Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Bro:

Find \$1.00 from Friendship Church of

the Chesterfield Circuit, South Carolina

Conference. Yours, etc., A. F. BERRY.

—

Tremont, Callahan County, Texas, Oct.

1890.—L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear

Brother: Enclosed order for \$1.00, a contribu-

tion from Jim Ned Sunday-school for

storm sufferers. F. A. ROGERS.

Superintendent.

—

Denton, Texas, Oct. 11, 1890.—Dear

Brother: Please find draft for \$1.00 from

our Home Mission Society, for Galveston

Churches. Yours fraternally,

P. C. ARCHER.

—

Bracken, Texas, Oct. 10, 1890.—Dear Bro.

L. Blaylock—Here is a quarter of a good lady

lady for me to Galveston work the

other day. Very truly yours,

E. T. CAMPBELL.

—

Frisco, Texas, Oct. 11, 1890.—Mr. L.

Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Bro:

I send 25 cents for Church in storm dis-

trict. This is sent by two little boys:

Edna Massie, 5 cents; Willie Massie, 25

cents. Yours, J. D. HENDRICKSON.

—

Edina, Texas, Oct. 8, 1890.—L. Blaylock,

Dallas, Texas—Dear Bro: In response

to Bishop Candler's appeal, I send you

25 cents for our Sunday-school to

be applied where most needed, in repairing

classrooms on our storm-swept coast.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. F. SIMONS, Supt.

—

Lockhart, Texas, Oct. 8, 1890.—Dear Bro.

L. Blaylock—Enclosed I send for Mrs. J. J.

Smith, her contribution for the fund for

the building of Methodist church houses

destroyed by the storm. H. V. COOPER.

L. C. MATTHEWS.

—

Nacogdoches, Texas, Oct. 10, 1890.—Dear

Bro. Blaylock—Find \$1.00 for Galveston

Church. Two dollars and ninety cents of

this amount is sent by Sister Parham, one of our very best women. Her letter

October 18, 1900.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

ed, that they may be that needy, and by so themselves a happy home.

Bro. Blaylock, please

which little Baba has so

and cents from Hille

as he himself me the

I wish I could go and

children," and 10 cents

to their small amount,

all of us. "They have

old," and that by add-

ount to other contribu-

and family may once

enjoyments of this life.

A MATTIE CRAMER.

Comanche, Texas, Oct. 15, 1900.—Mr. L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$25, which, with the \$25.15 sent last week, makes \$50.15 given by our Church to the storm-swept district. Very truly,

R. J. BIRDWELL.

Campbell, Texas, Oct. 15, 1900.—L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas—Dear Brother: Enclosed find money order for \$25, which, with the \$25.15 sent last week, makes \$50.15 given by our Church to the storm-swept district. Very truly,

J. T. BLUDWORTH.

NOTICE TO HELPERS.

Don't send boxes of supplies to me, but write me, and I will let you know where to send, and the boxes can go direct from your hands to the parties to be helped. This will relieve me of much work and save time as well.

O. T. HOTCHKISS.

Dr. G. C. Rankin: I hold a receipt from Rev. C. J. Oxley, of Galveston, for \$5.75, given by First Church, Marshall, to flood sufferers of Galveston. Yours fraternally,

A. S. WHITEHURST.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

Rev. J. T. Bludworth and daughters, Bertha and Edna Key, were in the city last week and called on the Advocate.

Rev. C. L. Ballard, of Era, was in the city this week, and paid his respects to the Advocate force. He is looking well.

Rev. C. H. Govette, of Cochran and Garth, was in to see us last Monday, and he reports a fine Sunday service there.

Rev. L. A. Webb, of Athens, was in to see lately. Since we last saw him he has been on a joyous visit to the old home folks at Ashville, N. C.

Bro. J. J. Chitwood, of Wise County, was in the city the past week and made an agreeable visit. He has been a subscriber to the paper for twenty years.

According to the Post our people at Cameron are preparing to build a handsome ten-thousand dollar church structure. This is a fine piece of enterprise.

Mrs. M. B. Brown and Miss Lizzie Burns, nieces of Rev. T. S. Armstrong, both living in Tenaha, brightened up the Advocate with a pleasant visit last Monday.

Mrs. M. C. Belk of Bartlett, and Mrs. W. L. Belk of this city, made us a delightful call recently. The former has been a reader of this paper for a number of years.

Rev. W. A. Edwards is conducting a meeting at his charge in West Dallas, aided by Rev. D. F. Fuller. Both of the brethren made us a pleasant visit a day or so past.

Mrs. T. A. Trammell, of Timpson, made the Advocate a delightful visit this week. She had been on a visit to her uncle, Rev. T. S. Armstrong, of Italy, and was on her way home.

Rev. J. L. Morris, of Gainesville, with his sunny face and cheerful heart, made us a fine visit the other day. To hear him laugh is an inspiration to a man even with the blues.

Rev. and Mrs. F. O. Miller were passing through the city last Monday from Royse to Terrell, and looked in upon us for a short time. Brother Miller reports his district in good shape.

Rev. J. W. Hill, of Wesley Church, Greenville, was in to see us last week. He says his people have placed a pipe organ in their edifice, and they propose also to build a new parsonage.

We regret the death of Rev. S. Townsell, the presiding elder of the Corsicana District, of the Colored M. E. Church, of America. He was a strong man and his death is a loss to his Church.

The following lay brethren from Red River County called to see us the other day: J. G. Wilson, A. Leech, Andrew Morse, and Austin Tipping. They keep posted on Methodist matters through the Advocate.

Mrs. M. M. Miller has issued cards of invitation to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mollie, to Dr. E. S. Lain, which event will take place on the evening of the 23d inst., at Cedar Grove Church, near Bolivar.

Rev. J. P. Rodgers, of Rosalie, called on the Advocate last week. It always does us good to shake the hand of a Methodist preacher who assiduously distributes Methodist literature among

his people. Bro. Rodgers knows the value of the Advocate to him in his work, and he sees that the people have it in their homes. No part of Bro. Rodgers' works suffers for want of attention.

Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Armstrong, of Italy, with their two children, Wynfred and Jas. Everett, made us a pleasing visit the other day. Mrs. Armstrong was on her way to visit relatives within the bounds of the East Texas Conference.

We noticed in last Sunday's News that Rev. George W. Duncan, brother of Rev. T. J. Duncan, of Mexia, died the day before at the home of the latter. He lived in Arkansas and was visiting his brother for rest and health when his death occurred.

Rev. E. W. Alderson, D. D., Judge N. W. Finley, and the editor of the Advocate, have been notified that they have been appointed by the Board of Bishops to represent the North Texas Conference at the Ecumenical Conference in London, in September, 1892.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Dr. Randolph Rawls, of Oakwoods, Texas, announcing the marriage of her daughter, Lillian, to Rev. Beverly Whipple Allen, of the Texas Conference.

The pleasing event will take place in the church at Oakwoods the first day of next month. The brother passed through Dallas this week and called to see us, but he never mentioned the above fact.

Bishop Key does not make much noise, but he keeps at work all the same. A week ago last Sunday he was at Wolfe City and aided in pulling our church building there out of debt. Last Sunday he dedicated a handsome new house of worship at Duncanville, and preached at night at Cedar Hill. He will leave Sherman Friday for Nashville to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vanderbilt and then return to the session of the Indian Mission Conference at Vinita.

We are in receipt of a brotherly letter from the Rev. Wesley Smith, a sacerdannated member of the Texas Conference. His home is in Abilene, and while his health is rather feeble on account of age and long service, yet he is cheerful and abiding his time without complaint. He is wholly dependent upon the Joint Board of Finance of his conference, but as that conference has been greatly afflicted by the storm it is feared that their collections will be short. Will not Texas Methodists everywhere remember Brother Smith in this emergency, since his labors have been all over his great State? Let us not forget this servant of God now in his eighty-sixth year.

METHODIST NEWS.

In the New Century Education, the North Texas Conference is credited with a subscription of \$15,284 on the Twentieth Century Fund. If we reach the average of one dollar per member we will have to move up several notches.

The New Orleans Advocate says: "Our beloved Bishop Keener and his saintly wife returned to the city on last Friday from Ocean Springs, where they spent the summer. We are glad to be able to report that they are both in fairly good health."

The venerable David Sullins, D. D., of the Holston Conference, preached the semi-centennial sermon at the session of the conference which has just adjourned at Chattanooga. Dr. Sullins has been a conspicuous figure in Holston Methodism for a great many years.

The Northwestern Advocate says: "The indications are that reports of 1900 will show an increase of seventy thousand in our membership." This is very gratifying in the progress of our sister Church and we hope that the increase in our own ranks for the same time will show a corresponding growth.

A special to the Chicago Chronicle from Atlanta, says: "Rev. Sam P. Jones, the famous evangelist, is broken down in health, having been compelled to cancel all his dates for lectures in South Carolina and Mississippi. He will come to Atlanta to-morrow for rest and treatment. His physician has forbidden him from indulging in public speaking for some time."

An Associated Press dispatch of last Monday from Jackson, Miss., says: "Bishop Charles Galloway, President of the General Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to-morrow will issue a call to the 1,500,000 Methodists to assemble in their places of worship on the night of the last day of the year to hold an old

watch meeting as a fitting climax to the Twentieth Century Fund movement. The fund now amounts to \$1,100,000."

The imitable Rev. John Hannon, who went from the Virginia Conference to the Pacific slope several years ago, has concluded to return to his first love. So at the recent session of the Pacific Conference he was transferred back to the Virginia Conference. Rev. Hannon is a useful, though a rare, preacher.

One of our exchanges noted for its liberal ideas of religion says: "There is not the least probability that the M. E. Church, South, will ever elect to the Episcopacy another man who either chews or smokes tobacco." Now, ye users of the weed who are candidates had better leave the obnoxious thing off!

The St. Louis Advocate reports that Centenary Church, St. Louis, had 395 additions last year, and 496 during the last two years. Wagoner Place has had 151 additions this year, and 212 during the last two years. Cook Avenue Church has gained 128 new members this year. Evidently Southern Methodism in St. Louis is growing vigorously.

ROCKSPRING'S CLOSING ITEMS.

We are winding up the year in very good shape, considering all the drawbacks. We have had three or four good meetings, have raised two or three hundred dollars for improvements and for the collections and for the storm sufferers, and will have a good per cent on the collections—some of them in full, already paid.

This is a most promising field. The Firm Foundation element of the Church of the Disciples sends out preachers here who seem to be utterly reckless of consequences in preaching some most atrocious doctrines. They do away with any obligation to observe God's holy day; declare that no one can pray without inviting God's threatened curse except they be Christians (always meaning, and plainly saying so, to members of that peculiar Church); declare that if a professed Christian prays for or with a sinner, he falls under God's curse—thereby intending to shut off the growing tendency of many of their members to attend services, and even take part therein, of other churches; preach that closet praying is of no moment nor can avail anything; that conversion consists simply in assenting to the statement of Christ, publicly avowing this and "obeying Christ"—in this latter meaning nothing more than to "go under the water" and join The Church the only possible Church being theirs, because it is "named in the Bible." And most of their members live up (or, rather, down) to these doctrines. They conduct their business and all manner of work on the Sabbath, go into anything they please, swear, drink and live an easy life generally. Mind you, not all of them do these things—but very many do. It is a result, logically, of such preaching. I can account for it on no other ground than that the preachers feel that they can be "big guns" among a people who can be led off by such anti-Christ teaching, and find it profitable, and men really desire to be religious; so if they can be made to feel they are being Christians without giving up much, they are willing to be led into such a soothing organization which solemnly calls itself a Church. It is pitiful. But the gospel truth is gaining ground. We are growing out here. One good brother put fifty dollars in my hand as I was starting to Galveston to look after my lost brother's children (he made it possible for me to do so) and those who know him will say: "That is just like Dr. Coleman." It was to be used in helping those coming under my personal observation. Others generously responded to this cause from this place. And yesterday I sent Brother Hotchkiss a check for fifty dollars. This has a sweet history, also. Brother Tom S. Sutherland, who is fast beginning business out here (in the canon) with angora goats, was reading the Advocate to his children. When he read about the help needed in and near Galveston, and Bishop Candler's appeal, his three larger children (the oldest not over fourteen years), said: "Papa, instead of buying us finer goats, with the \$15 you got for our goats, let us give that to Brother Bowen when he comes to send to those people." Brother and Sister Sutherland with tears of gratitude for such children, said they would add \$22 to it so as to make it even \$50. I have scanned the lists of donors, and find that many, many of our well-to-do Methodists in Texas have not done this well. Would they do so, the homes of the worthy sufferers would soon all be built, as they should be. I tell these things to show that the real spirit of our holy Christianity is taking hold of the people. Children reared under such teachings and examples are bound to be a blessing to the world. Brother Waller,

one of the most faithful, earnest, hard working presiding elders in Texas Methodism, will be with me next week in my closing meeting, to end up with our last Quarterly Conference. We pray for a good meeting.

WM. A. BOWEN.

TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS AND PASTORS OF THE NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren—Please allow me, as chairman of the Joint Board of Finance of the Conference, to urge that you faithfully and persistently press the conference collections for supernumeraries, their widows and children. There is not a more worthy collection taken, and there is not one to which our people may more cheerfully when it is justly presented. Remember last year the collections were short about \$625. The result was, many of these faithful men and women had but a pittance this year. God has greatly blessed our people. Now let us honor him by providing for those faithful ones whom he has given to us to lovingly care for.

We can report this collection in full. Shall we not make one universal effort to do so?

Beloved, if you could only know what many of these dear ones suffer in body and mind, you would not rest till the small amount asked of you people was paid in full.

W. M. P. RIPPEY.

TO THE CLAIMANTS OF NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Rev. J. M. Sweeton has just notified me that he has mailed to the address of each claimant a blank. I wish to insist that every claimant who fails to get one of these blanks write to Rev. J. M. Sweeton, Clarksville, Texas, for one and fill it out at once.

Please answer all the questions in full. This is important in our difficult and delicate work. The board desires to do the very best possible for each claimant, and this we can not do unless we are fully informed as to the surroundings, etc.

Please attend to this at once, so we may have the information the first day of the conference.

Do not hesitate to give us the facts in each case. You will please regard the information you give us as private, and I am sure every member of the board so regards it.

W. M. P. RIPPEY.

Chairman Joint Board Finance, North Texas Conference.

DEDICATION.

The former pastor and all the friends of the good people of Naples are cordially invited to attend the dedication of our church in Naples, Texas, Oct. 28. Dr. John Adams will officiate. The Church is free from debt.

R. J. SMITH, P. C.

INDIA RELIEF FUND.

Previously reported \$1,575.81
Mrs. M. E. Slagle Sunday school
class of boys, per Rev. J. D.
Scott 2.50

Total \$1,575.81

L. BLAYLOCK.

We have received from Rev. J. N. Brooks, Milburn, Texas, \$1, contributed by Great Rock, Milburn, in the Orphanage at Waco, Texas. We have forwarded \$100 to the Waco Orphanage.

Will you send free of charge

W. C. Longfellow's Catalogue, which

will be sent free of charge.

Serofula

This root of many evils.

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Sunday-School Department.**FOURTH QUARTER LESSON 1. OCTOBER 21.****THE LOST SHEEP AND THE LOST COIN.—Luke 15:1-10.**

Golden Text: "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repents."—Luke 15:10.

The International Evangel gives the following comments upon the lesson:

(Oct. 21) In four things the Spirit of Jesus, as revealed in his ministry, was in contrast with that of the Pharisees and the scribes: (1) The interest which he took in the common people.

The common people heard him gladly" (Mark 12:37). How frequent is the word "multitude" in the gospel records. At this very time they thronged about him (Luke 14:25). He loved "folks." He was moved with compassion as he looked upon the crowds. The author of *Quo Vadis*, in the character of Petronius, who returning from an enforced contact with the multitude, exclaimed in disgust: "Gods, what a foul odor those plebs have!" reveals the spirit of the rich and cultured in heathen society toward the common people. The Jewish rabbi regarded the masses with disdain, and made no attempt to instruct them. But Jesus went down among them, so sincerely and sympathetically, that they turned to him with eagerness. (2) The mission of Jesus included the poor.

The poor have the gospel preached to them" (Matt. 11:5), was one of the distinguishing characteristics of Christ's work. No scribe or Pharisee took account of the poor in any friendly or sympathetic way. (3) Jesus, in contrast with the rabbi, instructed women. His conversation with the woman of Samaria illustrates this. Even his disciples, not yet free from the prevailing conceptions and prejudices regarding woman, "marveled that he talked with the woman" (John 4:27). The great rabbi declared that it were better that the law should perish than that it should be taught to women. No vestige of that narrow and wicked prejudice is found in the ministry of Jesus. (4) In contrast with the rulers and teachers of the Jews, Jesus sought out and mingled freely with "sinners," that is, the morally disreputable. There are several illustrative incidents of this in the gospels, such as the conversation with the Samaritan woman (John 4:7), the feast at the house of his disciple Matthew (Luke 5:29, 30), and his becoming the guest of Zacchaeus the publican (Luke 19:5-7). This invariably gave offense to the scribes and Pharisees. But their criticism of Jesus on this account reveals the great moral contrast between him and themselves. It is worth while to pause to consider how, in these particulars, Jesus rose incomparably above the spirit and standards of his age. What a small thing would any evangel be that did not include the common people, the poor, woman-kind and sinners!

But Christ's conception of a "sinner" was not the same as that of the scribes and the Pharisees. What they meant by a sinner was one who was guilty of things regarded as disgraceful in the public sight. A politician was detested because of the political disrepute of his office. He represented a hated civil authority. He was unpopular because the government which he represented was unpopular. Fallen women were "sinners," not so much because of the essential sinfulness of their vice, but because of the standard of social respectability against which they offended. The same sin in man was not then, as it is not now, viewed with equal abhorrence. The very men who brought such a woman before Christ, insisting that she should be stoned to death, shrank away self-condemned of the very sin with which in her they were proposing to deal so mercilessly. And there were a few other classes of offenders who were regarded as moral pariahs and outcasts. But when looked into we see that it was not sin against God that was thus stigmatized, but rather sin against the standards of society. Only the sins that were disreputable constituted a "sinner." That is, it was a purely artificial definition and classification of sin on which they based their judgments. They did not ask how an act looked in the eyes of God, but how it was regarded by men. But that was not Christ's conception of a sinner. With him a sinner was any one whose heart was corrupted, not simply one who did certain evil acts, but who had a bad heart. He judged no one simply by the disrepute in which he was held. The most deeply disgraced and socially ostracized man was not necessarily in Christ's sight the greatest sinner. Undoubtedly as he viewed them the very scribes and Pharisees who reproached him because he received sinners, and ate with them, were much greater sinners than those above whom they exalted themselves. Only inward enlightenment that brings

self-revelation of personal sinfulness will enable a man to understand what a sinner really is; and only when a man has experienced salvation from his own sins through the divine grace and pardon, will he have compassion and sympathy for other sinners. The difficulty with the scribes and Pharisees was that they did not recognize themselves as sinners. Self-righteousness is always hard and merciless toward other men's faults. The repentant and forgiven soul is divinely charitable and tender. Saul, the self-righteous Pharisee was a persecutor; but Paul, saved by grace, was the tireless missionary to all men. Paul, not Saul, could say: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief."

Epworth League Department.

October 21.—Lesson Topic: "Our Stewardship."—Luke 12:42-48.

The Canadian Era gives us these points on the lesson:

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The obligation upon every believer is to watch and be diligent in service (vs. 37-39). The word "watching" expresses not a mere act, but a state of wakefulness and alertness. What the Savior enjoins, says Glover, is not curiosity, straining to be the first to see the returning Master, but the wakefulness that overlooks no duty, indulges no indolence. The last thing that would please a master would be the idle curiosity which would make the servants neglect their work to stand outside the door gazing to catch a glimpse of his return. What the Master desires is watchful work. We watch by being on our guard against every temptation and moral danger, and by being active and diligent in duty and service. And there must be no cessation in our watching. A moment's carelessness, an hour's sinful indulgence, might render useless all our former efforts.

FAITHFULNESS AND ITS REWARD.

The right place for the servant to be found when the Lord comes is doing as the Lord commands, whether the task be secular or sacred. The servant is regarded as "faithful" because he does his Lord's will, and rightly uses the powers and opportunities entrusted to him. And he is "wise" because he is "faithful." Any one may earn the epithet of "wise" if he is only "faithful" to God and duty. A single-hearted devotion to Christ is the parent of insight into duty, and the best guide to conduct; and whoever seeks to be true to his Lord in the use of his gifts and possessions will not lack prudence to guide him in the practical affairs of life. Such faithfulness and wisdom find their motive and stimulus in that watchfulness and diligence which work as ever under the eye of the rewarding Master and Lord, and as keeping in view his coming; and rendering an account to him.

THE FATE OF THE UNFAITHFUL SERVANT.

The unfaithful servant is the one who knew what he ought to do and refused to do it—who knew his Lord's will, and did it not—who was aware that his Lord would return unexpectedly, and yet prepared not to have himself in readiness and the work entrusted to him performed. He was carelessly, wilfully, sinfully negligent, and was deserving of the condemnation of his Master, and the punishment which he inflicted. Many to-day are precisely in this position—they know they ought to serve the Lord, but they do not; they have knowledge of the Bible as to their duty to God and man, but they deliberately set it aside; they have earnest and intelligent instruction in divine things, but they do not bring their lives and conduct into harmony with the instruction received. Surely these unfaithful servants "shall be beaten with many stripes." It can not be otherwise. Knowledge of truth unlied shall form a scourge that shall whip the guilty soul that has spurned and scorned to do according to the known will of his Lord. May you be spared that fearful fate by taking heed, watching and proving faithful!

ORGANIZATION OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A recent writer for the Advocate says it was organized by the General Conference of the M. E. Church at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889. There was no such conference in 1889. On May 15, 1889, twenty-three preachers and four laymen met in the side room to the Old Central M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and organized the Epworth League out of the following societies then existing in the M. E. Church:

1. The Young People's Methodist Alliance, organized at a camp-meeting held at Des Plaines, Ill., in the summer of 1883.

2. The Oxford League, founded by

Bishop J. H. Vincent about the same time.

3. The Young People's Christian League, which came into existence in Boston in 1887.

4. Methodist Young People's Union, founded in Detroit later in the same year.

5. A society organized under the auspices of the North Ohio Conference in 1888, termed the "Ohio Plan," or "Cleveland Plan," of the Oxford League, as it was variously called, was drawn in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1888, by Mr. Byron E. Holman, on the model of the federal system of executive work. His wheel of six spokes—six departments—was adopted by the conference of twenty-seven, under the name of Epworth League, and on this rests the justice of Mr. Holman's claim as founder of the Epworth League.

Our General Conference convening the next year, 1890, we authorized the Sunday-school Board to organize the young people's Leagues, which preceded the M. E. Church two years in official act only. I. K. WALLER.

GIVE GOD THE BEST SERVICE.

Are you trying to take up the Lord's work with unconsecrated hearts and hands? Before you can save others you yourself must be strong in the Lord. When you realize the awful condition of the unsaved without Christ, when you remember your own sad sphere before you found Jesus, then will you not be inspired to work with a zeal for the salvation of the unsaved? Will you not start upon a new career and win at least one soul each year for the Savior? How rapidly then will the world be won and God's Kingdom come! Have you ever experienced the joy that fills the heart when you have brought a lost one to Jesus? If not, then the richest mine of human happiness lies unexplored in your heart. Then, inactive member, awake to an earnest ambition, live a life of wholehearted self-surrender to Christ's way of living, thinking, working. Then burden your heart for souls. Never be satisfied until you have given God your best service, for 'tis the least He will accept. With the poet let us strive to pray:

"Oh, lead me, Lord, that I may lead
The wandering and the wavering feet;
Oh, feed me, Lord, that I may feed
Thy hungering ones with manna sweet;
Oh, strengthen me, that while I stand
Firm on the rock, and strong in thee,
I may stretch out a loving hand
To wrestlers with the troubled sea."
—Rev. W. P. West.

MARRIAGES.

Sayre-Turnly.—On the 25th of September, at the residence of Hon. G. L. Turnly, of Cold Springs, Mr. N. C. Sayre, of Pittsburg, and Miss Effie-Rynolds Turnly, of Cold Springs, San Jacinto County, Texas. The happy couple, amidst the greeting of many friends, left for their future home in Pittsburg, Texas. May peace and prosperity crown the happy couple. W. T. Melugin, officiating.

Grace-Mayben.—At Wagoner Gap near Atherton, Texas Oct. 7, 1900. Mr. W. R. Grace and Miss Lizzie Mayben, Rev. Daniel Morgan officiating.

Dawson-Tengue.—At Rabbit Hill Oct. 7, 1900, at 7 o'clock P. M., the rites of matrimony were solemnized between F. T. Dawson and Anna Tengue, both of Navarro County, Texas, Rev. Mac M. Shultz officiating.

Trice-Hyde.—At the residence of Wm. Manning, five miles north of Alto, on Sunday evening September 30, 1899, Rev. J. T. Trice, of Hines, Texas, and Miss Emma W. Hyde, Rev. S. M. Thompson officiating.

Jackson-Ebberhart.—At the home of the bride's parents, near Chandler, October 3, 1900. Mr. Willie D. Jackson and Miss Kizzie Ebberhart, Dr. T. H. Hall officiating.

Mathews-Mathews.—In the Methodist Church at Naples, Texas, September 25, 1900. W. J. Mathews and Miss Jennie Mathews, Rev. John Adams officiating.

Palmer-Tanner.—At the Methodist Church, Shady Grove, Lamar County, Texas, Mr. T. B. Palmer and Miss Melissa Tanner, Rev. W. R. McCarter officiating.

Allen-Folwell.—At the residence of Mrs. R. C. Folwell, in Wimar, Texas,

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AT THE SOUTHWEST.

The first Sabbath is always an occasion in Georgetown. It is union for many of the and the new students worship with the grand and see their opportunities of improvement in the several religious connected with the Church.

The Sunday-school day, on last Sunday scene, filling the great of the church with five hundred pupils, and teachers. Dr. C. head of this great Sun day, on last Sunday, was actively identified of the Church, this is in this important position of the pastor of the Church, the most responsible to the spiritual community, and Dr. Cody self an alert and prominent teacher. Dr. C. is the custom here o'clock hour of the o'clock hour of the school year to the University, and the ever manager of the Annex.

The subject of Dr. F. was the "Incomparable our Lord, using for his the famous words of flees: "Never man s man." The discourse tribute to the divinity Teacher, classic and thought, with much dignity and can only indicate here argument. Compared with Confucius and Mahomet, founders gions; compared with theals of the world, founded and empires; with the orators and teachers, anern, we everywhere find his spirit, his life and hinitely superior to all religion is not one of the one religion of universe and supreme obligation of Christ, credited by the day, even by

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AT THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The first Sabbath of the school year is always an occasion of great interest in Georgetown. It is a time of reunion for many of the old students, and the new students for the first time worship with the great congregation and see their opportunities for religious improvement in the exercises of the several religious organizations connected with the Church and University.

The Sunday-school, which begins the day, on last Sunday was an inspiring scene, filling the great audience room of the church with between four and five hundred pupils, besides visitors and teachers. Dr. C. C. Cody is at the head of this great Sunday-school. Always actively identified with the work of the Church, this is his second year in this important position. Next to the pastor of the Church, the superintendent of the Sunday-school holds the most responsible and fruitful relation to the spiritual life of this community, and Dr. Cody is proving himself an alert and progressive man in this important position. And the teachers of the Sunday-school, made up of some of the best people of the Church and a number of the professors of the University, are qualified for first-class work.

SERMONS OF THE FIRST SUNDAY.

It is the custom here to give the 11 o'clock hour of the opening Sabbath of the school year to the Regent of the University and the evening hour to the manager of the Annex.

The subject of Dr. Hyer's discourse was the "Incomparable Teaching" of our Lord, using for his starting point the famous words of the Jewish officers: "Never man spake like this man." The discourse was a noble tribute to the divinity of the Great Teacher, classic and forceful in its thought and diction, and delivered with much dignity and reverence. I can only indicate here the line of argument. Compared with Socrates, the philosopher; with Confucius, Buddha and Mahomet, founders of great religions; compared with the great generals of the world, founders of kingdoms and empires; with the world's great orators and teachers, ancient and modern, we everywhere find Christ, both in his spirit, his life and his teaching, infinitely superior to all men. His religion is not one of a class, but is the one religion of universal application and supreme obligation. The miracles of Christ, credited by the men of his day, even by his enemies, but denied by some men in modern times, we should reasonably expect from One whose incomparable teaching and faultless living prove to all ages his divine character and superhuman wisdom. The close of Dr. Hyer's discourse, in a most touching way, enjoined upon all students the faithful study of the New Testament. Charles Dickens, when his youngest son, Bulwer Lytton, was departing for Australia, wrote him: "I put a New Testament among your books, * * * because it is the best book that ever was or ever will be known to the world." "Among your books, no doubt," said Dr. Hyer, "some of you will find a copy of the New Testament, placed there by the hand of your mother. This book, above all other books, she desires and expects her son to study. Distinctions, honors, diplomas, the mastery of all other books, in the estimation of that mother, can not atone for the neglect of that one book." To this view of the Christian mother, Dr. Hyer gave his earnest and unqualified endorsement. Among all their teachers, Christ is yet their supreme Teacher, and the New Testament, which preserves for us the incomparable words of Jesus, we must hold to and study, among all our books, as the one book of imperishable and supreme value.

In the evening, Dr. Allen preached on the words of St. Paul, "So run that ye may obtain." The audience, though not so large as in the morning, was one that might well quicken and inspire a preacher. The subject of Dr. Allen's discourse was the "Education of the Human Will." The understanding must be trained so as to be able to discern the comparative value of things, and to select the proper aim and ideal of life. But among all the faculties of the human spirit, the functions of the will hold a supreme place. To the young man or young woman desiring an education, the training of the will is practically an essential thing from the beginning. To the things incompatible with the attainment of an education, the will must give its emphatic "No." At the same time the will must call forth and sustain the energy necessary to forward movement in the noble race for learning. Dr. Allen's sermon should bear fine and fruitful results in the minds of the students who heard him. Self-denial and energetic application—these are the great conditions of the student's success. At the same time, this two-fold office of the will, saying "No" to all the bad, and "Yes" to the good, is an essential condition of success in the higher spiritual life of the soul, and is of first importance to the Chris-

tian, and to all those that have the care and training of the young.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Three Epworth Leagues, in all of which the students are interested, meet on Sunday afternoon—the Senior League, presided over by Prof. Burham; the Junior League, conducted by Mrs. Carroll, with several assistants, and the Young Ladies' League at the Annex.

The work of all these societies starts out with fine prospects this year. I was specially impressed on last Sabbath by the generous offers of help from the old students and Leaguers to those just coming in, and by the eagerness with which many of the new students seized upon their new-found opportunities for Christian culture and fellowship. Prof. Moore, principal of the Preparatory School of the University, has greatly helped forward the Epworth League work by his untiring devotion to its interests—covering a period of several years of official and personal service. Prof. Burham, now President of the Senior League, is proving himself an efficient and faithful officer.

The Young Men's Christian Association has reorganized, with Rev. J. L. Cannon for President, and held its first meeting last Saturday afternoon. This beginning service, conducted by the President of the Association, was very helpful and encouraging, and promises well for the work of the year. I feel sure that the work of the Association will have increasingly a good spiritual effect upon the student life of the University.

THE FACULTY.

We have an important addition to the faculty this year in the person of Prof. R. B. McSwain, who fills the chair of Biblical Literature. This chair includes three courses—the English Bible, New Testament Greek and Elementary Hebrew. The course in the English Bible is required for all degrees, and includes Biblical introduction and interpretation, as well as the contents of the Bible. The course is open to students of about the Sophomore grade. A class of twenty-three students has entered upon this course.

The course in New Testament Greek looks to an intelligent use of the Greek Testament. To this end lists from the vocabularies are memorized, much Greek is read rapidly and at sight, and the syntax is studied as the basis of accurate interpretation. Select portions of the Greek Testament are read with great care, and questions of interpretation and Biblical Theology are considered as fully as the time permits. A class of seven has been organized in this work, who have been students of Greek from two to three years.

A class of three members has been organized in Elementary Hebrew. The work here is necessarily limited to such mastery of the elements of the language as is required for reading the historical books of the Old Testament. This work of Prof. McSwain affords a fine opportunity for young preachers and other students who desire equipment for the intelligent study and critical use of the Bible. Prof. McSwain has good attainments and genuine enthusiasm for his work. Besides the School of Biblical Literature, he teaches classes also in Latin and Classic Greek.

Miss Hattie McSwain, sister of Prof. McSwain, an accomplished teacher of several years' experience, has charge this year, of some of the classes in the Annex, and Mrs. Carroll has charge of the Young Ladies' Study Hall in the New University building.

At this writing, the work of classifying the students for this term is about through with, and the faculty and students have earnestly taken up their respective duties. F. B. CARROLL.

Georgetown, Texas.

GRADUATES OF THE PAINE INSTITUTE.

In 1884 the Paine Institute was opened in rented rooms on Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., Rev. Morgan Calloway, D. D., Vice-President of Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., became its first President, and Rev. Geo. Wms. Walker, of the South Carolina Conference, its first professor. There was a great deal of opposition to the school being established in Augusta, but before the year was out, with a partial solicitation, the citizens gave \$1000.

The next year Dr. Calloway resigned and Rev. Geo. Wms. Walker was elected President, with Rev. W. C. Davis, of the South Georgia Conference, and his sister, Miss Sallie G. Davis, as assistants. The school has gone on steadily, so that at present there are ten persons in the faculty, four of whom are white and six are colored. There were enrolled last session two hundred and seventy-six pupils.

Some of the school's graduates are doing good work in various fields of labor. The first to graduate from the Collegiate Department was Randal A. Carter, of South Carolina. His work in behalf of his Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, since his graduation, has been energetic and helpful. At present he is Sunday-school Secretary and in charge

of the school.

RHEUMATISM

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison

through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a invalid, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper

food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop

acquired or inherited.

Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease, and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the prescriptions of tonics and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but

ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is

the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S. made of roots, herbs and rocks of wonderful

solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly removes

of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps

Mr. J. O. Malley, 121 W. 16th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted

with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was beyond cure. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. For seven months he

acquired or inherited.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands

of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin

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SSS

the chair of the chapter in a college in

Missouri at a salary four hundred dol-

lars better than he was getting and a

house. On his decline he was tele-

graphed for his price. His destination

was on the ground that he had rather

be teaching with the Southern white

people who were helping to educate

his race than elsewhere, and that price

had nothing to do with it.

Shortly after his return from Greece,

by invitation of his relatives and pa-

piles, he addressed the school and some

of his friends about his work while abroad.

Towards the close of his re-

marks he uncovered a pretty paper

weight that he had ordered made of

pieces of marble from the Parthenon,

carved by a few nobles that he had

gathered from the Acropolis where

St. Paul's feet once stood, and turning

to me said, as he handed it to me, "I

have brought this moment back with

me, and take pleasure in presenting it

to the best friend I have next to my

mother."

The emotions that stirred my heart were best known to me and my Savior. Prof. Joe W. Gilbert is steadily pursuing his work. His tools

that he read before the American

School in Greece, when presented to

Brown University, won for him an

A. M. degree. He has been elected a

member of the two leading philolog-

ical societies of the land—American

Philological Association and Archaeo-

logical Institute of America. The lat-

ter has in charge the American School

in Athens, Greece. Gilbert also repre-

sents his Church at the Ecumenical

Conference in London.

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GEO. WMS. WALKER, President.

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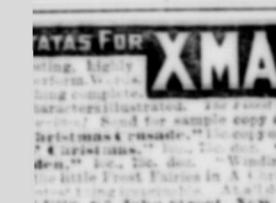
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Book Department.

All Books reviewed or noticed on this page have been bought and paid for, and are commended solely on their merits.

BARBEE & SMITH, Agents.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

It is an item of interest that the "Master Christian"—Marie Corelli's last book—was promptly put under the ban by the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a very severe attack on some of the weaknesses and tendencies of the Vatican. Postpaid price, \$1.12.

A very popular hand-book on mythology is "Bulfinch's Age of Fable." A new revised edition of this has been issued by Rev. J. Longman Scott, which, while it retains all the features of the previous revisions, has a number of new features, which make it superior to those and equal to any other works on mythology yet published. The volume contains 324 pages, with nearly 200 illustrations. Price, by prepaid mail, \$1.25.

Edward Eggleston is the author of a very interesting book which he has named "The Circuit Rider." As the title indicates it is a story of the Methodist preachers in their primitive frontier labors. All the old customs, such as "corn husking," "quilting," and revival scenes and incidents, are delineated in a very vivid manner. Probably in this book alone are preserved the old-time customs of the earlier Methodists. Neatly bound in cloth and illustrated. By postpaid mail, \$1.22.

The need for a new song book for Sunday-schools, Leagues and other Church societies has been happily filled in the Triumphant Hymnal. This book has been compiled by Rev. Thos. G. Whitten and edited by Rev. Elisha A. Hoffman and W. A. Hemphill. It contains both new and old songs, and is given to the public with a view of aiding the Church of God in singing its way into the heart of the people. Price, 20 cents each by mail; \$3 per dozen; \$25 per 100, by express, not prepaid.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell is a writer who will be recalled as the author of "Hugh Wynne." He has now just entered on the market his latest work, "Dr. North and His Friends." A thread of romance runs through this story, which is chiefly valuable as epitomizing the ripened wit and wisdom of its distinguished author. All the characters familiar to readers of his "Characteristics" reappear in the present work, which is not, however, a sequel to its forerunner; 400 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. Price, \$1.32, postpaid.

Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Great Stone of Sardis," etc., has just issued his new book entitled "A Bi-cycle of Cathay." This last book is a very handsome one, having been profusely illustrated by Orson Lowell. The story relates the romantic and humorous adventures of a young schoolmaster during a vacation tour on his wheel. It is a bright and sparkling summer romance, told in Mr. Stockton's well known manner, which is absolutely original and individual, and completely effective in amusing the most jaded reader. Price, \$1.20. Postage, 12 cents.

Books of Nature-lore are enjoying a vogue hitherto unknown in American publishing, though such books have never been wholly absent from American publishers' lists. It is true, however, that never before have these books been written so ably or published so attractively as now; and to this combination of facts must their popularity largely be attributed. John Burroughs has recently completed his "Squirrels and other Fur Bearers," devoted to life histories of small fur-bearing mammals, and illustrated by fifteen drawings in color after Audubon and a frontispiece of a fox's head, from life. Squirrels, chipmunks, wood-chucks, rabbits, muskrats, etc., are the animals described to the number of fifteen. Price, 90 cents, postpaid.

The historical novel is still in evidence; and there is no reason why it should not remain very much so as long as it shall continue to be well done and to afford pictures of other times in a truthful and at the same time interesting manner. "The Black Gown" is the title of a novel of old Dutch life in Albany, by Ruth Hall, who has done some very good historical story-telling for young readers. This tale for adult readers is said to have an interesting romance; and to furnish a large and interesting fund of information about old Dutch habits, customs and character. Miss Hall has made use of such historical characters as Sir William Johnson, King Hen-

drick, a noted Indian chief of the time, and Abbe Picquart of La Presentation, a striking character of the frontier mission work; and she describes the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson, the winter night coasting parties (in which it is said Lafayette in his time participated) and the British officers' amusements, some of which were fraught with great importance to Dominie Freylinghausen, a character of the story. Price, \$1.32, postpaid.

The House at Dallas has just issued a neat catalogue of recent fiction, which, not only contains a list of the books published in the last year or so, but also the announcements of the books to be published this season. Send in your name on a postal, and the house will take pleasure in sending one of the catalogues to your address.

The little "Illustrated Cover Design" series of books for very young readers, which was recently issued, has now been augmented by the publication of "A Georgian Bungalow," by Frances Courtney Baylor, and "Ednah and Her Brothers," by Eliza Orne White. The pretty cover designs of the books and the superiority of their illustrations serve not only to add interest

to the books but also to the book-maker's art.

A notable achievement in the book-maker's art has been attained in the "New Century Library."

The special features of this series are that the volumes are of pocket size, printed in large type on the thinnest printing paper in the world. The public is already familiar with the wonderful reduction in the size of Bibles effected by the use of India paper. The advantages of the form in which the "New Century Library" appears, will be recognized at once. Each volume, though containing between eight and

A Tale of the Foothills.

The following review is from the Interior, the general organ of the Presbyterian Church: "The Sky Pilot," by Ralph Connor, is a book easy to hold and delightful to read. Containing 200 duodecimo pages, it can be finished in a sitting or two, and many who begin it early in the evening will read it to its "Finis" before laying it down.

The style reminds one irresistibly of Bret Harte; the descriptions of scenery are equal to the best of Charles Egbert Craddock, and the dramatic personages, at least some of them, might have figured in the pages of Ian Maclaren. The scene is laid among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains north of the international boundary, at a venture we should say between Calgary and

God. It is a pleasant experience to come upon a book in which the odd spiritual facts as the world sees them are portrayed, where the man whose soul is devoted to his Savior is most helpful to his fellow. We advise those who have read any of the late issues of skepticism in the form of novels to read this simple and beautiful story of a life that was given freely to the service of men out of love for the Christ who died to redeem them.

This book will be sent to any address, postage paid, by the House for \$1.10.

Essays, Letters and Miscellanies.

Translated from the Russian of Count Lyot Nekomayevitch Tolstoi, this vol., 12mo, cloth, \$2, postage paid.

Nothing is more interesting in the whole great world of biography than the logical consistency of Count Tolstoi's moral development. The beginning of its evolution may be traced even in the earliest of his romances—

"The Cosmonaut" and all through the more serious parts of his later novellas culminating, of course, in "Resurrection." This evolution has been in the direction of Christian socialism. He has evolved his code of ethics directly from New Testament teachings and has iterated his belief in the progress of every man earning his bread in the sweat of his face, in sharing his goods with those poorer than himself, in doing away with courts and all forms of government and in becoming armed by the natural power of man, man refusing to bear arms. These and similar tenets are fully emphasized in the form of parables, letters to friends and newspapers, and carefully considered essays full of the eloquence of conviction and the power of persuasion. Great as he is as a novelist—and even in many of these papers the hand of the romancer is apparent in the graphic and dramatic touch—he shows himself at his full stature in this wonderful collection of papers so unified in their aim and object—the benefit of humanity—and so varied in their contents.

On most points the reader can not help agreeing with Count Tolstoi, but even when ascent does not go so far, one can not help admiring his fearless logic, his consistency, his unerring zeal and his good temper. It is evident that in many respects—especially as regards the abounding of socialism in far in advance of our time, and that his thoughts will have a great and ever increasing influence on the growing generation. In this respect his volume, full as it is of precious experiences, is one of the most valuable of his contributions to the literature of the century.

Most of the contents of the volume have been for the first time translated and are representative of his broad views.

Ready for the Press.

The last pages of "A Short History of Methodism," by the Rev. John W. Boswell, D. D., assistant editor of the Christian Advocate, have been "passed" by the pressmen, and the book will go to press without delay. It will appear in a close volume of 174 pages, and we are very sure that it will approve itself to our pastor and people as an excellent introduction to the now wide and varied history of Methodism. It begins with the Oxford Club, and ends with Bishop Hendrix' fraternal address to the British Wesleyan Conference, but a few weeks ago. It will be seen that it is an up-to-date book. We will say more of it when the "finished product" is on our tables.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

Our preachers are all our agents. They will gladly furnish their members all books listed on this page, or we will send them direct on receipt of price.

The Autobiography of Dr. Richardson.

Dr. Josephus Anderson writes in his paper, the Florida Christian Advocate, of this book:

"A copy of Dr. Richardson's Autobiography has been sent to me and read with so much interest that I could hardly lay it down for other duties until it was read through. He was my first preceding elder in Florida and my warm friend. I loved him deeply, admired his unusual gifts, and followed his course with abiding interest. He was a unique, rare man. His intellect was of the original, inventive, convicting, probing, controversial, logical or metaphysical, but full of strong common sense, and exceedingly quick to see an opponent's vulnerable side. His will was strong, his heart warm and true and pure, and his energy ever active. He drew good and brave men to him, and he preached as no one else preached—uniquely interesting sermons, suggestive, instructive, convicting, probing, remembered. He was in many respects a great man, a successful winner of souls. He accomplished an immense amount of good. His book is full of interest. It is excellent, edifying reading. It is inspiring and refreshing. It will do much good." Price, one dollar net.

THE HARBINGER OF OUR Holiday Announcements

••• The motto of the House has been, "Be first and best, or be nothing." This idea has permeated all our plans for the Holiday Trade. We propose to lead every other concern in furnishing to the people of Texas the finest and most seasonable line of HOLIDAY AND GIFT BOOKS, CALENDARS, etc., during the ensuing season. Our line embraces the choicest in literature, and the highest standard of excellence and durability in the bookmakers' art. Our facilities for handling mail orders are most satisfactory, and our large stock, proper prices and central location will make it pay to place your business with us. Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

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to the texts, but to educate unconsciously the art sense of the children into whose hands they may chance to fall. "Ednah and Her Brothers" is a story of a little girl of nine and her brother playmates, who go on several visits to the country and city. "A Georgian Bungalow" is the story of an English family of boys and girls, with their governess and tutor and nurses, on a Georgia rice plantation. Price, 80 cents, each. Postage, 5 cents per volume extra.

Oliver Cromwell, by Theodore Roosevelt. In the life of the great Protector of England and the founder of her Commonwealth, our modern soldier, statesman and civic reformer find a congenial theme. The essays which Mr. Roosevelt contributed to Scribner's Magazine are now brought together in book form and elegantly presented upon deckle-edged paper with broad margins. The author does not call his work either a biography or a history. In fact, it is neither, but a collection of well written essays having the character, opinion and the achievements of Cromwell as a background. He manages to tell, without offense, quite as much of himself as of his great hero. He admires Cromwell as the first military genius of modern times; he condemns the "benevolent despotism"

nine hundred pages, measures only four and a fourth by six and a half inches, and is just over half an inch in thickness (including the cover.) Now for the first time book buyers can obtain the novels of Dickens and Thackeray, complete in one volume, in large type and pocket size. This departure in publishing will doubtless replace the newspapers, magazines and "paper backs," which have been heretofore used as "literature" in traveling with something of genuine and standard literature. This library has been published in three bindings: cloth boards, limp leather and leather boards, listed by the publishers at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, respectively. The House has them for 80 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.20; postage, 5 cents per volume extra.

Unsolicited Commendation.

The Children's Visitor, issued by the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, Tenn., Barbee & Smith, agents, is intended to supply boys and girls with entertaining, instructive and select reading. It meets a long-felt want for Methodist parents and teachers in their efforts to furnish wholesome literature where it is greatly needed today. There is none better or cheaper

Baff, one of the most picturesque regions on the continent. There is not in modern literature a finer word picture of sunset among the hills of God than that upon page 50, and on page 161 it is matched by a description of dawn as it is seen where the great range stands high above the rolling prairies of the upper Saskatchewan. The characters figuring in the principal scenes are those one finds upon the ranges and among the lofty mountains of Alberta. Englishmen self-exiled from their ancestral home in quest of fortune, excitement or forgetfulness, with a canny Scot or two bent upon acquisition, and here or there a cowboy or rustler from "the States." The hero of the story is a young minister who is named, first in derision and then in affection, "the Sky Pilot;" and his personality is well drawn. His physical courage and athletic prowess win the admiration of the rough men with whom he has come to cast his fortunes; his fidelity to his Master and his tenderness toward their sorrows win their hearts. This is a good book to put into the hands of readers young and old in a day when agnosticism has adopted the romance as the favorite means of its propaganda. We have been somewhat surfeited of late with stories of creedless philanthropists becoming saints by ignoring

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IENT—OCTOBER 28

October 18, 1900.

Their lives were happily spent together in making a truly Christian home. God blessed their union with six sons and one daughter. Three of the sons had preceded their father to the other shore. The others still live, worthy descendants of a noble parentage. Senator Ingram was a member of the Methodist Church all of his life. His father and mother were Methodists before him, and their faithful training was seen in the life of the son. He served his Church as a deacon for thirty-two years, and for twenty-five years was a Sunday-school superintendent. As a soldier he was a good man who served his country well, but his most noble life was seen in the home as a faithful husband and loving father, and in the community, as a true Christian. A more beautiful Christian life this writer never saw. "He being dead, yet speaketh." A noble man in Zion has fallen asleep in Jesus.

GEO. S. SEXTON, Pastor.

MORROW.—The subject of this sketch, little Johnnie Morrow, was born at Anoqua, Victoria County, Texas, March 8, 1884, and died August 2, 1899. During the six years of Johnnie's short life he built for himself a character spotless as the driven snow. He was a child of marked intelligence, and possessed unusual talent for music. His greatest delight was to go to Sunday-school and church. It was a great pleasure to all who knew him to hear him sing the songs he was accustomed to sing in church. During his last illness he would endeavor to forget his suffering by singing his favorite song, "The Home of the Sun." Truly Johnnie was the light of the home, and a great favorite of all who knew him. Death leaves a shining mark. We would say to the bereaved parents, weep not as those who have no hope, but consider that you are the parents of an angel, for Christ says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," and to relatives and friends, weep not, but rejoice, for our loss is Johnnie's eternal gain.

T. W. HARGROVE.

WATKINS.—Bro. A. M. Watkins was born in Lynchburg, Va., February 25, 1831. He lived there until he was about twenty years old. He then came to Texas, and stopped in Limestone County. He afterwards lived in the following towns: Groesbeck, Dallas and Waco. He then moved to Falls County, and there he was married to Miss Eugenia Lewis, on January 2, 1858. To this marriage nine children were born. He lived in Falls County four years, and then moved to Waco, Texas, and Garza, where he departed this life March 2, 1900. Bro. Watkins professed religion and joined the Presbyterian Church in 1858, where he lived a faithful life until death. He was a good husband, father and neighbor. Sister Watkins and five of the children are members of the M. E. Church, South. God grant that the other children may give hearts to Him as soon as they are old enough to do so, and finally may they make an unknown family in heaven, is the prayer of their pastor.

FRANK M. SHERWOOD.

PERRY.—On August 18, 1899, death claimed our beloved brother, L. A. Berry. He was eighty-one years old. For sixty years or more he was a faithful member of the Church, filling the offices of steward, class-leader and trustee most of the time. Somewhere about 1888 he moved from Grimes County to Ellis County, near Plano. From there to the Hill County in 1898. He left a wife, six children and seven step-children, with a great company of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. His last days and months were filled with pain. He died of cancer. He was never heard to complain of his lot. Death had no terrors for him. He embraced it as a welcome visitor. God kept his promise to him and "made all his bed in green grass." A good man is gone. His wife is hard to find. His wife has lost a true husband, his children a loving father, his country a noble citizen, and the Church a pillar and support. The ministry will miss Bro. L. A. Berry.

D. C. ELLIS, P. C.

YOUNG.—Mrs. Margaret Young (nee Coffey) was born in Rockingham County, N.C., June 25, 1831. She was happily converted when but fourteen years old. She joined the Church immediately, and became a co-worker with Christ in the conversion of others. In 1850 she was united in marriage with John S. Young. There came of this union twelve children, eleven of whom lived to maturity—six boys and five girls. These are all following in the footsteps of their pious mother, whose example and influence led them all, at an early period in life, to God and the Church. The family moved to Henderson County, West Tennessee, in 1857. Here John S. Young, her husband, died December 1, 1861. Mrs. Young moved to Texas, and there with her children established homes near the city of Corsicana. She loved the Church. Her place was always filled at the house of God as long as she was able to get there. Sister Young died September 6, 1900. Life to her was a joy and death a triumph. May the good Lord grant the writer of this such a death. For nearly forty years her home and life have been a benediction to me. Her eleven children, with a numerous family of grandchildren, grieve after her, yet not without hope. They know where she is. There will be a悲痛 family reunion with them in the coming day of the Lord.

A. DAVIS

POUNDS.—Bro. T. B. Pounds was born September 28, 1855, and died at Personville, Texas, August 2, 1900. He was married in 1879 in the city of Galveston, to Miss Molle Martin. To this happy union two children were born. He first married the second time to Miss S. B. B. April 18, 1895. To this union five children were given—four boys and one girl. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in early life, and lived a consistent Christian life until the death angel called for him. The call was sudden, yet he was ready. After his day's labor was done, he called his little family around the family altar. After reading and prayer the always had time for family worship, and retired for the night, the messenger death came and called him to his rich reward. From 12 M. to 1 A. next day. He leaves his little family and relatives and many friends to mourn his departure. May the good Lord comfort and keep the bereaved ones.

J. O. JORDEN.

You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merit. It will do you good.

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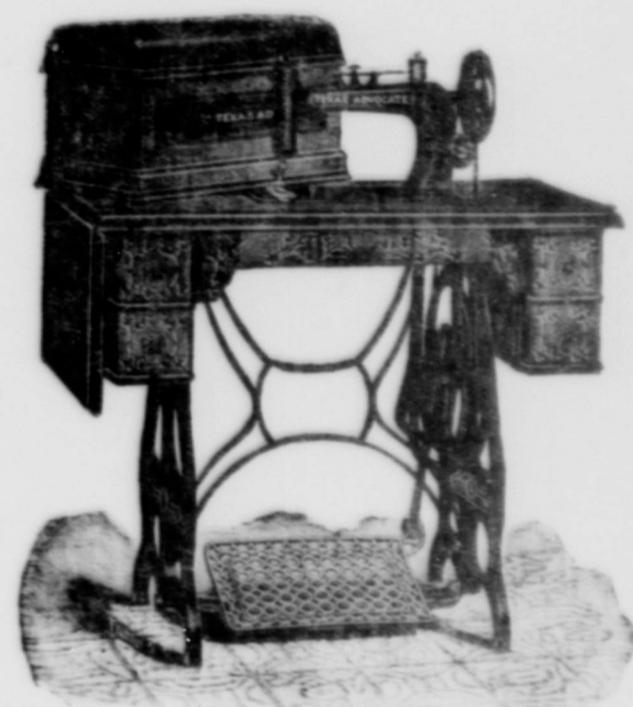
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Description of the New High-Arm TEXAS ADVOCATE SEWING MACHINE.

THE TEXAS ADVOCATE MACHINE illustrated above is a strictly high grade sewing machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible. It possesses all modern improvements and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, thus insuring ease of running, durability, and making it almost impossible for the machine to be gotten out of order.

It makes what is known as the **double lock stitch** and uses two threads, which are locked together in the center of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides. The upper thread is drawn into position directly from the spool without passing through any holes till the eye of the needle is reached. A detailed description of the machine is as follows:

THE HEAD is handsome and pleasing in appearance, being beautifully decorated in an elaborate design worked out in gold and bright colors. All of the working parts, screws, plates, etc., are highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, thus greatly improving the looks of the machine as well as facilitating the handling of the work when sewing.

THE ARM is large, very strong and well proportioned, and the clear space underneath it is 5½ by 9 inches, thus allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

THE NEEDLE is straight, has a large shank, and it is impossible to set it wrongly or for it to become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

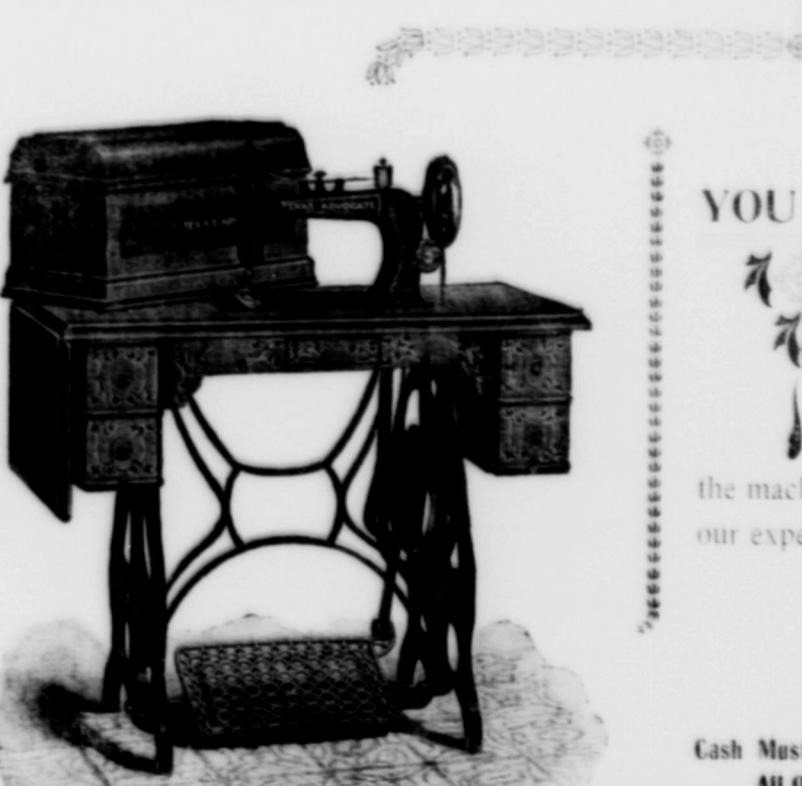
THE NEEDLE BAR is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

THE TAKE UP is absolutely automatic in its action at all times and on all kinds of work.

THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER attached to this machine is a great improvement, and with it the bobbin can be wound almost as evenly as a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving.

THE TENSION LIBERATOR is of a new design and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

THE HAND WHEEL is of the latest pattern and is also adjustable so that it can be made tight or loose at will, thus enabling the operator to wind the bobbin without running the machine.



THE BEARINGS AND WORKING PARTS are all hardened, carefully ground and fitted, and when kept clean and properly oiled will last a lifetime.

THE FEED is double, extending on both sides of the needle, is positive in its action and handles the heaviest work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines, but in nearly all of them it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bar to its bearing. The ADVOCATE MACHINE feed motion (patented October 20th, 1891,) is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog. This advantage will be appreciated by all sewing machine users, as the old way of adjusting by set-screws holding the feed dog on the feed bar has always made trouble, because, unless it was accurately done the feed dog would either strike the front or back of the needle plate, or the feed would be out of level. By the improved construction, as made by us, there is no danger of meeting with any of these difficulties. By loosening the set screw which connects the feed pulidier with the cam and sliding it to the right or left, the feed can be adjusted as to height without displacing any of the other parts, and the feed itself will always remain perfectly level.

THE SHUTTLE is positively self-threading, of large size, cylindrical in shape, and made of the finest steel carefully hardened and temperly polished.

THE SHUTTLE CARRIER is of a new design and is fitted with a spring bing which balances the shuttle and does away with the noisy clicking so noticeable in other machines.

THE CABINET WORK is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout, and the finish is as good as the best wood work ordinarily used.

THE STAND is light and graceful, yet so proportioned as to give it great strength. It is easily kept clean and free from dust, and is furnished with oil cups to prevent soiling the floor on which it rests. The treadle and drive wheel are hung on adjustable steel centers.

THE ATTACHMENTS supplied without extra charge are the latest design, interchangeable, and constructed to clip on the treadle bar. They are made throughout of the best steel, polished and nickel plated, and there is not a particle of brass or other soft metal or a single soldered joint about them. They consist of Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hemmer and Feller.

THE ACCESSORIES include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

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SEND IN YOUR ORDER, with the Cash, and if the machine is not in all respects as represented you may return at our expense, and get

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Avoid Baking Powders containing
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A CHAT WITH THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

The Local Preachers' Conference adjourned to meet again next year, but did not fix the time nor place to meet. That was placed in the hands of a committee to determine, and to report through the Texas Christian Advocate.

There was a brother there from Waco, who urgently asked for the meeting next time at that place, and in the plenitude of his great heart proposed to take care of the whole body himself, but we confidently hope that there will be five times as many in attendance next year as were present at our first session, and so it will require at least five times as many magnanimous souls to entertain the second session. The object will be to meet where we will not be merely tolerated, but where we will be wanted most, and can get the best attendance, and do the greatest good, and receive the most hearty welcome from the people.

We suggest that we all read and diligently study this year our Discipline and McTyeire's Manual, especially the Rules of Parliamentary usage in our connection. It will greatly facilitate our work at our annual sessions, and show the Church what manner of men we are, when we are transacting the King's business. Let us make it a school of law and order, that we may equip ourselves for higher spheres of service. We hope to hear at the end of this year that you have all been present at every Quarterly and District Conference, and we want to know that at the close of the next year that one of our number from every presiding elder's district is a delegate to the Annual Conference. Then, when a local preacher offers, upon an Annual Conference floor, a resolution, it will not die in his hands for the want of a second.

This writer desires to place his testimony of record, that he never met in life a more homogeneous gathering of preachers than the first session of the Local Preachers' Conference of Texas that assembled in Dallas, the 6th instant. Not one of them had a tale of woe to relate here; not one of them seemed to have had a Jeremiad of past grievances to recount, but rather to linger with measured steps upon the precious thought "Nearer, My God to Thee." If any one was discordant at home, he was harmonious here.

It was an "uncloaked day."
W. C. YOUNG.

BROTHER NELSON'S ARTICLE REVIEWED AND SOPHISRIES EXPOSED.

Brother J. R. Nelson, I suppose, intends to carry out to the letter the Scriptural injunction, if a man "Smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also." I gave him such a smack on the "right cheek" that I had not the remotest idea that he would let me go "Scot free," and with the meekness of a lamb turn the other in plain view, as much as to say "smack again." I'll do it, for it is hard for me to resist such a good opportunity; and after I have assisted him in carrying out the instructions of the Book he can "smack," if sufficient vitality remains.

I'll not notice the points at issue between him and Dr. Neims, taking it for granted that Dr. Neims is able to take care of himself.

The hardest task that I have in rais-

ing my children is to apply the rod. I do not do it because I hate them or despise them, nor because I take pleasure in seeing him writhe under the lash, but because I love them; for the same reason I perform the smacking act to-day. Brother John has gone wrong and needs to be corrected, and as I have always numbered myself among his best friends I do not know that any one would do it in a more loving and fatherly way. Hear him: "It is not how we may vote, but how we ought to vote. The polling of votes, the wheeling of Quarterly and District Conferences into line, and the summarily laying on the table may retard, but will not settle the division of the Northwest Texas Conference." I submit this question: How can the Central Conference place on the above quotation, viz., a reflection on the integrity of preachers and laymen. I have always accorded to every Methodist preacher and layman the same manhood and courage of his convictions that I have claimed for myself. I have never been able to conceive of a body of Methodists, like so many cringing cowards, voting for a thing, through policy or fear, that they did not believe was right. I believe that every member of the Northwest Texas Conference, in session at Georgetown, will vote as he "ought." All may not vote as I think they ought, but they will vote as they see their duty, without fear or policy, and to intimate that they will not is a reflection upon their integrity. Taken as a class I believe in the deep of my heart that there are fewer puppets among Methodist preachers and laymen than any other class of which I have any knowledge. As a general proposition they stand for what they "ought" in the face of the fiercest antagonisms. No Methodist preacher has the right to intimate that all other members of his conference will not vote as they "ought" if they do not vote as he does. There is a large majority of the Northwest Texas Conference who think that they would be recreant to the paramount duty of the day if they did not vote against the division of our conference, and, legitimately, get every other member, if they could, to do the same thing.

The wheeling of Quarterly and District Conferences into line, is of the same boldness. It intimates that either the presiding elders have unduly exercised their power and forced the preachers and laymen to do what they did not want to do, or that the preachers and laymen, through fear of their elders, have lined up. I have not seen a line from anyone who is opposed to division intimating that such a thing took place in the Vernon District Conference when the conference as a body, voted for division and appointed a committee to prepare a "Memorial" to that end.

Brother Nelson says that Dr. Neims "brings to bear in the settlement of our home question the pressure of Episcopal opinion and General Conference sentiment. An Annual Conference has certain inalienable rights." Yes, but dividing herself is not one of them.

Q. Who shall determine the number and boundaries of the Annual Conferences?

A. The General Conference (See Discipline of 1888, page 25).

Again, "The conference would not be dependent necessarily upon the Mission Board for support" for last year our Church received from this section more missionary money by \$1,195 (F. M. & D. M.), than it appropriated.

Brother Nelson makes his calculations on the supposition that the Panhandle Conference, if made, will include the Bowie District. Has he forgotten Brother Barcus' article? Does he not know that in this discussion he has no right to base an argument on a thing that in the very nature of things can not happen. The North Texas Conference will not consent, nor will the General Conference agree to it, to be cut down in territory to thirteen counties. It is folly to argue from that point of view. Take a sample of Brother Nelson's consistency last year for missions and he will be reasoning: "In assessing for foreign missions the General Board can put more on the Central Conference and less on the Panhandle." By which, of course, he means that as the foreign mission assessment is decreased on the Panhandle Conference the home mission assessment is increased, and as the foreign mission assessment is increased in the Central Conference the home mission assessment is decreased. Had he stopped here, it would have been well, but listen, "This section, self-sustaining and a conference on the ground organized and equipped, the Central Conference can find an outlet for her men and money in the evangelization of the foreigner in the fertile valleys of the Bosque and in Bell and Williamson Counties." I submit this question: How can the Central Conference find an outlet for her men in the evangelization of "the foreigner," when she has given all her money to the Panhandle Conference by taking an increased assessment for foreign missions? You cannot figure it to save your life, so that the Panhandle will not be a Mission Conference. If you take it off the General Board you put it on the Central Conference; if you take it off the Central Conference you put it on the General Board. It matters not how often the old sow goes through the crack in the fence, the rail is so crooked that she comes out on the outside every time. It is impossible to set off the Panhandle Conference without putting the burden of its support somewhere outside of the Panhandle. No Annual Conference can dictate to the General Board where they shall place their moneys or assessments.

The comparison made between the West Texas, Texas and Northwest Texas Conferences, by which Brother Nelson shows that the per capita paid for missions in the Texas and West Texas Conferences is greater than that in the Northwest Texas Conference, is no argument in favor of his position. He argues that insomuch as the above is true and the two conferences in the lead being smaller than the one behind, therefore the smaller the conference the more per capita for missions. If that were true, then we stand very much in our right, if we do not divide our conferences ad infinitum, until every mission, circuit and station is organized into an Annual Conference. What has the smallness of an Annual Conference to do with the amount paid per capita for missions? Nothing. The only things that have to do with it are the rusting ability of the preacher and the ability to give and the liberality of the people whom he rustles. If there is anything in Brother Nelson's comparison it is not an argument in favor of division, but a rebuke to our people for their stinginess and to our preachers for slothfulness in business, against which I offer no protest. May not the following facts be a reason why the per capita is greater in the conferences named? In the Northwest Texas Conference there are 317 2-5 to the charge; in Texas, 239; in West Texas, 196 2-5. Is it not possible that a pastor may work a membership of 196 2-5 more thoroughly and to better advantage than he can one of 317 2-5 members, and therefore, by a closer oversight, induce the 196 2-5 members to pay a better per capita than the 317 2-5, whom he cannot work as closely. His argument then would be, not for smaller Annual Conferences, but for smaller pastoral charges. Who cultivates the field of an Annual Conference? Not the Bishop, not the officers of the Board of Missions, but the pastors and presiding elders, principally the pastors. Now I profound this common sense question: "Will not J. M. Barcus, at Cleburne, cultivate his charge as well in the interest of missions with the Northwest Texas Conference in its present form as he would if it were divided into a half dozen Annual Conferences? The smallness or largeness of an Annual Conference has nothing in the world to do with the amount per capita paid for missions. Any preacher may take the amounts from that point of view. Take a sample of Brother Nelson's consistency last year for missions and he will be reasoning: "In assessing for foreign missions the General Board can

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paid. The East Columbia Conference, with a membership of 1,688, paid per capita 23 2-3 cents; the Montana, with 1,635, paid 58½; the New Mexico, with 1,552, paid 48; the Los Angeles, with 2,213, paid 55; the Louisville, with 46,562, paid 17 1-3; the Missouri, with 44,034, practically the same size, paid 23 1-3; the Tennessee, with 67,468, paid 39; the Northwest Texas, with 66,969, paid 28 1-3, showing that our own Northwest Texas stands right along by the side of the Jerusalem Conference, that has the advantage of the presence and influence of the members of the Great Sanhedrin more than any other conference in the connection. If you will study the above you will see that the size of the conference absolutely cuts no figure. The East Columbia, with 1,688 members, paid 23 2-3 cents per capita; the New Mexico, with 1,552, paid 48 more than as much again; the Louisville, with 46,962, paid 17 1-3; the Missouri, with 41,934, paid 23 1-3, nearly as much again. These conferences have been selected at random.

For fear this article will exceed all reasonable length I will desist. Farewell till we meet at Georgetown.

G. S. WYATT.

IN FAVOR OF DIVISION.

Like Bro. A. Davis, I wish to put myself on record as favoring the division of the Northwest Texas Conference. All the arguments opposing division have been fully met by Hall, Nelson, Armstrong and others. In fact, there is too much gas in the thing as it now stands.

C. S. McCARVER.

TO THE PASTORS IN THE NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Some two weeks ago I wrote to Bro. Barcus, enclosing to him the following preamble and resolutions for his examination and approval, stating that I expected to introduce them on the opening of our conference session. He replied that he had written and forwarded to Advocate the article, which appeared last week. So you see we are well agreed as to remedy for defects in "our statistics." Bro. Barcus' article is in exact accord with these resolutions, and I heartily endorse it as the only solution of this question. There are two points however presented in these resolutions which he does not present. The first concerns the first three columns in statistical tables—viz., local preachers, members and total members this year. Notice specially, therefore, resolutions Nos. 2 and 3. The other is where there has been a division of a charge. And in case of consolidation of charges the same principle applies. For this see resolution No. 4. These resolutions will be offered on opening of conference, and we believe they will pass, hence we send them to the Advocate, so that posters may prepare their statistics accordingly:

Whereas, For years our statistics have been confused and misleading; and,

Whereas, This result is due to the different methods of reporting by our pastors, or to inattention to same; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the pastors be required to place their statistical reports on the Secretary's table the first day of the session.

2. That in the column of "No. Members," the number of members, exclusive of local preachers, be given, and in the column of "Total Members This Year," the number include the local preachers.

3. That the column of "Total Members This Year" shall be found by adding to the "Total Members Last Year," as reported last year, the net gain of membership during the year, or subtracting from that number the net loss of membership as shown by the additions and removals reported.

4. That where a pastoral charge has been divided and a new charge formed, the pastor of the old charge shall report all members set off to the new charge, under the head of "Removals," and in column of "Total Members Last Year" he shall report as though no division of charge had been made, and the pastor of the new charge shall report the number of members with which his charge was organized under

the head of "Additions by Certificate and Otherwise," and leave the column for "Total Members Last Year" blank.

5. That the Statistical Secretaries be and they are hereby appointed an Auditing Committee to examine the reports of pastors, with instructions to see that no report shall be accepted and entered into the statistical table until it is conformed to these requirements.

S. W. TURNER.
JNO. M. BARCUS.

We have asked the publication of the above, that the brethren may have time to examine and to make up their reports correctly.

S. W. TURNER.

For Nervous Headache.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me., says: "It is of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia."

ERRATA.

In the article in the Advocate of October 11, written by Rev. R. C. Armstrong, a sentence read as follows: "That after giving to the Texas Conference nearly 7000 members, the year following we paid only \$14,000 less foreign missionary money," etc. The figures should have been \$14,000.

DR. ALDERSON AT VERNON.

At the joint request of the presiding elder and pastor, Rev. E. W. Alderson, D. D., preached a series of doctrinal sermons recently at Vernon. Several preachers of the district, availing themselves of the rare opportunity offered, were present. The attendance was limited because of the unfavorable weather, but the interest in the discussion was gratifying. It has been to the hurt of Methodism that so little interest has been felt in the fundamental and distinctive doctrines which differentiate her from sister denominations. Dr. Alderson not only demonstrates the solid scriptural foundation upon which our ecclesiastical fabric rests, but inspires a love and appreciation of the Church and her tenets which can but strengthen and solidify our membership. Dealing with these doctrines as he does, in a comprehensive and exhaustive style, only good can come to the Church. Any pastor who may be so fortunate as to secure Dr. Alderson's consent to preach this series of sermons to his congregation will be doing a work for his people the result of which will tell on the stability and progress of his Church for years to come. Brethren, let us lay a doctrinal foundation in all our Churches upon which we may build an intelligent, faithful, loyal superstructure in the lives of our members!

If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?"

JEROME DUNCAN.

Noah, who could face the world, was overthrown alone in his own vineyard.

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Vol. XLVII.

EDIT

LET THE CONFERENCE FOR TH

Within the past gotten in the habi ness of our conf are under whip ar eedings have a t time we meet in main thing with be the appointme do not take suff important measu ture plans for th After we get th we see more of h our deliberati ful counsel in th business. This c ticeable at the ce last year. Now i for all of this has part of a confer eipline provides least a week in tions. Therefore body acting undought to demand essay to conduct be given to us, a and to the adva These conference to the presidng is there to guide tions of law and ments; but we i we have ample disscussion, prudel edification. Since like any o meeting on Thur or Monday mornin only be done by ge of the business, that this year we strong and vige charge of Texas A bility is that gat at the close of ou not have the he only at short let's use him ar that we need to i affairs of our co ready expressed with us until we our work, and if it will be our i Bishop's. If the apointments be them, we can hol absyance till we work. And let Worship see to i of preaching d the conference is our opportunity. It is a great mi distance and in meet attend the the preaching th thing, and they i sides this, preac of frequent religi occasions. If an not kept in a ge mind, it is an i preachers to bas moralized. The sermon at least sittings of the ce

OUR CONFERENCE
The sessions c ences are approx large number w our attention an