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Dallas, Texas, Thursday, August 8, 1901.

No. 50

EDITORIAL.

DR. ALEXANDER ON THE SUPER- NATURAL BIRTH OF CHRIST.

A recent book which has deservedly met with wide recognition upon the part of the religious public is Dr. Gross Alexander's volume entitled "The Son of Man," and published by our House at Nashville. Such is its high merit as a work upon the life and teachings of Jesus that the religious press has very generally spoken of it in terms of praise and commendation, and the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have given it a place in the course of study prescribed for their undergraduates in the ministry. Yet according to our way of thinking the book is not free from at least one very serious and objectionable error. It is found at the close of that otherwise exceptionally fine chapter devoted to "The Supernatural Birth of Jesus." The whole chapter addresses itself to the task of proving that the story of the supernatural birth of Christ is not a fabrication, but the natural statements of Matthew and Luke, as they received them from legitimate and trustworthy sources; and right well does Dr. Alexander accomplish his proposed task. His arguments are unanswerable and his conclusions are invulnerable. But at the very last he makes a sort of supplementary admission that practically gives way his whole case, namely: "There are earnest minds to whom belief in the physical miracle is more difficult than belief in the moral miracle. If these, yielding to the power of the latter, accept and comply with the teachings of Jesus and specifically with the conditions of entrance into his kingdom and his standard of righteousness, they are not excluded from discipleship." Now, if this admission means anything, it means that men who yield to the power of moral miracles, comply with certain conditions of the gospel and accept Christ's standard of righteousness, they are at liberty to repudiate the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Jesus and at the same time be his true disciples. We do not believe a solitary word of this admission. The supernatural birth of Christ is just as much a part of the New Testament as the Sermon on the Mount, according to our Second Article of Religion, and a man has just as much right to question the inspiration and authenticity of the one as the other. Therefore how is it possible for "earnest minds" to exclude the facts of the supernatural birth of Christ from the gospels as recorded by two of the inspired writers and at the same time become the accepted disciples of Jesus? If, according to Dr. Alexander, we are at liberty to repudiate the physical miracle of Christ's birth, who is authorized to place any restriction upon our liberty to question any other reference to the supernatural works of Christ? If Matthew and Luke tell us things about his supernatural birth that we can exclude without invalidating our discipleship, does it not leave the way open to exclude the other physical miracles of the gospel as recorded by these same inspired writers? In that event we are left exactly where the logic of Renan, the French infidel, lands us. If we understand the teachings of our Church as to the inspiration and authenticity of the canonical books of

the Scriptures, we are to take them to him journeying mercies and grace in abundance?" Till our return to the office about the first of October we bid you a loving adieu.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

This body of young people met according to appointment in July at San Francisco, and the numbers are said to have been far in excess of any similar meeting in the history of League movement. There were from 20,000 to 25,000 of the members present in the city, and the newspapers give glorious accounts of the religious exercises. There were several hundred of our young people in attendance, but the preponderance of praise in the published accounts sent out over the country went to the speakers and managers belonging to the Northern Methodist Church. They were in the lead and made all that was possible out of it for their Church and League work. Outside of Drs. Tigert, Monk, Palmer and a few others we saw but little mention of the part taken by Southern Methodist Leagues. Our friends up North and from Canada had the pre-eminence. The fact is outside of a general good time we see nothing of definite good in the International League Conference for the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We have had a number of these gatherings and a number of our young people have been to them, but if they have ever brought anything of a tangible nature back from them and lodged it in the way of a genuine uplift to our League work we are not aware of it. While at them we take a subordinate position and return impressed with the greatness of the Methodist Episcopal Church. That is a fine outing at a reasonable expense, with the privilege of good company, and with the privilege of good company, are facts that we concede, but so far as contributing in any specific way to the spiritual impetus of the better organization of Southern Methodist Leaguedom we have not yet seen such results. The years may bring forth such developments and we hope they will, but they are yet to be made manifest. Still we are glad that our young people have had the outing, and we hope the rest and recreation will conduce to their health and physical vigor.

One or two exchanges have twitted us on account of our lack of sympathy with the great "International" with the fact that our criticisms of the gathering hold good with reference to the Ecumenical Conference of which we are a member and upon whose program we hold a place. Such is not the case. We are a delegated part and parcel of the Ecumenical, and our members are sent to it through our Board of Bishops by order of the Church Universal Methodism, in its representative branches, has organized the Ecumenical Conference and it is limited in its membership to a given number of appointed delegates, and when they meet they are there for the King's business and not for frolic and a general good time. Then too, the men who compose the Ecumenical are matured men, the interests of whose separate Church organizations will not be overshadowed and placed in subordinate positions. Then too, the Ecumenical is not permitted to be used as a medium to pave the way for the organic union of the

Churches and the ultimate swallowing up of Southern Methodism. Our representatives to this gathering are selected and experienced men and are not in danger of being carried away by temporary outbreaks of emotional enthusiasm and platform oratory. True, there will be some things at the Ecumenical that will not meet our approval, but they will not be allowed to endanger the weal of our great Church. However, we can not say so much for the International League Conference, made up of an unorganized and limitless number of very excellent young people of both sexes, many of whom are in their teens. The Texas Advocate is the uncompromising friend of the Epworth League organization of the Methodist Church South, and for this reason we have felt free to discuss the perils from our point of view of the International Epworth League Conference.

THE HONEY BEES AND THE DRONES.

Every hive has two classes of bees—the honey-bees and the drones. The former are the busiest little things in the world of industry. As the honey season approaches they are out with the rising of the sun, and they toil until the shadows begin to fall upon the world. They traverse the country far and near in quest of flowers, that they may laden themselves with sweet materials for their store-house of delicious supplies. They waste not one valuable minute, but fill up the hours with energy and gladness too. And as the season draws to a close and you take a peep into their cosy little home, how beautiful is the result of their handiwork! The place is filled with combs wrought into thousands of cells, and so mathematically arranged and adjusted that one is almost convinced that a human architect has designed and fashioned the structures. In these myriads of cells hermetically sealed over is the sweet and palatable fluid gathered and stored by those honest little toilers. But the other class are made up of drones. They do nothing but loaf about the hive and live off of the industry of the workers. Occasionally they take a little excursion about the vicinity of the hive for exercise and to see the country, but they never visit a flower, neither do they gather a particle of honey. Yet they constitute a large part of the colony until the workers finally tire of them and go to work and systematically put them to death. The busy ones grow weary of feeding and hounding these lazy good-for-nothing members of society. Well, these bees are very good illustrations of the membership of the Church. We may have several classes of these members, but after all they resolve themselves into two—the workers and the loafers. The workers are in a minority, hence their burdens are the heavier and their duties the more exacting. They do the paying the building the repairing, the helping of the poor, the work in the Sunday-school, and in fact everything else pertaining to the weal of the Church. You can always count on them, and when you look for them they are busy with some mission of good for some one. They have no idle time but whatsoever they find to do, they do it with all of their might. But the other class are the worthless drones. They never do any work, they pay

nothing, and you can never depend upon them. Sometimes they gradually find fault and make all the trouble possible but as for anything useful they are never known in that connection. They swarm about the Church service, talk in the surroundings, go with the excursions, wait a few minutes to the supper and biscuits are too full, tell you how everything ought to be done, ready with all manner of advice, but their advice is a feeble, poorly paid preacher, and a comfortable place to smoke during the pauses of the service. If the workers in the membership could dispose of those drones like the honey-bees get rid of theirs, the Church would be greatly reduced in its members, but enhanced in its purity and positive influence for good in the community. Who can give us a patent for harnessing the swarm of old useless and venomous drones in our Churches? Such a man or woman, inventing a method of this character, would be entitled to a permanent monument as the benefactor or benefactress of Christendom.

AMONG THE EDITORS

Bartlet Standard. There is a suggestion incident some one gives of a blind man who always carried a lantern when on the streets at night. Some one met him one night and observing that he was blind asked him why he carried a lantern. "I carry the lantern," he said, "that people may not stumble over me. What lesson is that for us? Christ said Paul once wrote to certain professing Christians, 'For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ.' And Jesus said, 'Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven.'

Congdon—Presbyterian. The Presbyterian is convinced that the kind of minister the people want is the man who is willing to do fair work without conditions. He who begins his ministry by living down just how much he will do, by defining the terms of his service and by expecting compensation with his rules, may possibly if he has exceptional mental and vocational gifts find acceptance, but the ordinary minister who attempts to play this role and particularly the one who is last entering upon his career without experience, but with a high estimate of his worth and importance, will soon discover written over the door of his condition—"No want of no call here."

Zion's Herald. There is much feeling in Mexico over the revelations of immorality and dishonesty among some of the lesser Catholic clergy. The offending priests are not very numerous, but they have caused a great deal of trouble. The discontent which has been fomenting for some time recently found expression in an anti-clerical demonstration led by the students attending the higher Government schools in the City of Mexico, which, although not so intended at the outset ended in raids on Catholic churches and at tacks on some of the priests. Fortunately no one was hurt. The escapades of certain priests with women and in gaining possession of property for their own uses have been fully described in the daily press. In some instances the accused have made sweeping denials of all charges and have continued bearing confessions, saying mass and teaching schools of young women. These developments have so aroused the better class of priests and laity that they have appealed to both ecclesiastical and civil authorities to take the matter in hand. They insist that pending an investigation all accused priests shall be suspended from office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"NEVER MAN SPAKE LIKE THIS MAN."

(Opening sermon to the students of Southwestern University by the Regent, R. S. Hyer, September, 1900.)

When a layman comes to speak of Christ he can find no text more appropriate than the words that the laymen of the temple used concerning him: "Never man spake like this man." When in these words they made excuse for not assisting him as they had been commanded to do, they little imagined that they were rendering a judgment to be confirmed through all the ages. The miracles which are recorded of him may in our day be denied—though they were never denied by his bitterest enemies in his day; and if they are denied, there is no process of reasoning by which they may be established save that which makes them appear most natural for one who spake as did this man. His words can not be denied or ascribed to another. They are the sure foundation upon which must rest the belief that he was what he claimed to be—the Son of God sent into the world to redeem it from sin. If he was not what he claimed to be, who was he? What man was he like? How shall we classify him?

SOCRATES.

It has been suggested that a close parallel may be drawn between him and Socrates. Both were of the common people, and at first followed a lowly occupation. Both gathered about them a circle of intimate friends to whom most of their teaching was addressed. Both failed to commit this teaching to writing, having no fear that it would perish. Both aroused the jealousy and anger of the ecclesiastical authorities of their day. Both were accused of impiety, of the introduction of heresies, and of being possessed by evil spirits. Both were condemned to death for teaching doctrines harmful to the State and destructive of national faith and piety. Both were put to death in such a manner that their decease did not conflict with any religious rite or ceremony; that of one being hastened to avoid a desecration of the Sabbath that of the other being delayed thirty days because it was unwise to put one to death while the sacred ship was making its yearly pilgrimage to Delos for the festival of Apollo. But here the parallel ends, and it is a parallel only in external things, not in the things that determine the real character of the two. The oracle declared that Socrates was the wisest of men. This he said might be true, but only in the sense that he more than all others realized its ignorance and more than all others knew the limitations that must ever surround all knowledge. Both Socrates and Christ talked with all classes, rich and poor, ignorant and learned. Socrates did this because he was a student, an investigator, and even the poor furnished him with data—with facts to classify and correlate. He was a student of humanity and embraced all mankind in his philosophy. Christ was neither a student nor an investigator. He went among the poor not to collect facts from them, but to minister unto them—not that they might assist him in the construction of a philosophy, but that they might be partakers with him of the kingdom of heaven. Socrates had a mildly cynical spirit, and frequently indulged in sarcasm and irony. During his trial he gave way to this weakness to such an extent that his friends soon realized that he had hopelessly prejudiced the case against himself. Arraigned upon a capital charge before the most dignified and respected tribunal of his day, he assumed the part of a master before presumptuous and impudent pupils, displaying not only a lack of true dignity, but manifesting a spirit that every self-respecting court would regard as insolent. How human thus to show his contempt for the court which he felt would condemn him without just cause. Very different was the conduct of Christ. No man had ever dared to assume the spirit of authority that characterized his words and acts. But when brought before his judges he attempted no defense. As a sheep before his shearer is dumb, so opened he not his mouth. His brief replies to direct questions were spoken with perfect calmness.

The friends of Socrates always regretted the lack of sober judgment and tact that characterized his long defense. The followers of Christ throughout all the ages have never felt called upon to regret a single word or act of his life. There have been millions who have subjected each word and act to the closest scrutiny, and all, even his enemies, have been forced to declare, with his Roman Judge, "I find no fault in him."

CONFUCIUS—BUDDHA—MOHAMMED.

Shall we compare him with the great religious reformers—the enthusiasts of the world? If he is to be placed in this class, to whom shall we liken him? Enthusiasts have not lived among men

that sage who was born five hundred and fifty years earlier and is to-day the leader of the religious thought of one-third of the human family? Confucius did not claim either divine revelation or authority. He professed to be "not a maker but a transmitter" of the knowledge that he found in the manners and customs of more ancient sages. The practical result of his teaching has been the establishment of the idea that the more ancient a custom is the better it must be; the older a belief is, the truer it must be—an idea that has rested as an incubus upon China for two and a half thousand years.

Shall we compare him with Buddha, the "man of wisdom," who leads the religious thought of India's millions? It was a cardinal doctrine of Buddha that sin and ignorance are synonymous terms. According to this view, a man can never know when he is sinning; to know that he has sinned, he must become a philosopher, and forgiveness of sin can find no place in his philosophy. They who are taught that ignorance is sin and have no teaching concerning its forgiveness do indeed sit in a land of darkness and in the shadow of death. Christ taught no philosophy concerning sin, but he came with a message concerning its forgiveness. That message is found in the parables of the prodigal son, of the lost piece of money, of the sheep that went astray from the fold. And that message will forever vindicate his claim that he is the light of the world.

Shall we compare him with the founder of the remaining great religion, Mohammedanism? Whatever of truth and of beauty may be found in the Koran is deprived of real ethical value by the knowledge of the fact that the personal character of the writer will not stand the test of the world's standards for honor and morality.

CAESAR AND NAPOLEON.

He founded a new kingdom; shall we therefore compare him with the founders of great empires? In the very opening of his career he boldly proclaimed that he had come to found a kingdom. To understand how different this was from the methods of others who have founded empires, let us imagine Julius Caesar at the age of thirty talking confidentially with the fishermen at Ostia and with the boatmen along the Tiber of the empire that he expects to found, of his army, victorious in Gaul, which he will lead into the imperial city. Imagine Napoleon, who trusted so largely in the common people and made Field Marshals of peasants' sons, talking one day in the Academy with the savants about the Code Napoleon which is to displace the Constitution, and the next day in the Latin quarter talking with grisettes and gamins of the Empire which is to supplant the Tribunal. Such conduct upon the part of these men would have been met with hoots and jeers from their hearers. Men of wisdom do not thus disclose their ambition. The opportune time must first come, and must come in such a manner that it shall appear not to have been sought by them, but to have been thrust upon them. Had there been in Christ a spirit like that of the men who have founded empires, he would have acted on several occasions quite differently from what he did. When he entered Jerusalem for the last time, with the multitude around him proclaiming him King, public sentiment was so strongly in his favor that, had he desired to assert kingly authority over the nation, he could safely have despised the opposition of the priestly class. That was such an occasion as a Caesar or a Napoleon would have seized promptly; such as a good man like Cromwell would have recognized as the hand of Providence and would have accepted, committing torture and life to the relief of his people from the hated tyranny of their rulers. How a patriot, a real lover of his people, could resist such an appeal is explicable only on the ground that he lacked courage and self-confidence, or else that he proposed to work out a greater destiny for them. The opportunity to become what they had all along understood it his purpose to be was now so clearly his, and so signal a does he show it to be a matter of no interest to him, that they turn from him as from one who has been but an idle dreamer, now disillusioned through cowardice, or a madman now concerned with some new fancy. They could not understand that he refused to become King of the Jews in order that he might become the Redeemer of Mankind; that he refused to lift from Judah the burden of the tyranny of Rome in order that, with his pierced hand, he might lift the burden of sin and death from humanity. Others have dreamed of universal empire, but none have proposed, like this one, to attain it by the sacrifice of self. "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me."

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS.

Shall we compare him with the great religious reformers—the enthusiasts of the world? If he is to be placed in this class, to whom shall we liken him? Enthusiasts have not lived among men

as he did. John the Baptist may be taken as one of the highest representatives of this class. He dwelt apart from men, away from their every-day pursuits, their loves, their hopes and fears. Neither their social nor political life concerned him. His mission was his mania. His message appealed powerfully to the fears of his hearers, for like the prophets of old, his was message of wrath. His ceremony appealed to their imagination and charmed by its novelty. It had its place in touching their emotions and in prompting them to action. But, intense as was his enthusiasm, great as was his success, there came an hour in which he lost faith in himself and in his mission. Christ's life was quite different. He lived and moved among his people, formed intimate friendships and partook of the social life of his day. His message was not one of wrath, but of forgiveness. He employed no impressive ritual and introduced no new ceremony of purification. While he frequently addressed large audiences, there was no specific outward act for the performance of which his aims were directed. His words were for the deeper concerns of life, and had but little to do with the immediate acts of his hearers. The fruits of his labor, judged after the manner of men, perished rapidly; but there was never the shadow of turning from his chosen path, never the least appearance of loss of faith in himself. It has ever been a weakness of humanity, shared even by its noblest sons, that hours of despair come even in the most successful lives; and, when the end of life is near, so valueless do its labors appear that the burden is resigned with a feeling that it has been borne for but little purpose. As Farrar has pointed out, we can detect this weariness and hopelessness in many noble lives. We can trace it in Elijah and John the Baptist. "Let me die; I am no better than my fathers." "Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?" We can trace it in Marcus Aurelius. "I shall die, and people will say, We are glad to get rid of this schoolmaster." We trace it in Francis of Assisi. "My order is more than I can manage." We trace it in Roger Bacon. "Men are not worth the trouble I have taken with them." We trace it in Luther. "We must take men as we find them, and can not hope to change their nature." To this effect many of earth's greatest men have spoken in the hour of their weakness. No such hour came to Christ. As he stood in the shadow of the cross he said, "I thank thee, Father, that thou hast glorified my name—that I have finished the work thou gavest me to do."

THE GREAT ORATORS.

Shall we compare him with the great orators of the world—those who have moved men by the power of the spoken word? The great orations have always been delivered upon great occasions when men's minds have been excited by some great crisis. The orator does not make the occasion; his concern is to make men act, and act promptly when the occasion has come. After his purpose has been accomplished and men have had time to see the issue from other points of view, to consider it under new conditions, they frequently wonder how such masses of men were swept along by such shallow streams. Even when the mature judgment approves the wisdom of the action, it is frequently the case that no one can explain how the words of the orator so powerfully and promptly moved men to act. When the peculiar circumstances under which the orator spoke have passed away, when the charm of voice and manner are no longer felt, when the issue has been settled, and has no personal interest in the vast audience, were the orator's words forgotten? So vivid was his picture, so inimitable his pathos, that all hearts in the vast audience were touched. Expressions of admiration were exerted from the Judge upon the bench; the emotion among the ladies in the galleries was uncontrollable; the resolute heart of the accused man was moved. Had the vote then been taken Hastings would have been convicted but eight years later, when the case was finally decided, Burke's great speech had become only a memory; the feelings it had excited had died away never to be revived. Such has ever been the success of the orator. His speech is for one occasion, and no other.

How different the words of Christ. To understand that they touched men's hearts, we need know nothing of the peculiar circumstances under which they were uttered. No stage setting is necessary; no power to bring back the place, the audience and the actor is required. What is added to the sermon on the mount by picturing the original scene? It may be pleasing to the imagination to picture "Christ as he descends from the Horns of Hattin that overlooked the plain, as he seats himself upon an elevated rock with the disciples at his feet; the blue lake, with its moving life, upon one hand, and upon the other the grand form of Hermon towering into the cloudless Syrian sky; the green grass serving as a background for the brilliant and varied costumes of the audience that for the first time listened to the Magna Charta of Christian faith, and witnessed the formal inauguration of the Kingdom of God." But this picture is not necessary to enable us to understand the power of that speech over men's hearts. It was not a Jewish speech, for one occasion, for the accomplishment of a purpose that must be achieved at once or lost forever. To-day those words will be repeated to more hearers than those who heard them from his lips; and everywhere men's hearts will be strangely moved by them.

THE GREAT TEACHERS.

There remains but one class with which to compare him—the great teachers, the philosophers, the leaders of men's thoughts. That comparison is disposed of by the simple statements that the "common people heard him gladly," that "all bore witness to the gracious words that proceeded out of his mouth." What philosopher has ever brought his philosophy down to the common people? Have they not rather prided themselves that they were too wise to be comprehended by

the wisest of their day? They have usually trusted for appreciation to the increased wisdom of succeeding generations. Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, Newton and Laplace were not heard gladly by the common people of their day; and but few among us now can testify to the graciousness of their words. These men are classed among the great leaders of human thought; but how limited the class upon which they act directly. In so far as they act upon even the educated classes, they do so largely through interpreters and commentators. As an illustration of this fact, consider the greatest discovery ever made by man—that of the law of gravitation. How many have read that law as announced by Newton in "Principia"? How few have ever seen even a copy of that celebrated book! Even when these masters are read at first hand, appreciated and enjoyed, still they do not to any great extent appeal to men in a personal way; for they deal with abstract truths that can have but little bearing on life and conduct. You cannot read the words of Christ without feeling that they do concern your character.

Consider for a moment the speech that probably was the greatest oration of modern times—Burke's speech against Hastings. To one who knows nothing of the circumstances under which it was delivered, its most eloquent passages would appear as little more than hard words said by one man against another; he would scarcely imagine that they had ever moved an audience to tears and sobs. But let one first know the place of the trial, let him see the audience, let him learn the character of the accuser and the history of the man on trial; let him learn from Macaulay that the scene of the trial was the great hall of William Rufus, that had witnessed the inauguration of thirty Kings and many trials famous for their vindication of English honor and justice. Now a man who has given England a new empire, a land of romance and barbaric splendor, a realization of the Arabian Nights, this man is now to be tried for his rule over this strange people under the charge that he has so trampled upon their rights as to bring shame and disgrace upon the fair name of England. All that was fairest, mightiest and best in the land was there to witness the trial—an audience such as has rarely excited the fear or the emulation of an orator." Burke began by describing the life of the romantic land over which England had recently extended her sovereignty. "With an utterance of thought and splendor of diction that more than satisfied the highly-wrought expectations of his audience, he communicated to his hearers an idea of Eastern life as vivid as that which existed in his own mind." Then, directing attention to the conduct of the man whom England had made ruler over this people, he showed how he had trampled upon their rights. So vivid was his picture, so inimitable his pathos, that all hearts in the vast audience were touched. Expressions of admiration were exerted from the Judge upon the bench; the emotion among the ladies in the galleries was uncontrollable; the resolute heart of the accused man was moved. Had the vote then been taken Hastings would have been convicted but eight years later, when the case was finally decided, Burke's great speech had become only a memory; the feelings it had excited had died away never to be revived. Such has ever been the success of the orator. His speech is for one occasion, and no other.

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PEN POINTS.

H. G. H.

"Witnesses of the efficacy of the Word of Christ to cleanse from all sin." Speaking of the ever-present Christ, "His absence in body makes him omnipresent in spirit." The above two quotations seem to me to be inaccurate as to teaching.

In "Vicar of Wakefield, a Study," J. W. Carhart shows himself gifted with the pen and in condensation in that class of writing, but in theology and philosophy some previously noticed articles indicated unsoundness.

Elliott's lament was a little distressing, but in our effort to go into tears laughter came to our relief. In measure he was unequal and in feet well up to No. 9 boots, while his terminal facilities were excellent.

In the West the preacher must depend upon cotton and cattle for his annual collections. Both of these resources have been in peril for months. Late rains have only partly relieved the situation. Outlook for cotton much improved. Times will not be remarkably flush here next fall.

Mr. Editor, when you reach London town and visit the "Old Tower," you will see and read the records of nearly as many bloody deeds and inhuman tortures as marked the inquisition of old Spain.

Passing a German church the other evening, we heard deep, rich voices singing "Jesus, lover of my soul." These German Methodists of West Texas have a big religious job on hand. They are quiet, steady, determined, about their work.

The other morning, just at the close of Sunday-school, we looked into a German Methodist church. Every member of the Sunday-school stayed to church. In a few moments we looked into an American Methodist Sunday-school, and, at the close, although invited to remain, the children scattered like sheep from a pen. And yet it seemed to me the services of the latter Church were in nature more attractive to young people than those of the former.

We again call attention of some of our preachers to the fact that the Board of Church Extension does not run the Woman's Home Mission Society. This seems to be necessary by letters repeatedly received calling for blanks and money for parsonage purposes. Board of Church Extension is only called on to approve what that society does, and it might be well for Home Mission Society to explain more fully through the Advocate the nature and scope of their work.

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t of their day? They have used for appreciation to the wisdom of succeeding generations, Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, and Laplace were not heard by the common people of their time few among us now can the greatness of their these men are classed among leaders of human thought; limited the class upon which directly. In so far as they even the educated classes, so largely through interpreters. As an illustration of this fact, consider the greatness ever made by man—that of gravitation. How many that law as announced by "Principia?" How few have even a copy of that celebrated! Even when these massed at first hand, appreciated still, they do not to any extent appeal to men in a personal; for they deal with abstract it can have but little bearing conduct. You cannot read of Christ without feeling do concern your character, life.

Charles Dickens sent his son he placed among his books this inscription: "I place a monument among your books beaches you the best lessons any human creature who is truthful and faithful can be guided."

re those here among whose same New Testament has been used by a father or mother, return to them they will your books. They may not about some of them, but want to see them all; for they books and have been your sons. If they find evidence have been diligently used be glad, for then they will their labor, their sacrifice has not been in vain. But look at that one book which now, which they selected for you find that it alone gives no use, how sad they will be. st honors of the college will it eyes compensate for what failed to do, or what you Faithfulness to the tasks by your teachers can not e for indifference to the of Him who spake as never

PEN POINTS.

H. C. H.

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CHRISTLESS WILLS AND INSUR- ANCE POLICIES.

Every wise business man, aware of the uncertainty of life, carries life insurance, and has a written will disposing of his possessions.

Wills have to be changed quite frequently on account of varying conditions, oftentimes on a man's deathbed. The will of a man, therefore, may be considered the very last act of his life. The Bible teaches us that each one must give an account of his stewardship—the way he handles money. Every thought, word and deed will pass under review of the great Judge.

Our wills will confront us in the judgment. How important that the last act of our lives should be such as will meet the approval of God our Father, and Christ our Redeemer and Judge! Brother or sister, will your will stand the test of the final judgment? Is yours a Christless will? Has no part of your life insurance policy been given to missions? Have you as one of God's stewards, whether a man in moderate circumstances or in great wealth, by the very last act of your life, given everything to your family, relatives, friends, libraries, art galleries and secular schools, without leaving any legacy to Christ, your "elder brother?" The man of moderate wealth or the millionaire who does this, after having given but little during life, and hopes to hear from the lips of the Judge, "Well done, good and faithful servant," will most assuredly be disappointed.

If every Methodist would follow the example of self-denial and liberality of Mr. Wesley in giving to the cause of Christ each year the last dollar he could spare, there would be no need for a will to make up for deficiencies. He said himself, "when he received thirty pounds a year, he lived on twenty-eight pounds and gave away forty shillings; the next year, receiving sixty pounds, he still lived on twenty-eight pounds and gave away the balance. The third year he received ninety-nine pounds and gave away fifty-two pounds. The fourth year he received a hundred and twenty-eight pounds and gave away ninety-two pounds, and so to the end of the chapter. On a moderate calculation, he gave away, in about fifty years, twenty or thirty thousand pounds—about \$100,000 or \$150,000. Mr. Spurgeon truly said Mr. Wesley left as a legacy to future generations—a silver teapot, some silver spoons and the great Methodist Church."

We have not made such sacrifices as the founder of Methodism. We have not given liberally as he did. His example should be an inspiration for us to do better in the future, while we live, and in dying should make up for all deficiencies in our wills by giving liberally to missions. The last act of a man's life should be the crowning deed of his existence. Jesus, in the last act of his life—dying on Calvary—made possible the salvation of every man. The supreme transaction of our lives—our wills—should aid in bringing salvation to thousands in China, Japan, India, Africa, South America, Mexico and the isles of the sea.

The last command of Christ before his ascension, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," has brought blessings to countless millions and will ultimately lead to the redemption of all lands. Dr. Torry says: "We should go to the ends of the earth by our persons, our prayers, our gifts, or all together."

Ministers and laymen should give to missions in their wills as an example, even if they are not rich. Wills have to be recorded, and they are discussed in courts, in offices and in newspapers. The example of a thousand Christians will lead all finally to remember Christ in their wills. The examples of Steven Girard, Peabody, Wofford, Vanderbilt and others have suggested to men of wealth the thought of leaving bequests in their wills for the founding and endowment of institutions of learning.

If every Christian man in the M. E. Church, South, should have a missionary conscience awakened and should decide this year to give one-tenth of the face of his life insurance policies at his death to the cause of missions, the revenues of our Mission Board would be increased to wonderful extent. Christ would approve and bless the act if the man who had \$1000 insurance and would write a clause in his will giving \$100 to the cause of missions; those having \$2000 would give \$200; those \$10,000, \$1000; those \$100,000, \$10,000; those \$1,000,000, \$100,000.

Would it be asking too much of the membership of our Church to take an inventory of all their possessions and to write in their wills a clause giving one-tenth of what they possess at their death to missions? If every redeemed man and woman had an awakened conscience on the subject of missions and would do this, in a few years the Mission Board of our Church would be

able to send hundreds and thousands of missionaries to foreign fields.

If every Christian in all the Protestant Churches would do this, what an impetus would be given to the cause of missions! Millions would be poured into the treasury of the Lord for the rescue of the perishing millions that are dying for lack of the bread of life.

Is it too much to ask and expect Christians to do this? God gave his only begotten Son to die for us. Jesus gave his life on the cross as a ransom for all men. The missionary gives his life-blood for the redemption of the heathen. The consecrated Christian at home, while living, and in death itself, should do something worthy of the great cause of Christ.

Hundreds of wealthy widows throughout Christendom should leave in their wills large bequests to missions. The rich wives of ministers (and there are some) should in their wills set a worthy example of giving to their less fortunate sisters. Every consecrated Christian woman who turned over to her husband money at her marriage should see to it that in her own will, or in her husband's, a proportionate share of her wealth is given to missions. If she does not do this, how can she at the judgment give an account of her stewardship? All who handle money should tremble as they think of the issues of that great day.

Men of moderate means, who have consecrated their wealth to Christ, should leave in their wills a liberal gift to missions. Have you as one of God's stewards, whether a man in moderate circumstances or in great wealth, by the very last act of your life, given everything to your family, relatives, friends, libraries, art galleries and secular schools, without leaving any legacy to Christ, your "elder brother?" The man of moderate wealth or the millionaire who does this, after having given but little during life, and hopes to hear from the lips of the Judge, "Well done, good and faithful servant," will most assuredly be disappointed.

Young Harris, a consecrated layman, who died a few years ago, set a worthy example to other laymen of wealth in Georgia in disposing of his property by his will so as to advance the cause of Christ.

Men of wealth, this is the most opportune time for you to lay your gifts, like the wise men of the East, through your wills, at the Master's feet. Will you do it? You have laid up for yourselves treasures upon earth. Now obey the command of Christ, through whose precious blood you hope to be redeemed, and lay up for yourself treasures in heaven. If men of wealth would leave in their wills at this time \$10,000, \$50,000, \$100,000 or \$1,000,000 for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands, the effect would be electrical. Men of wealth, make royal gifts to the cause of missions in honor of your King. Imitate Mr. Carnegie's example. "Give while you live, and you will live when you are dead." If you fail to give while you live, fail not to leave a worthy bequest to missions in your last will and testament.

Hear the Macedonian cry which comes from China, Japan, India, Africa, Mexico, South America and the isles of the sea, saying, "Come over and help us, we are perishing for the bread of life." If you, with your wealth, heed not this call, how can you expect to be admitted into the Celestial City?

Jesus himself, as he knew how tenaciously men of wealth would cling to their possessions, said: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven?" Brother, the interests of your own soul and the souls of perishing millions demand that you should give liberally of your wealth to missions. "If any man see that his brother hath need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" You must give or spend the endless ages of eternity with those you will to help redeem. Give, and have thousands of stars in your crown of rejoicing.

Under the inspiration of the great commission of Christ and of the forward movement of missions at the beginning of the twentieth century, thousands of men and women of moderate means, and thousands of men and women of wealth should write as the main clause of their wills, or as a codicil, the following: "I give and bequeath to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, incorporated by the Legislature of Tennessee, the sum of \$....., and a receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors in their wills for the founding and endowment of institutions of learning."

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1. Of what Church are you a member?

2. When were you converted?

3. Have you ever led a soul to Christ?

I have thought that when professed Christians reach heaven's gate, if the four following questions were put to them, their own consciences would condemn many of them before the Judge passed his sentence:

1. Are you a member of the Church?

All could easily respond to this question.

2. Have you ever been converted?

This could not be answered in the affirmative by many.

3. Have you ever brought a soul to Christ?

This would strike consternation to the hearts of thousands.

4. Did you ever, while living, make a liberal contribution to missions, or in dying did you leave a worthy bequest to the cause of missions in your will?

Only a few could stand this final test.

ADDISON LYNCH

LaGrange, Ga.

GETTING RELIGION BY SIGNAL.

I take it for granted that every Methodist believes in getting religion. But how those are affected who receive Christ, and how they know when he comes, are questions not uniformly answered by our people though we do not lack the means of ascertaining what our forefathers taught on these lines.

When I was a boy men were sure to show traces of sorrow when under the ministry, they were converted. Often tears stained the cheek or sobs shook the body. When penitents were called, more often than otherwise, they dropped at once on their knees and stayed there until God (not man) said, "Peace, be still," and then it took no urging to get them to tell what they had received.

It has often been my privilege to see prostrate forms spring up with a glad shout when the witness came and clasping the hands of those nearest, fearing no evil. When penitents were called, more often than otherwise, they dropped at once on their knees and stayed there until God (not man) said, "Peace, be still," and then it took no urging to get them to tell what they had received.

It has often been my privilege to see prostrate forms spring up with a glad shout when the witness came and clasping the hands of those nearest,

fearless praise God for his deliverance.

Others have I seen one moment agonizing to enter the strait gate, the next, God seemed to have come down and filled the soul, and though not a word was spoken, the upturned face, shining with the glory of heaven, evinced to the world the presence of Divine power.

Not only was there a readiness of testimony, but they were ready for service.

Brother, have you never

heard the ringing shout of a new-born babe in Christ and seen that saved soul rush to his companion, and in words such as only a man experienced in the things of God could use, plead with him to escape for his life?

Was there not a stir among the dry bones?

Some fled as from the presence of the Lord; others, unable to resist, sought mercy, while God's people shouted and sang and prayed.

At such times no one gave a thought about dirt, but many would prostrate their bodies in the dust before God.

But you say things are different now.

Yes, I admit that many people now would be shocked at such proceedings, but can they boast of more fruitful lives or richer experiences?

And why the change?

Has sin become any less deplorable?

Is the transition from death to life a less important event in man's life now than in the past?

But you say people are more reserved today than they were—less demonstrative.

In religious matters I answer yes, but what about their eagerness and demonstration in a sinful state?

Come with me. Do you see that great concourse of people?

They are hunting pleasure.

Hear them cheer as they were saved, forgetting that man may rationally believe while the heart is yet stone.

Others sincerely believing that certain ones were trusting

them to confess salvation, believing that when they did the joy would come.

But whatever the motive the practice is dangerous, for it fills

the Church with professed Christians devoid of any power.

It furnishes the individual with a self-righteous cloak.

It turns aside the appeal of the ministry from his heart; in fact, leaves him in a worse condition than when it found him.

And what can a Church burdened

with this class do in the work of saving men?

These unregenerated persons have taken their unregenerated influences into the Church

and if they work at all it will

result only in bringing in more of their own class.

Nor will the world fail to hide behind these professed Christians?

Oh, yes, we may carry

on the mechanical work of the Church by this means, but does God honor it?

The Jews were strict churchmen.

Yet Jesus pronounced upon their

stallest sect a woe. Let us take

warning: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall be also reap."

Are we careless in guarding the gate to the fold?

Wolves are eager to enter and will do

so in sheep's clothing.

Jesus told his disciples to tarry for

ure enter worldly amusements with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause, and then again see these same men urged for half an hour to raise their hands in token of having obtained a blessing, the meaning of which is that Omnipotence in untold love has reached down and saved them from eternal torments. I am amazed.

What is religion anyhow? It is peace, it is heaven; it is all that makes life worth living. It is not an outward reformation, but an inward renewal, a purging from the guilt and power of sin.

It is not an announcement made by men, but a revelation from God, a witness of his Spirit that my sins are forgiven, that I am a child of the King and an heir of heaven

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Secular News Items.

Four hundred human lives, \$75,000,000 and 200 ships have been lost in fruitless efforts to find the North Pole.

On Tuesday of last week 540 teachers, 179 women and 279 men sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines.

Lord Milner, in an address in London says there will be no compromise with the Boers in the war in South Africa.

The announcement has been made that the South African War has cost the British Government more than \$70,000,000.

Boers are operating in the upper districts of Cape Colony. A Boer commando entered Portuguese territory near the Limpopo River.

The territory of the Weather Bureau at New Orleans has been enlarged so as to include Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory and Arkansas.

Developments are looming large in the East, with Russia on the aggressive and Corea the storm center, say reports from Washington.

Extensive rains throughout the corn belt have fallen during the week, arriving in time to be of very material aid to crops in many sections.

Under the firm and temperate management of Señor Sagasta, the internal affairs of Spain are said to have assumed a very promising shape.

The library of the late Prof. Max Mueller, consisting of 12,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki, and will be presented to the University of Tokio.

The Tuberculosis Congress in London pointed out that foul air was the greatest cause of phthisis, and denounced the habit of spitting in public places.

Robert Fosburgh charged with having killed his sister at Pittsfield, Mass., was acquitted by order of the presiding Judge, the State having utterly failed to make a case.

The report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle and the Columns Fortress for naval stations seems to meet with general approval throughout Cuba.

Reports from the United States Consuls at Calcutta and St. Petersburg represent that the prospects are very bright for unusually large wheat crops in India and Russia.

England's fresh peril is the expected outbreak along the Afghanistan border. Seventy thousand men from South Africa will be sent soon to India to meet the emergency.

800 bags of gold, each containing \$5000 in twenty-dollar gold-pieces, disappeared from the mint at San Francisco a short time since, and no trace of the thief has been discovered.

A disastrous fire in Davenport Iowa July 25 caused a property loss estimated at \$1,000,000. So rapid was the spread of the fire that hundreds of families barely escaped with their lives.

Nearly 200,000 acres of arid land in the Arkansas Valley in Colorado have been reclaimed by the management of the Santa Fe Railroad, and will be devoted to the raising of sugar beets.

Wm. Radcliffe, a British subject whose property was destroyed in Delta County, Colorado, and who has been threatened with lynching, has appealed to the British Government for protection.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital service is taking a census of the lepers in this country. It is estimated that there are 1000 cases of leprosy in the United States.

The Chicago Salvation Army recently took 500 poor mothers and babies to Island Park, at Monee, Ill. The mothers and babies were supplied with two meals at the park, and a brass band accompanied the party.

The Secretary of War has forbidden the purchase of any kind of intoxicating liquors or drinks by the subsistence department of the army. His order requires that all such purchases be made by the medical department when needed as medicine.

The King of Portugal is reported to have ordered the closing of seven monasteries belonging to the Jesuits and Franciscans because of their uselessness to the people. The new Liberal Ministry of Spain is credited with the intention of doing the same thing.

Mr. Rockhill, the Special Commissioner of the United States in China, reported that the financial problems there have been settled by the ministers, and that a speedy withdrawal from China of all foreign troops except the Legation Guards may be expected.

It is reported that the intense heat in the great valley of the Volga has destroyed the crops and created widespread famine. The river is said to have fallen so low that steamers and barges conveying 15,873 tons of freight have grounded and can not get to their destination until rains swell the stream to its normal level. The rural peas-

antry is destitute in many districts. Farmers, landlords and traders are apprehensive of serious times. The distress is described as being so great that people are emigrating.

Officials of the State Department have received advices from Commissioner Rockhill to the effect that a settlement of the indemnity controversy has been reached at Peking, and that the indications are that the negotiations for the international treaty will be concluded in a short time.

The returns show that Montana, Colorado and Arizona were ahead of California last year in the aggregate production of metals. The aggregate of Montana alone was \$53,000,000 and of Colorado \$17,000,000. It begins to look as if California may have to depend upon her fruits and cereals in the future.

George Kennan, traveler, author and lecturer, and widely known because of his expose, through magazine articles and public lectures, of the evils of the Siberian exile system, has again been in Russia. The Russian Government has given him a most insistent invitation to leave its borders without delay.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., dated July 22, says: "Mrs. Carrie Nation was to-day fined \$100 and given thirty days' jail sentence by Judge Hazen in the district court for disturbing the peace and dignity of the city by a Sunday joint raid last March. There is no appeal, and Mrs. Nation must serve her time in prison."

Count Leo Tolstoi, who has been dangerously ill, continues to improve, but his physicians are unable clearly to diagnose his trouble. The chief cause for alarm concerning Count Tolstoi lies in his extreme weakness. His body is emaciated and his skin is sallow; his eyes alone retain their brilliancy, while his mind is perfectly clear.

The Waldeck Rousseau ministry of France is likely to attain the longest life of any of the cabinets of the present republic. By Nov. 1, when Parliament convenes, it will eclipse all records by reaching the twenty-eighth month of its existence. This is regarded as a hopeful sign for the future of France.

An innovation is expected to be made in the fish industry on the Pacific Coast by the introduction of "well-boats," which will permit the delivery of live fish abroad as well as at Puget Sound ports. One firm, the West Coast Fisheries Company of Nanaimo, B. C., is building a well-boat, which will soon be ready for commission. Other firms are contracting for similar vessels for the foreign trade. By means of several tanks the fish can be kept alive and healthy by giving them their natural food until they reach their destination.

The prune crop of the Pacific Coast for the past year amounted to nearly 200,000,000 pounds. A trust has been organized to control it but it does not appear to be succeeding very well, as the fruit is said to be selling at two cents a pound, in the face of the fact that most of it is as good or better than that which further east costs many times more.

M. Wabbeck-Rousseau's anti-Catholic bill, as amended by the Senate, has passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 313 to 249, and is now awaiting the signature of President Loubet. The bill proposes to limit the right of certain classes of religious organizations to hold property, and its result will be practically to break up the monasteries in France.

From Vienna we have given the results of the census taken last December in Austria-Hungary. The present population of the country is about 46,890,000, of which 19,200,000 is furnished by Hungary. During the last decade the population of Austria increased 9.3 per cent. Hungary shows an increase of 16.7 per cent for the last ten years, which is slightly less than for the ten years preceding.

Dr. C. W. Carman, of Virginia, estimates the fruit crop of this country at \$765,000,000, divided as follows: Strawberries, \$5,000,000; grapes, \$10,000,000; other small fruits, \$100,000,000; plums and prunes, \$15,000,000; pears, \$20,000,000; peaches, \$125,000,000; apples, \$200,000,000. The figures the doctor says, are the averages for six years. The increase in twenty-five years has been 75 per cent.

The Russian courts have approved a bequest by a Moscow capitalist, M. Solodovnikoff, who has left an estate of over \$10,000,000 for benevolent purposes. Two-thirds of the estate are to go towards the establishment of elementary and professional schools, and a third part to the erection of workingmen's dwellings in Moscow. The rent for each family is not to exceed five roubles a month.

Between the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line and the Cunard liner Lucania a very successful test of the operation of the Marconi wireless telegraph system was made last Saturday afternoon in the waters of New York Harbor. The Lucania sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse remained berthed at pier 51, North River. For more than an hour the two

vessels were in constant communication with each other, and until the Lucania passed out of the Narrows there was no difficulty in reading her signals.

Very high political significance will attach to the coming meeting of the Emperor Nicholas, King Edward and Emperor William at the German maneuvers near Mayence. No decision, it is understood, has yet been reached as to whether the three sovereigns will be accompanied by their foreign ministers, but such an arrangement is probable. It is as a sign and guarantee of European peace that the meeting will have its chief value.

The peach crop of Georgia will bring in well millions of dollars to that State this year, according to the Atlanta Journal. It is estimated that there are this year fully 6,000,000 bearing peach trees in Georgia. From these probably 1,000,000 crates will be put on the market, and will bring, probably an average of \$1 a crate, making the peach crop of 1901 worth \$1,000,000 to the State. Peach growing in Georgia is now an established and important industry.

The new King and Queen of England are prohibitionists in dealing with the public sale of drink on the Sandringham demesne, which embraces nearly 3,000 acres. In all the five villages there is not one public house and drunkenness is unknown. Should illness arise and wine or brandy be ordered by the physician, a permit may be secured from the village vicar, each of whom has in his hands a sum of money, provided by the King, for the treatment of such cases. Each village has a well equipped workingmen's club where ale may be obtained by members, but no one may obtain more than a pint a day.

Because experience has shown that sailing vessels of the schooner type can be more economically managed and give larger returns for the money invested than steamships in certain lines of trade, a new era is about to be inaugurated in shipbuilding, in which there will be vessels with many masts. The contract has been awarded for a seven-masted schooner to the Fore River Ship and Engine Company at Quincy Point. This vessel will be built of steel and will have one mast more than any other vessel at present afloat.

There are now two six-masted schooners in commission. The new seven-masted schooner to be built by the Fore River Company will be the largest sailing vessel afloat. With her maximum length of 395 feet, she will be little more than half the length of the new steamship Celtic of the White Star Line, now said to be the largest vessel afloat, with a length of 700 feet and 75 feet beam, 49 feet deep, and a gross tonnage of 20,880 tons.

After nearly six years of labor, a committee of six Bishops and five priests of the Protestant Episcopal Church has completed what is in many respects a new revision of the Bible. This committee is known as the Joint Commission on Marginal Readings in the Bible, and was appointed at the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1885, with instructions to report to the General Convention of 1898. It did so, but limited its recommendations to the books of the New Testament. A resolution to continue the commission was adopted by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies in the convention of 1898, in order that it might prepare a more complete report for the consideration of the convention of 1901, which meets in San Francisco in October. The commission has made its final report and is garded as a hope for all to be abandoned."

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The gifts to American colleges during the month of June are said to be considerably larger than any similar contributions made previously in the same period of time. In separate gifts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500,000 and in subscriptions of graduates in smaller sums the colleges have received no less than \$12,774,582 during the month. According to the Chicago Record-Herald, this great sum was distributed as follows: Washington University, St. Louis, \$5,000,000; Brown, \$2,000,000; Yale, \$1,667,000; Harvard, \$1,482,075; Syracuse University, \$533,000; Beloit, \$350,000; Princeton, \$229,000; Cornell, \$210,000; Columbia, \$231,567; Milliken University, \$150,000; Vassar, \$120,000; Smith College, \$101,000; Teachers College, \$100,000; Williams, \$80,000; Kenyon College, \$50,000; University of Illinois, \$50,000; Fargo College, \$50,000; Whitman College, Washington, \$50,000; McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., \$50,000; Lafayette, \$30,000; Bethany College, \$25,000; Fairmount College, Wichita, Kan., \$25,000; Drury College, Springfield, Mo., \$25,000; Tuskegee Normal School, \$25,000; Middlebury, \$12,500.

Adjutant General Corbin's visit to the Philippines will result in a large diminution of the war expenses. The army operating there will be reduced. While the cavalry and artillery regiments will remain a large force of infantry will be permitted to return home. President Taft and his commission, as well as the military authorities, will see to it that a sufficient force is retained in the islands to stamp out the insurrection and preserve order. The regiments still there will be stationed where their services are most needed, and from the fact that almost every week considerable bodies of insurgents are surrendering and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, armed resistance cannot continue much longer.

Greater economy in the matter of supplies will be effected by the use of the new camps it is realized that the

population is beginning to take on the airs of older countries and means to divest itself of the nomadic features of a mining region pure and simple. There are so many children now in Nome that the question of their education has become a serious one. In order to meet the matter squarely three school directors were elected. They now have plans drawn for a \$12,000 school-house, which will be fitted with all the conveniences of modern civilization.

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The Home Circle

FRECKLES AND TAN.

Say what are these wee little freckles,
And what in the world is the tan,
That color and sprinkle all over
The face of our dear little man?

The tan is a heavenly mixture
Of happiness, sunshine and joy,
That darkens the shade of the roses
That bloom in the cheeks of our boy.

The freckles are scars from the kisses
That angels, in loving embrace,
There pressed, in a careless confusion
All over our little boy's face.

So here's to the boy with the freckles—
The boy with the freckles and tan
These glorious imprints of heaven
Have labeled him God's little man.

—Selected.

A COMPANION'S EXPERIENCE COMFORTS.

"Don't talk to me of love and mercy and justice!" Why was my boy taken in his purity and innocence, while scores of dissolute young men are left? Explain that and perhaps I can believe there is equity in the laws of heaven.

The voice was low and cultured and a tense, passionate tone vibrated in each word, showing the utter rebellion of a human soul.

The minister rose quietly. He felt the uselessness of more words then. He extended his hand, saying, in a wonderfully gentle tone: "At least, believe how deep is my sympathy for you in your sorrow, Mrs. Bruce. Good-by."

She took the proffered hand in silence. There was not a tear in the dumb, suffering eyes.

The minister passed thoughtfully down the oak-paneled staircase. The door to the front parlor was open. A maid was bearing in a massive wreath of flowers. Beyond her he caught a glimpse of the white casket, almost covered with costly floral offerings. Yes, it was oh so hard. What if it had been his own son his bright handsome boy? The bare thought made him shudder. After all, it made a great difference as to whose son it was that lay in there so still among the flowers. Was it to be wondered at that Mrs. Bruce's faith, never very strong, should fail her at such a sudden, fearful test?

Through the beautiful burial service on the morrow, Mrs. Bruce's rebellion deepened. Not a tear dimmed the hardness of her eyes, not a sob broke the settled weight on her heart. Her husband and two mainly sons were near her, trying to comfort by their living presence. Her eyes sought only the marble face among the flowers and her heart repeated again and again its rebellious moanings: God was cruel; he was not love; there could no love in heaven if such things were allowed.

And the minister glancing round at the beautiful home, with its signs of woman, culture and refinement, then at the noble father and sons and down at the still, beautiful face of perfect childhood, felt his heart ache for this family, in its sudden sorrow, and especially for the mother, whose faith was trembling in the balance. He poured out his soul in prayer pleading for the presence of the God of comfort of the Savior, who himself had suffered and sorrowed. The father and sons wept tears of relief over the soothing consolation of that personal prayer, but the mother sat stern and silent, her eyes dull and tearless.

The spring came in with its warm sunshine, thawing out the frosts of winter. But nothing seemed to melt the ice around Mrs. Bruce's heart and life. It was for her "baby lad" that her heart yearned. He had come into her home after years of silence, in which there had been no prattle of baby tongue. Perhaps this was why the mother heart loved him most, why they all so fondly cherished him. For six brief, happy years he had been their idol. Then, without a moment's warning, he had been snatched from them.

Had it been his own fault or the fault of any one of us—but a falling brick? No fault of anyone simply chance. Why should it have fallen just at that moment? Why need my darling have been in just that particular spot? Why did it all happen?" Over and over again came the poor mother's questionings until they bred a skepticism born of fear and sorrow. There was no reason in it; there was no justice; no over ruling God who had loved the world. It was all chance—chance.

There came to her room one day one whom she slightly knew; a woman who wore a mask of smiles on her proud face and a living, eating sorrow in her heart. To-day the mask was thrown aside and the living sorrow of the one woman's life looked straight and full into the dead sorrow

of the other and surprised and awed, Mrs. Bruce was silent. What strange power was it which made her draw back and tremble at the daring of her proud rebellion?

"Your child might have become what my son is to-day," at last said the visitor, in quiet tone.

"Oh, no; never!" cried Mrs. Bruce, aroused from her apathy. "My Louis would never have been like your Henry. Look at my other sons," drawing herself up proudly and haughtily. "To say my boy might have been like yours is no comfort to me."

Nevertheless, it is true. Listen, my friend, I saw your boy once with his fair face and golden curls. But my boy's face was fairer, his curls more wonderfully golden. When I look into his blotted face now and into the bleared eyes that are almost always bloodshot, I wonder that the face could ever have been so fair and soft and smooth and the eyes so wondrously blue that the sky seemed reflected in them. There is no assurance for you under God's heaven that your fair boy might not become just such a drunkard as mine, so long as the snare of Satan infests the earth to entrap unwary feet.

"He was so beautiful a child," went on the voice, but softer now. "People used to turn to look at him. I did not know I loved him better than I loved God. One day he fell ill. The doctors said he could not live. Then I was wild and raved. I could not, would not have it so. Finally I prayed, if you could call such selfish pleadings prayer. I begged God to take anything, everything else from me but spare me my boy. And my wish was granted; my boy was spared. I have him yet—a living curse—God's punishment to me.

"You point with pride to your two sons," relentlessly continued the earnest woman. "Don't do it again. I, too, have a noble son, many years older than this one, and as noble a man as any mother could wish to claim. Don't think that your older sons prove what your youngest might have been, for I tell you solemnly you do not know what he might have become. Looking back over years of shame and sorrow, over such awful anguish as only the mother of a hopeless drunkard can know, I pray you to cease your murmurings. Never again utter a word against God's justice, nor against his mercy and love. Rather, get down upon your knees and thank him that in his wondrous love and mercy he took your darling just when he did; that in your home this night is no hopeless shadow of unending misery; in your ears no ravings of a drinker-crazed son; on your heart no weight of crushing anguish which nothing nothing is ever able to lift or ease.

"O God!" the voice was now broken with sobs, the suffering white face turned upward, tears streaming down the white, drawn cheeks and the delicate jeweled hands clasped tightly together. "O God, if to-night I could bring back the years and kneel once more by my darling's crib and see again his little life trembling at the threshold of death, I would plead with all my soul that thou wouldst take him to thyself in his purity and loveliness and innocence; that thou wouldst shelter him safe in heaven, for there is no sure refuge in all this wicked earth. Then I might hope to meet him. Now there is no hope, for 'no drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven.'"

Mrs. Bruce bowed her head into her hands and sat silent. In the revelation of this greater sorrow her rebellion frightened her. She heard nothing more and she knew not when her strange visitor, her mission ended, quickly withdrew and left her alone.

Two hours later the husband, coming home from his office, sought his wife's room, as was his habit, to comfort her by his presence. Through the half-open door he saw her kneeling, a strange glow of peace and love on the upturned face, tears glistening in the softened eyes and the lips moving as though in silent prayer.

Reverently he withdrew, marveling at the miracle wrought. His presence was not then needed.—The Union Signal.

KEEP ONE IRON HOT.

I have in mind two girls, who, although not college-trained, had unusual opportunities for culture and home study. One of them had learned, or rather acquired, a superficial knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, drawing, painting on china but had not really possessed herself, so to speak, of any one of these things. She is intelligent and widely read, and yet for nearly a year she has been trying in vain to get a position, even at six dollars a week, while she has the mortification of seeing others younger and less intelligent accepted in offices where she has been refused employment. They could say, with some measure of confidence, that they could do at least one thing well, while she, when questioned, gave timid, hesitating

replies, and was obliged to confess that she was not master of any one of her crafts.

The other girl had studied telegraphy, penmanship, two or three foreign languages, had attended current literature classes and debating societies, and was broadly intelligent along general lines. But her penmanship was not good enough to recommend her as a copyist; her knowledge of telegraphy was not sufficiently thorough to get her work in an office; she could neither speak nor write any one of the three languages she had studied nor could she conduct a debate or instruct a class in current literature.

You do not wonder, do you, that this young woman found no place among the world's busy, practical workers?

What I wish to impress upon you, girls, is not to go out in life with the idea that you have so many irons in the fire that one or more will surely succeed. You must be certain that at least one of your irons is at white heat, or your high hope and ambition will end in disappointment and failure.—Success.

THE MISSIONARY PUZZLE.

"I can't go out for a week."

Master Johnny Amsden's face displayed a vast amount of disappointment.

"Not for a full week," said the doctor, drawing on his gloves.

"Why, doctor, I've just got to go out."

"What for, I'd like to know," demanded Doctor Maxwell, gazing down upon him quizzically. "What is there of such importance that you must disregard my orders, eh?"—and he pinched Johnny's ear.

"Why, I'll tell you," said his youthful patient, confidentially; "it's about the missionary society."

"Ho, ho!" cried the doctor. "Do you dabble in associations for the furnishing of gingham aprons and silk hats to the South Sea Islanders?"

"I guess you don't know much about missions and missionaries. Doctor Maxwell," said the boy, with gravity.

"Maybe I don't. Do you?"

"Our society supports a missionary in China, and a native preacher in Burmah," replied Johnny, with pride.

"It's the Burmese missionary that these measles interfere with."

The jolly doctor threw back his head, and laughed again.

"I guess these measles of yours'll not hurt any missionary in Burmah," he said. "They're not as contagious as all that. You've got 'em pretty light, you know. You'll be out in a week."

"But I've only got this week to earn my dollar in."

"What dollar?"

"Why," said Johnny, seriously, "each of us agreed to earn a dollar extra for the Burmese preacher, and we're to have a meeting next week and tell how we got the dollar. We're to earn 'em ourselves, you know. I was troubled a good deal about how I would earn mine, so the time slipped by until this week; and it's the last one."

"How are you going to earn it?" inquired the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye.

"I promised to help Mr. Smith the marketman round the corner, every night after school for a week; he said he'd give me a dollar. So you see, doctor, if you don't let me go out, I can't keep my promise."

"Humph! Haven't you a dollar of your pocket-money left?"

"Oh, yes, sir. But that wouldn't be earning it."

"It looks, then, as though I should have to furnish you the means of earning that dollar, as I am the one who keeps you indoors. Of course, the measles can't be blamed."

"Oh, no, sir! I don't mean that," cried Johnny.

"Of course you didn't," cried the doctor with a wink. "You'd rather go out and be assistant to a green-grocer. But as you're so fond of working in a store, I'll give you a job which would puzzle the best boy Smith ever had."

Johnny looked at him in some doubt.

"I'll pay you a dollar if you do it, too," said the physician smiling. "I'll let you use your brains, instead of your hands. If you're bright enough, you can earn your dollar."

"But what is it?" queried his young patient.

"It's a problem—a puzzle—and you're to work it out; and here it is: There was a grocer who had an eight-quart jug full of vinegar. The grocer had an order for four quarts, but had only a three-quart and a five-quart measure in his store. He told his boy to get four quarts of vinegar for his customer, and he was not allowed to pour out and waste any of his vinegar, and he had no other vessel to help him out but the two measures. How did he do it?"

Johnny looked at him blankly, and the doctor laughed again.

"Well, that's a sticker," said the boy.

"Think so, do you? Well the other boy did it. If you want to be a grocer some time, you'll have to learn to do

ECZEMA

Eczema sets the skin on fire. The acid poisons in the blood are forced out through the pores of the skin, causing intense redness, burning and itching. So terrible is the itching at times, especially when the body is overheated, that the almost distracted sufferer feels that he could tear the skin to pieces, and that he must scratch or go crazy. He knows from experience that this only makes matters worse, but, made desperate by the terrible burning and itching, he is for the time being indifferent to after effects. There

are several forms of Eczema, the moist, or weeping kind, that comes in little pustules which discharge a watery, sticky fluid, which dries and peels off in bran-like scales. So profuse is the discharge at times that large scabs or crusts form, which are both painful and troublesome, and not easily removed. Red, disfiguring bumps and sores are symptoms of Eczema. The dry form usually attacks the head, hands and feet; the skin, becoming hard and rough, often cracking open and bleeding, and attended with much itching. Eczema depends upon a poisoned condition of the blood, and local applications, while soothing and cooling, and may to some extent relieve the inflammation and itching, cannot be considered cures, because external remedies do not reach constitutional or blood diseases. Salves, ointments, powders, lotions and soaps do more harm than good, by smearing over and sealing up the pores of the skin, thus

forcing the poison back into the blood. S. S. S. antidotes and neutralizes the acid poisons and drives out of the circulation all impurities and humors, and the pure, rich blood that is carried to the diseased skin quickly allays the inflammation, opens the clogged up pores, and the skin becomes soft, smooth and ready to perform its proper functions. To be rid of Eczema you must first purify and build up the blood, and nothing so surely and effectively does this as S. S. S., the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier. Send for our book on blood and skin diseases, and write our physicians for any information or advice you may desire. Medical advice and book free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

such things, maybe. Now you've got twenty-four hours to do that sum. Good-by!"

The doctor started for the door, still laughing. Mary, the maid, came to let him out; but Johnny ran after him, and asked, just as the gentleman was stepping into the vestibule:

"Doctor! doctor! it isn't a joke, is it? You can really do it?"

"Of course you can. If you're as smart as that grocer's boy was."

"Just give it to me again," said Master Johnny. "If one boy's done it, I can do it."

And the doctor repeated the problem.

But after he had studied over the thing a good hour without arriving at an answer, Johnny began to believe that the grocer's boy was pretty smart.

"An eight-quart jug, a three-quart measure, and a five-quart measure, and that's all!" he exclaimed. "Well, I'd like to know how he did it! I'll go down and see cook."

Now, cook was fat and jolly, and didn't mind little boys "messing" round in her kitchen if she wasn't bothering about her dinner.

"Are you bothered to-day, cook?" asked Master Johnny, looking in at the door.

"No honey; everything is doing beautiful."

"I want to know how you do measure four quarts of vinegar if you had an eight-quart jug full and only had a three-quart and a five-quart measure to turn it into?" Or no! I don't want you to tell me; for that wouldn't be fair. But I want to know if you think it can be done."

Cook thought some time with great gravity. "Laws, honey!" she said at last. "I don't see how it can be done, somehow. But I got an eight-quart jug year, an' measures. You kin play them out, an' kin fill the jug with water, an' try to do it. Warm water, of course, so you'll not get cold."

"What's 'graduated measures'?" asked Johnny.

"See them lines on the tin there?" said cook, holding up the measure.

"Those are pints and quarts, though that's three-quart measure. There's a five-quart one. There's the jug. Now don't spill the water on my clean floor."

Johnny thanked her, and set to work on the practical working out of his problem.

He had a jug full of water and two empty measures to begin with. First he poured the three-quart measure full, then emptied it into the five-quart measure. Then he poured his three-quart measure full again, and filled the five-quart measure out of it.

The water then stood thus: Five quarts in the five-quart measure, one quart in the three-quart, and two in the eight-quart jug. He seemed no nearer the solution of the problem than before, but after a little thinking he poured the five-quart measure full back into the eight-quart jug.

Then he poured the one quart he had in the three-quart measure into the five-quart measure. Next he filled the three-quart measure again out of the jug, and emptying it into the five-quart measure, had solved the problem. There were four quarts in the five-quart measure and four quarts in the jug, and he hadn't wasted a drop.

"I am doing all I can to help the world out of coffee slavery, to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Myra J. Tuller, 1925 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

But my purpose is to denounce this "honor to drink."

Some may say others ridicule me, no attention given, and speak for me.

There is no real yearning for the Churches, we shall see.

We are most likely to speak.

Why has she to be the fruit?

Why have the burn on her face?

These are the



poisons in
the skin.
So terrible
is every-
thing that he
scratches
this only
the terrible
indifferent to after effects. There
is a pungent kind, that comes in little pus-
hich dries and peels off in bran-like
large scabs or crusts form, which
are easily removed. Red, disfiguring bumps
of this kind usually attacks the head,
and rough, often cracking open and
cavities depend upon a poisoned con-
dition of the blood, and local
applications, while soothing
and cooling, and may to some
extent relieve the inflammation
and itching, cannot be
considered cures, because
external remedies do not
reach constitutional or blood
diseases. Salves, ointments,
powders, lotions and soaps do
more harm than good, by
smearing over and sealing up
the pores of the skin, thus
S. antidotes and neutralizes the acid
impurities and humors, and the pure,
and quickly allays the inflammation,
it is soft, smooth and ready to perform
its most first purify and build up the
skin as S. S., the only guarantee
our book on blood and skin diseases,
or advice you may desire. MEDICAL
CIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

at his success, and parted with
dollar for missions with apparent
it; but Johnny thought afterwards
maybe the physician knew more
about missions than
spared to,
way Johnny was well enough the
week to go to the missionary
ing, and put the puzzle to the so-
and they bothered their heads
it half the afternoon, and Johnny
had to invite them to his house
he could illustrate the solution
the jugs and measures in question.
day-School Visitor.

GOOD, BUT FOR WHAT?

ere are a great many good people in the world, but what are they for? They do not drink; they do not swear; they do not gamble; they do not use tobacco; they keep the Sabbath; yea, they even attended worship regularly, and so we say they are good people. But what are they good for? Their goodness is the negative kind. While they do nothing bad, neither can we say that they do anything good. They join in the song services; they lift their voices in thanksgiving; they never go forth on mission of love and mercy; they never for any noble purpose; and if they asked to lend some assistance in any way, it is, "Oh I can't do that; some one else to do it for you" we call them good people, and them among the better element in the community, yet in our more thoughtful moments we are led to ask ourselves the question: What are they good for?" Rev. C. W. David-

SURE TO ASK.

Kind of Coffee When Postum is
Well Made.

Three great coffee drinkers were
old school friend and her two
brothers.

They are always complaining and
medicine. I determined to
them Postum Food Coffee instead
coffee when they visited me, so
not saying anything to them about
made a big pot of Postum the
morning, using four heaping tea-
to the pint of water and let it
twenty minutes, stirring down occa-

before the meal was half over, each
passed up the cup to be refilled,
skipping how fine the coffee was.
mother asked for a third cup and
red as to the brand of coffee I
I didn't answer her question
then for I had heard her say a
before that she didn't like Postum
Food Coffee unless it was more
half old-fashioned coffee.

After breakfast I told her that
she liked so well at breakfast
pure Postum Food Coffee, and
reason she liked it was because
it was properly made, that is, it was
long enough to bring out the
I have been brought up from
vorous, wretched invalid, to a fine
of physical health by leaving
coffee and using Postum Food
coffee.

am doing all I can to help the
out of coffee slavery, to Postum
coffee, and have earned the grati-
of many, many friends." Myra
Miller, 1023 Troost Ave., Kansas
Mo.

THE OLD MAN."

Broken-hearted and broken-spirited,
A poor old man, and lone—
He treads life's thorny path, and sighs
For rest, and his Father's home.

Once he was young, full of life, and gay
As any amidst the passing throng;
Proud of his manhood, of his gifts, and
all—
Till the cruel destroyer Death came
along.

Those he counted as his friends are gone;
No loving embrace his new doth know,
No fond, warm kiss for his hungry lips;
His limbs are weary, his gait is slow.

Shriveled his hands, deep sunken his eyes,
And silvered his locks by the frost of
time;
He totters as he walks, low bent his
form.

That towered above its fellows when in
his prime.

I see him, as he sits on the old portion,
With a book in his lap, well-worn and
old;

It has been his counselor, friend and
guide—

He prizes it more than coffers of gold.

Little of time to him remains—
He knows his end is drawing near;
But his trust is in God, his faith is
strong.

While angel voices he can almost hear,

There comes from his lips a tremulous
strain.

As the deepening shadows o'er him
soft as the laugh of a bracelet on its
way—

"Earth hath no sorrow that Heaven can
not heal."

Then in tones as sweet as Aeolian harp,
By gentle zephyrs borne along;
And I listen to hear, with attentive ear,
The strains of that old familiar song:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high!"

"Other refuge have I none,
Hasten my helpless soul on thee,
Leave, ah! leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me!"

"All my trust on thee is stayed,
All my help from thee I bring;
Cover my defenseless head—
With the shadow of thy wing."

The song is hushed, and all is still;
Upon his breast he drops his weary
head;

Approaching nearer I look, and lo!

The poor old man is dead.

Get lay him away in the old church-
yard;

There's none to mourn, none to weep;
Hell scarcely be missed by the heartless
world.

Yet angel's vigil o'er his dust will
keep.

T. H. YARBROUGH,
Ennis, Texas.

Note. There seems to be a growing dis-
position upon the part of the State, the
Church, and the world generally, to re-
legate the "old man" to the background
and to the attic.

They are too often looked upon as being
"out of date."

This, I think, is all wrong. As a rule,
they are ripe in experience, ripe in
thought and in the Christian graces.

We might form very just and correct
propositions by stating Old age is to youth
as old wine is to new.

The old is the better; for "who having
tasted the old, straightway desireth the
new."

Give the old a chance, say I. Kind
reader, if there is one in this cold, friend-
less world, whom you uncharitably are
wont to call the "Old Man," or the "Old
Woman," who has not for a long time
felt your fond embrace nor the fresh,
warm kiss upon their thin and skinny
lips; go, I pray you' to that one, and let
him or her feel, once more, that there is
yet at least one in all this wide, wide
world who cares for them.

I'm sure 'twll prove a benediction to
both them and you, and secure the ap-
proving smile of Him who said, "Hon-
thy father and thy mother, that thy days
may be long on the earth." T. H. Y.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To every man according to his
work" is the divinely appointed way
of dealing with men and angels. How
men mar and mutilate this God-given
plan! Then they sigh and wonder that
their plans are abortive and fruitless.

Men plan, scheme and wait for fruits
from their plans which have been laid
without God's plumb-line, and receive
only lifeless leaves for their labors.

No man or plan should hope to succeed
that operates on any other plan
than that of giving honor to whom
honor is due; or, in other words, of re-
warding men according to their labor,
for this is God's plan.

This is true in a financial sense. The
wages withheld from the reapers cry
out, and their cry enters into the ears
of the Lord of Sabbath. Then, sooner
or later, the withholders will be a beg-
gar on earth or a bankrupt in hell. I
would prefer the former, but the result
is inevitable. It will come unless res-
titution is made.

But my purpose in writing this article
is to deal with another phase of
this "honor to whom honor is due."

Some may say we assume too much,
others ridicule, while others may pay
no attention to it. But we see, think
and speak for ourselves.

There is now, and has been for sev-
eral years past, a spiritual drouth on
the Churches. Of the other denomina-
tions we shall say nothing. It is to
Southern Methodism we belong, in her
we are most interested, and of her we
speak.

Why has she languished and ceased
to be the fruitful vine she once was?
Why have the revival fires ceased to
burn on her altars as they once did?
These are pertinent questions. That

these things are so, not even a casual
observer will deny; that there is a
cause, all must admit.

What, then, is the cause, or causes,
of these depressions?

We answer as we see it. God's rule
of honor to whom honor is due has
been overlooked in many, many plans
that have been worked.

In the first place, God's Church has
not been pruned nor digged as it used
to be.

In many places the Church, like
Samson, has been asleep in the lap of
the Delilah of the world. Disciplining of
members in many places is a thing of
the past.

Under a theocracy, if an Achan stole
a golden wedge, he was stoned and
Israel saved; or if, under the apostles,
Ananias lied, he died and was car-
ried away and was buried.

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a golden wedge, he was stoned and
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God's call is for a drawn line be-
tween the Church and the world. Sinners
have a high regard for a pure
Church, but a contempt for one that
insults her skirts in the mud of the
Holy Ghost.

But did Christ classify men by their
ability to gather tax and bring up the
collections in full, as is now done by
the conferences? That is putting the
material above the spiritual, a thing
Christ never did. Christ's only test or

preacher was a soul-saver. If they
reached men and brought souls to
Christ, whether by the sunburst hand
of the Galilean fisherman or by the
college-bred son of Tarsus, they were
Christ's model preacher, be he giraffe
or pony. But if he failed to save souls,
whether his exalted hand drank the
milk of the tallest palm tree or
browsed on the shrubs of Nubian Ridge
Mission, Christ turned him down. How
different now! I speak from personal
knowledge of several conferences. The
men who have made consummate failures,
if measured by Christ's standard,
occupy the best positions financially
and the most needy spiritually in those
conferences.

I know men to-day who never built
a church or parsonage, who never had
a revival by their own effort, and some
who say they never had a conversion
under their ministry. Such men are
in the best stations or on the best
districts in their conferences. A pastor
that goes one year without a conver-
sion under his preaching has an elastic
conscience if he does not surrender
his credentials or go to the altar for
power to lead souls to Christ.

When our Churches, preachers, presiding
elders and Bishops cease to class
men as college-bred, tax-gathering,
smooth-speaking, people-pleasing
preachers, but weigh, measure and
appoint them as soul-winners, then
Zion will get up out of the ashes, put
on her beautiful garments, and be the
joy of the whole earth and the delight
of God.

But unless there be a change, Meth-
odism will soon be where John Wesley
found Episcopalianism—a defunct min-
istry, a dead membership, with all re-
vival powers gone, and only a cold
rationalism to keep the ship afloat.

God save us from such a fate.

C. L. BALLARD,
Sherman, Texas.

A little girl, looking from a car window
at a foaming waterfall, called out:
"Oh, mamma, see the soda water running
down the mountain!"

The grace of God and not the genius
of man will save the world.

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ing models? If so, Lord help us to im-
itate them.

Classified preachers, giraffes, First
Church, station, circuit, mission and
pony preachers—how did Christ class
them? Read Matt. 10:1-8. Yes, you say,
Christ had them on trial. True. And when
they had been tried, what was the
test? Was it a college-bred
preacher, as many of our preachers,
presiding elders, Bishops and Churches
are now doing? No; a thousand times,
no. Don't understand me to under-
rate education. I do not. I located—the
hardest thing I ever had to do—to educate
my children. I would God every
preacher was a graduate of some good
college or university. But to make edu-
cation the standard by which to
measure and reward a preacher is to
insult Christ and fly in the face of the
Holy Ghost.

But did Christ classify men by their
ability to gather tax and bring up the
collections in full, as is now done by
the conferences? That is putting the
material above the spiritual, a thing
Christ never did.

God's call is for a drawn line be-
tween the Church and the world. Sinners
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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Tex.

The Church must give its young people something definitely to accomplish, and then wisely direct them in their methods of work. It is not enough to merely indicate a line of operation, but the field must be pointed out clearly to them and they must have the sympathy and earnest co-operation of older and more experienced men.

Youthful energy and enthusiasm need wholesome guidance and then useful results will follow. In this way the young hearts and minds are trained and the Church is greatly blessed.

Social recreation is necessary to the demands of young people. They can not live without something of this nature. They are so constituted that suitable pleasures of some sort are imperative. And if the Church does not supply these pleasures, the world will. It is the privilege of the Church to furnish these entertainments and to see to it that they are of the right character, for if the world is left to supply them they will be hurtful. But too much social pleasure to the neglect of religious culture and training invites its perils. There is something else in life over and above its mere innocent recreations. Life has its serious side. It must have deep and abiding spiritual experience and this must be nurtured by the Word of God, by prayer, by public worship, and by useful and helpful activities. Then to these phases add enough of the social feature to brighten and to cheer, and our young people will grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Suppers and festivals may have their place in the work of young people, and in so far as they contribute to the social need of life we do not particularly object to them. But a Church that runs the interests of its young people upon the inspiration of these dietic entertainments will sooner or later find them afflicted with spiritual dyspepsia. For the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. These weightier matters of religion must not be subordinated to the appetite and the palate. The motive and the end of religion is the cultivation and development of Christian character. Ice cream cake and oysters are not always conducive to strong character, if they become its principle ingredients. Feed the young people, also, upon the Bread of Life and then you will help them to grow well grounded characters.

EDITORIAL BIRDSHOT.

Beating the flock won't fatten them.

Good thought is very helpful to a sermon.

Skeletons of sermons are made up of dry bones.

The inspiration of the moment sometimes does not inspire.

Too much talk and not enough of prayer kills a prayer-meeting.

The Church ought not to go to seed through its numerous societies.

The pulpits of some of the Churches are first-class bulletin boards.

The preacher is not a hired man to perform chores, but he is called of God to preach the gospel.

Too many drones in the Church hive eat up all of the honey and contribute nothing to the colony.

The complaining and fault-finding member is rarely ever noted for his praying and paying pioectices.

A great many people believe in a free gospel and from Sunday to Sunday they proceed to receive it without money or price.

Sensational preaching may surfeit the average congregation, but now and then a little of it breaks the monotony and rouses a spell of interest.

Faith mixed with prayer and works is a fine combination and the people who practice it will enjoy religion and be more helpful to the poor and the needy.

MR. D. M. SMITH.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Junior Book Agent, spent two or three days in Dallas the first of this week inspecting the business of the Branch House and he also made this office a delightful visit. He found the Dallas Branch breaks all past records. The first four months of the present fiscal year embracing April, May, June and July show an increase of about \$12,000 in the volume of business. Considering that these are usually classed as four of our dullest months, the advance is indeed very creditable. Mr. Smith is one of our most prominent laymen and a business man of large experience and fine executive ability. During his long connection with our Publishing House he has managed his part of its affairs with large success and with satisfaction to the Church. Such is his intimate knowledge of the interests involved in our great plant that he has his finger on its minutest details, and nothing of the slightest importance escapes his attention. Then, too, he is a man of very popular turn of mind, and in his business transactions and social intercourse with the preachers of the connection he is a favorite with all who come into contact with him. Modest and unassuming yet he knows how to tackle and dispose of the most intricate problems that confront him. His visit out here will be productive of good results for our Branch House. He has personally looked into the situation and he expressed himself as not only satisfied with the status of things, but gratified with the outlook. He is of the opinion that with the proper consideration from the General Conference and with the continued good management the Branch House is destined to be a great force in the development of Methodism west of the Mississippi. He feels a great interest in its future and in so far as he has a hand in its help, he will give all possible encouragement to our efforts to make the Branch House a great institution. In obedience to the wish of the Board of Missions and the Book Committee, he will start very soon to China to aid in the work of inaugurating our Branch Publishing House in that Empire. The Church will invest \$50,000 over there as a starter, and it is thought by those in authority that the Junior Agent ought to accom-

pany that investment and personally see that it is wisely directed. So he will go and spend about a month over there, looking after this interest. He tells us that the business of the House is in good shape, and that he is looking for a successful year. We have no safer or truer layman than Dr. M. Smith, our Junior Book Agent.

Rev. A. O. Evans and Mrs. May Thompson, of Arkadelphia, were united in marriage in that city. Bro. Evans is our pastor at Georgetown.

Rev. C. L. Farrington, his daughter Miss Lay Dell, both of Hearne, are in the city visiting his brother, and they all made the Advocate a very pleasant visit. Bro. Farrington is one of the most faithful members of the Texas Conference.

Rev. W. L. Nelms, D. D., has finally concluded to make the trip to the Ecumenical and will sail the 11th of August. We hope to be thrown together as that is our date for sailing. If so we will have a fine time with him as a traveling companion.

Dr. Todd, formerly of Richmond, but now of Georgetown, is in the city on business, and he has made this office a number of pleasant visits. He is one of our local preachers and keeps himself abreast with the interests of Church throughout the State.

Rev. H. A. Boar, of Dublin, is making things lively over that way for the saloonists, the gamblers and the dancers. He has preached several sermons of late upon these evils, and the air has been made a trifle huffy. The devil never growls unless you prod him with a poker.

Rev. E. W. Alderson, D. D., was in the city last week, and he tells us that it is not yet certain about his being able to make the trip to the London Ecumenical, to which he holds an appointment as a delegate. But he still hopes that matters will so shape themselves as to make it possible for him to attend.

We had a very pleasant visit from Dr. Beaumont the other day, one of our leading physicians and a member of our First Church. He spent several weeks last year in London, and he kindly has given us his guide book "London and Its Environs," which we will study well and take advantage of its information.

Our old friend, Rev. J. B. Sears, of Rockdale, reports a great meeting in that community. He was aided by Rev. George Stuart, and all the pastors co-operated thoroughly in the work. Over one hundred and fifty persons have been received into the Churches, seventy odd of whom joined our Church, with more than a dozen others yet to follow.

We had a delightful call this week from Rev. Geo. S. Sexton, of Terrell.

He was on his way to aid in a meeting at Allen. Brother Sexton will, for the next several weeks, give the readers the benefit of his experience and observation in his trip to Palestine as he is engaged in writing a series of letters for the Advocate descriptive of his travels. They will be interesting and entertaining.

Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Carroll, of Georgetown, are spending some days in the city and made the Advocate a pleasant visit. They will put in a few weeks working in North Texas for the University. Dr. Carroll is looking in very fair health, and he is the same devout, earnest and sweet-spirited man that we found him to be when able to go in and out as a regular toller in our conference.

We are in receipt of a letter from Prof. L. T. Jester, of Tyler, whose contents we are not at liberty to divulge but suffice it to say that it contained an expression of appreciation that touched the heart of this writer more deeply than words can express. By some sort of intuition he anticipated a condition known only to Providence and met an emergency with a degree of Christian delicacy that is truly refreshing. Such a friend is not met with every day in the year.

Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Alderson, of Paris, have issued cards announcing their approaching silver wedding. One of these beautiful invitations is before us, and we would be delighted to be present, but the pleasant event will come off the 13th of this month and we will be speeding away somewhere on our route to the London Ecumenical at that date. Nevertheless, we congratulate Dr. and Sister Alderson on what we know will be the pleasures of that happy occasion.

Rev. W. C. Young celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday on Wednesday of this week. He invited a number of his preacher friends to his home for dinner, among whom was the writer, and we had a most delightful occasion. Bro. Young is still "hale and hearty" and he makes a full hand at daily labor on his farm near the city. He is growing old gracefully, and there is nothing sour or disagreeable in his spirit. To meet him is to feel that you are with a true Methodist preacher of the old type, devoted brotherly and

From the Arkansas Methodist, we notice that on the 31st of last month

hopeful of the future. May he live to see the return of many more anniversaries is the prayer of the many friends who love and honor him.

METHODIST NEWS.

Subscriptions for the Soochow University to date aggregate \$162,337.64, of which \$25,000 has been paid.

Rev. Adam Miller, the oldest German Methodist minister in America, died July 29. He was born in 1816.

At the General Conference of the United Brethren, recently held it was resolved to license no more men to preach who use tobacco in any form.

Rev. E. P. Ryland, of the Southwest Missouri Conference, will fill out the year in the pulpit made vacant at El Paso by the transfer of Dr. Leftwich to the Los Angeles Conference.

Rev. H. H. Coates, Methodist, writes to the Christian Guardian, Toronto, that a revival unprecedented in progress is in Japan. He says: "Since May 12 meetings have been held night after night in the different parts of Tokyo, and in forty-five days we have had over 5000 inquirers."

First Church, Shreveport, has built an elegant parsonage at a cost of about \$1500. At Mansfield extensive repairs have been made on the parsonage property. Grand Cane is building a new parsonage at a cost of about \$1000. Plain Dealing has a church building enterprise on foot and Leesville, Texas Avenue and Logansport have begun to take steps to get parsonages.

The Methodist Recorder (London) says: "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has during recent years made more the appearance of a specifically cultivated kindly relations with the Mother Church. It has always been a great pleasure to see distinguished men like Bishop Galloway and Bishop Hendrix, who have been sent to represent the Church at our Annual Conference, and whose preaching and personality have been greatly appreciated in this country. We do not forget that Dr. Waller and Dr. Davison have both been asked to discharge responsibilities in connection with this great Church. We are not surprised to hear that the theological faculty of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., has elected Rev. James Chapman, of Southlands, as Cole Lecturer for 1902. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has ratified the selection, and Mr. Chapman has accepted the appointment."

THE GIDDINGS HALL.

We learn that the Giddings Hall, at the Southwestern University, will next year be under the personal management of Prof. Stephen H. Moore, and that it is his purpose to put it in first-class condition. The building will be thoroughly renovated, the rooms papered and painted, furniture repainted, tableware renewed, rugs placed upon the floors and the fire improved. The aim of all these improvements will be to make the Hall a very desirable place for the students to board at substantial and reasonable prices. No pains will be spared to render it the best place to be procured for the money invested anywhere in Georgetown. We understand that Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Carroll, of the Training School Department, will have rooms and board in the Hall. Professor's apartments will be there also. These arrangements will be very helpful to young men of moderate means, by placing good accommodations within the reach of those who want to attend the University at the lowest possible prices. And it is to be hoped that many of the students will take advantage of the inducements thus offered at Giddings Hall and make it their boarding place at the approaching school term. The University will open the 10th of September, and the prospect is bright for a successful beginning. We trust that the next year will prove the most successful one in the history of our great central school. And if the preachers and our Methodists will only do their duty our brightest hopes will be more than realized.

At Colorado Springs

member of the Texas who had been to California, reached Colorado in good order and condition, preparing for the final celebration of the incident Roosevelt's accident was present and participated. Gov. Orman, in uniform, were addressed. George says he never slept at one time in his life in full blast. We witnessed two processions a day, as well as several of the displays, was extremely popular. People of Colorado are progressive, and do not

At Colorado Springs member of the Texas who had been to California, reached Colorado in good order and condition, preparing for the final celebration of the incident Roosevelt's accident was present and participated. Among them were Rev. Geo. S. Thredgill and a number of their wives. They were over the pleasures of the land seemed to have no objection. He said there was no question that would have it the trip. On his return to Pueblo last Sunday and a specimen of Texas el

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pledge is as follows: to be something for the betterment and my determination of profanity, alcohol or form." Every boy is to take that pledge till death. See Dr. in treatment in this issue.

TRIP TO CO.

Pulled by two mogul of the heaviest trains made operando by w leaves Fort Worth to Fort Worth and Denver well equipped for comfort and travel. The motto don't have to apologize Denver Road," is quite tourist can while away beautiful and well-fitted and when the inner man comes, he can repair where he will find in what would tempt the appetites of tourists. Then, who punch your tickets who look well to passengers, compose a which can not be exceeded would seem that one would ride the mountain road.

Bro. Geo. W. Owens, came in build and having, felt the necessity and persuaded him to keep him out of the like to say how we

The towns along the rapid progress since Colorado three years ago have more the appearance of villages. At some points fair, while at others much burned. The people in this section are not east cattle interests have a pasture is green and fat. Even with crops, this section is porous.

We were glad to meet Dr. C. B. Carter, of Glenwood, aiding a brother preachers and was then en route to the conference. We are not surprised to hear that the theological faculty of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., has elected Rev. James Chapman, of Southlands, as Cole Lecturer for 1902. The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has ratified the selection, and Mr. Chapman has accepted the appointment.

After winding and turning the hills of New Mexico, we reached Colorado in good order and condition, preparing for the final celebration of the incident Roosevelt's accident was present and participated. Among them were Rev. Geo. S. Thredgill and a number of their wives. They were over the pleasures of the land seemed to have no objection. He said there was no question that would have it the trip. On his return to Pueblo last Sunday and a specimen of Texas el

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At Colorado Springs

ure. May he live to many more anniversaries of the many and honor him.

HIST NEWS.

At the Soochow University \$102,237.61 of fees paid.

The oldest German in America, died born in 1818.

Conference of the recently held it was no more men to shew in any form.

end of the Southwest we will fill out the it made vacant at El Paso of Dr. Leftwich's Conference.

Coates—Methodist—Christian Guardian. Travel unprecedented. In Japan. He says meetings have been held in the different and in forty-five days 5000 inquirers."

Shreveport, has built large at a cost of about held extensive repairs on the parsonage. Cane is building a at a cost of about calling has a church on foot and Leesburg and Logansport he steps to get parson-

Recorder (London) Methodist. Episcopal as during recent years had kindly relations Church. It has at pleasure to see like Bishop Galloway who have been the Church at once and whose preaching have been greatly this country. We do

Dr. Walter and Dr. both been asked to discharge in connection Church. We are not that the theological derilt. University in has elected Rev. of Southlands, as in 1902. The Board of Methodist Episcopal has ratified the election has accepted.

GIDDINGS HALL.

the Giddings Hall at University, will next the personal management H. Moore, and propose to put it in first.

The building will be vacated, the rooms painted, furniture renewed, rugs placed and the fare improved. These improvements the Hall a very desirable students to board at reasonable prices. No care to render it the procured for the money here in Georgetown that Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Training School Department rooms and board in their apartments will

These arrangements helpful to young men of by placing these good within the reach of to attend the University possible prices. And that many of the students offered at Giddings their boarding place school term. The open the 4th of September prospect is bright for dining. We trust that'll prove the most successful history of our great

And if the preachers lists will only do their best hopes will be more

TURY KNIGHTS.

De W. B. Palmer, of Alvegate, is nothing if g and progressive. His the inauguration of town as "The New Century.

This is an organization of the country, and commit them to a life and social purity. As it is to cost nothing to become a member who can take the to join will send to St. Louis a two-cent and in return will receive badge pin free of matter as will be of the organization. The

pledge is as follows: "It is my purpose to be something and to do something for the betterment of the world and my determination is never to use profanity, alcohol or tobacco in any form." Every boy in the land ought to take that pledge and stand by it till death. See Dr. Palmer's advertisement in this issue of the Advocate.

TRIP TO COLORADO.

Pullied by two mogul engines, with one of the heaviest trains in Texas, is the modus operandi by which the traveler leaves Fort Worth for Colorado. The Fort Worth and Denver Road is certainly well equipped for comfortable and pleasant travel. The motto of the road, "You don't have to apologize for riding on the Denver Road," is quite appropriate. The tourist can while away the hours in a beautiful and well-fitted observation car, and when the inner man needs strengthening, he can repair to the cafe car, where he will find in waiting viands which would tempt the appetite of the most fastidious epicure, served by polite and attentive waiters. Then, too, the gentlemen who punch your tickets and the brakemen who call the stations, as well as the porters who look well to the comfort of the passengers, compose a body of employees which can not be excelled. Altogether it would seem that one would need to apologize for not riding on the Denver Road.

From blazing sun and blistering winds one gradually ascends into a cooler atmosphere in the Panhandle. Our trip up was devoid of dust, owing to recent rains.

Bro. Geo. W. Owen, being very delicate in build and having lost his appetite, felt the necessity of a few days' respite and persuaded me to accompany him to keep him out of mischief. I would like to say how well I succeeded.

The towns along the route have made rapid progress since my former trip to Colorado three years ago. Many of them have more the appearance of cities than villages. At some points the crops look fair, while at others they were very much burned. The people however, in this section are not easily dispirited. The cattle interests have not suffered. The pasture is green and the cattle sleek and fat. Even with a total failure in crops, this section would still be prosperous.

We were glad to meet on the train Rev. F. B. Carter, of Henrietta. He had been aiding a brother preacher in a meeting and was then en route home. He declined an invitation to dine with us on the cafe car with the assurance that he had something better awaiting him on his arrival at home. This would indicate that he is not suffering for the material comforts of life. He naively informed us, however, that he had more health than anything else in that section. His health is much improved, and he says he never felt better in his life. He certainly never looked better. He was always handsome.

After winding and twisting over and under the hills of New Mexico and Colorado, we reached Colorado Springs in good order and condition. We found the people preparing for the Quarto-Centennial celebration of the admission of Colorado into the Union of States. Vice-President Roosevelt accepted an invitation, was present and participated in the festivities. Gov. Orman and his staff, in full uniform, were also present. Bro. George says he never saw so many people at one time in his life. In addition to the other festivities, an Elk's Fair was in full blast. We witnessed an average of two processions a day. The flower parade, as well as several other features of the display, was extremely beautiful. The people of Colorado are wide-awake and progressive, and do nothing by halves.

At Colorado Springs we met quite a number of the "excourting" Leaguers who had been to California in attendance on the Epworth League Conference. Among them were Rev. H. A. Bourland and wife, Rev. Geo. S. Clark, Rev. C. M. Threadgill and a number of laymen and their wives. They were all highly elated over the pleasures of the trip. Dr. Bourland seemed to have regained his youth. He said there was scarcely any consideration that would have induced him to miss the trip. On his return he stopped off at Pueblo last Sunday and gave the people a specimen of Tex's eloquence and good

knowledge of the English language.

The only disappointment on this trip was the necessity for an early return to business. The trip was all too short.

But the Advocate must go to press every week or the fifty-two in the year, and when one "hand" is absent the burden falls heavily on those who remain. We pressed as much pleasure and comfort into a week's time as it was possible to accomplish, and turned our faces to the Lone Star State to resume our labors where we had left them.

preaching. We are quite sure he will have numerous invitations for a return.

Judge E. B. Perkins, of Dallas, and George Perkins, of Greenville, are spending a season at Manitou. They are "hard drinkers"—of mineral water. It would not be difficult nor wearisome to spend many weeks in such company.

Many places of interest were visited in Denver. The smelters are immense institutions, a description of which would require much space. The parks and gardens surrounding this city are delightful resorts. A free entertainment at the Park is given nightly. We saw there one evening the most perfect Rube-goose display ever produced. It was a re-production of several acts in the Passion Play. In the scene where the Savior bows low and finally succumbs to the weight of the cross, you could have almost heard a pin drop in that immense throng of people, and when the resurrection scene was produced a flutter passed over the audience of apparent exultation. It seemed to enforce upon them what they had all been taught—that in the glorious morning of the resurrection their bodies would rise and become as immortal as their souls. Barring the fact that it seems almost sacrilegious for any one to attempt to impersonate the Savior in the body, the Passion Play as reproduced by these views must be uplifting and inspiring to all who witness it.

As a summer resort the climate of Colorado is unsurpassed. We found our light-weight winter clothing quite comfortable. The nights particularly are cool, requiring as much covering as is used in Texas in our winter season.

We met quite a number of people, among them many ladies, who had walked to the summit of Pike's Peak. They informed us they started at six o'clock in the afternoon and reached the summit at four o'clock in the morning. They did this to gain a view of what they were pleased to term a "glorious sunrise." It reminded me of an old preacher-sailor with whom I used to go fishing on salt water. He said that he had seen what I never had, perhaps—namely, the sun set twice in one day. Of course I was incredulous and called for an explanation. He said that he saw it go down from the deck of the vessel and then scampered quickly to the top of the tallest mast and saw it go down again. I saw the point and no longer doubted. In a similar manner one might see the sun rise twice in Colorado.

Perhaps to me the greatest sight of interest in Colorado is the "Union Printers Home." It is located on an elevated point a mile east of Colorado Springs overlooking the Rocky Mountains on the West as well as a vast expanse of country in all other directions. Many years ago Messrs. Childs and Drexel of Philadelphia donated \$500 each to superannuated printers. Citizens of Colorado dedicated the fund for the Home. The International Union took this as a nucleus and accumulated by assessing the craft a sum sufficient to erect the buildings. The main building is located in a 20-acre plot, which has been wonderfully developed and beautified. It would be a credit to any benevolent institution anywhere. The Home now has nearly 100 inmates. The wants of each individual are carefully looked after, the rooms are scrupulously neat, and where the halls are bare the floors are exceedingly clean. A lady's glove could not be soiled by contact therewith. This Home is not the habitat of the spider and his web. I met there an aged man under whom I served a part of my apprenticeship in the printing business. He gave us much information touching the Home. As to the fare, etc., he said it could not be exceeded in any institution. The beadsteads are mainly of iron, the linen snowy white, and but for the fact that poverty and age places one therein nothing but happiness could be found in this Home. The inmates are given a pension of 50 cents per week. This supplies their smoking tobacco, etc. They till the garden and farm when able. I never saw more contented and apparently happy men than a cluster of fifteen or twenty, seated on the porch, presented. As I was leaving the institution I remarked, "Gentlemen, there is no necessity here of going down under the floor. This remark, which is not understood by the public, was thoroughly familiar to them, and they at once understood that the speaker had been a typesetter and a smile flitted over the countenances of the whole crowd. Verily, it is no great calamity to become a superannuated printer if eligible to this institution. The International Union, by an assessment of the membership, maintains the Home and keeps it in a flourishing condition, though I understand it has met with serious losses by failure of banks and through unfaithful employees, probably aggregating \$30,000. It is a credit to the craft, and one of which they may well be proud. I am sure that a visit to this pleasant resort would make the payment of the assessment quite easy or the part of any printer.

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Caution. Witch Hazel is not Pond's Extract but an imitation of it. Refuse the weak water. Witch Hazel preparation represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract. They generally contain "wood alcohol" which irritates the skin and, taken internally, is a deadly poison.

Genuine Pond's Extract is sold only in sealed bottles enclosed in soft wrappers.

POND'S EXTRACT
INVIGORATES THE MUSCLES AFTER EXERCISE AND RELIEVES FATIGUE.

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ADVOCATE AGENT ABROAD.**PILGRIMAGE AMONG PEOPLE AND PREACHERS—IN THEIR HOMES.**

Before I take up Liberty, let me mention a timely if queer placard that stares me in the face as he enters the church at Josserand. It is neatly lettered, and was written and put there by a man who professes to repudiate revealed religion, and reads as follows:

Ye chewers of the noxious weed That grows on earth's most cursed sod, Be pleased to clean your filthy mouths Outside the sacred house of God."

One is reminded of Dickens' American Notes and of Martin Chuzzlewit in their references to the purely American habit of spitting in public places, since nowhere else would such a sign be needed.

At Groveton, living in very humble style, is the only sister of the late Admiral Phillips, of the battleship Texas. She is Sister E. Carlis, and her renowned brother and she were left orphans at an early age. He always did what she would let him for her, and his memory and deeds are a treasure to her. Sister Carlis is a member of our Church.

At Liberty I already felt at home, for I had been most royally and bountifully entertained by Bro. and Sister B. M. O'Brien in their beautiful home. Bro. Claude M. Davenport of Beaumont, was my companion in sharing this genuine Southern hospitality during the District Conference. So when I dropped off the Southern Pacific fast train at 5 p.m. I was not surprised to find Bro. L. A. Humphreys there to meet me. He piloted me to a lunch stand near by, where I had a supper of the tenderest and sweetest squirrel I had tasted in many years.

Talk about the orthodox dish of fried chicken! I am local in all things Methodist, but I have to plead guilty of a slight bias when it comes to putting young squirrel before chicken.

Liberty enjoys the distinction of having a cigar factory making up tobacco grown on the proprietor's own land. Bro. George Webber, its chief cigar-maker—an old Cuban manufacturer and Bro. Jack Otto, his assistant, declare that the Sumatra leaf grown on Mr. Blair's place is classed as the highest grade Sumatra grown in the United States. There are some boys employed in the factory as "stripers," now, you needn't blush; this simply means they strip the stems from the leaf so as to leave it clear for cigars. Just as the train pulled me to the tank a few hundred feet from the depot, the ubiquitous small boy, suffering for a ride, leaped the forward end of the chair car, following a monstrously large cigar that was protruding from his mouth and which stuck out in front of him like a tent stake. It was lit, and the front end glowed as the little fellow puffed away with one corner of his mouth sending the column of smoke curling out at the other corner. Several passengers were attracted by the great contrast in the smallness of the boy and the largeness of the cigar, and one man remarked, "Hello! my boy, I guess dogwood switches must be scarce where they are trying to raise you. But when a lover of the 'dirty weed,' as Robert Reed used to call it in my McGuffey Fourth Reader days, got a whiff of the seductive aroma of those cigars he almost exterminated the boy or his parents. But it was a queer sight, and not very reassuring.

Bro. Humphreys took me to his home, the residence of Bro. and Sister L. C. Chambers. Bro. Chambers is of the old Chambers family for whom the county below Liberty is named, and Sister Chambers was a day of historic note, the town of Dayton, across the river formerly West Liberty being named for her family. A more hospitable genuinely Methodist home can not be found, and my stay there was pleasant indeed. Bro. Chambers was in Galveston under treatment, but came home much improved the day after I arrived. Bro. Humphreys is

an aged man, but has always been a Methodist, and when she and her husband came here from Nebraska five years ago, she brought her religion with her and began and kept on living it.

Sister J. E. McClelland, who keeps the hotel and a good one, has also always been a Methodist, and when she and her husband came here from Nebraska five years ago, she brought her religion with her and began and kept on living it.

At Baywood in the midst of a wonderfully prosperous rice country, with its great canals and flames shooting and bursting farm after farm, as the incoming waters of Trinity River, ten miles away, are pumped into every marshy field, I found a thirty-acre prosperous people. We have no Church here, nor any other denomination. Our folks ought to build, and that right soon. Methodists are in the ascendancy, and easily kept to the front. It is going to be one of the most prosperous and progressive sections of this part of the State.

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JOOL, THE LADIES' AN

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I give me great pleasure to com-

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D. University of Chicago. Prof. of

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work in Latin of the Alexander

and Euclid. AMERICAN and gives

Prof. D. Harrison. Prof. of Greek

of education in Texas if we had

wish you every success.

every Leaguer in Texas study Matthew's record of Christ's explanation touching the philosophy of the Christian's reward. Let us from this moment start afresh to win our trophies. As we look toward the general assembly of the church of the First Born, we need to.

Ask them whence their victory came: They, with united breath, Ascribe their conquest to the Lamb, Their triumph to his death. They marked the footprints that he trod,

His zeal inspired their breast. And, following their incarnate God, Possess the promised rest.

Saturday.—Study diligently those thoughts submitted in the comments on the lesson. See IV.

IV.—COMMENT ON LESSON.

(Deut. 10:12-14.)

What doth he require? By way of duty and gratitude for such amazing mercies? "But to fear the Lord thy God, etc. When Jehovah is our God in Christ, pacified toward us after all we have done, and has received us for his adopted children, then, and not before, are we qualified to comply with his will as here enjoined, to love as well as fear him, and to walk in all his ways, yea, to serve him, as it is here expressed, with all our heart and with all our souls. For then, beholding what manner of love he hath bestowed upon us in making us his children, we love him because he hath first loved us, and that love becomes a source of never failing obedience in our souls; it makes the tree good, and then the fruit is good also.

I—God requires us to recognize our relation to ourselves.

(1) That independent of grace we may never hope to attain the highest possibilities of life. Paul ascribed the superiority of his life, subsequent to his conversion, to the fact that the grace of God crossed his pathway.

When the human soul has exhausted its native capabilities to develop it has but reached the point where grace takes hold and does for us above all we can ask or think. The impotency and weakness of the man to do for himself is the very place where God begins his divine work. I Cor. 15:10; Eph. 3:7-8; II Cor. 1:12; Rom. 5:6.

(2) God requires that the body be kept as the tenement of the Holy Ghost. Here is the highest exaltation possible to humanity. That the body—the flesh and blood—should become the abiding place of the Holy Ghost. The least we can do, therefore, is to keep it with the utmost care. Phil. 2:6, 7; John 14:23; I Cor. 3:16, 17.

(3) God requires that the mind reach its highest possible attainment. Much of the present day reading is deteriorating in the extreme. We read multitudes of books that leave the mind worse than empty. The mind developed, independent of grace, qualifies a man to be extremely dangerous. Thought is always the altitude of character. Eccles. 12:8-12; Prov. 4:5-9; Prov. 2:6, 7.

(4) God requires that the soul be cultivated within the highest possibilities of grace. This development is immeasurable. Christ is the example—the divine pattern. All else is vague and fatal. Here alone is satisfaction. I John 3:1, 2; John 13:15; Acts 1:10, 12; Psalms 17:15.

II—God requires us to recognize our relation to our fellowmen.

(1) As a means of determining our state before God. Our love to God determined by our love to men. On this relation hang all the law and the prophets. This is the divine command love. Matt. 6:12-15; I John 4:20, 21; Matt. 22:36-40; John 15:12.

(2) As a theater on which to perfect our own redemption. Ultimate salvation involves the neighbor. The chief composition in the crown were to wear. Fruit bearing, and not merely apparent life, the bane of our right to live. Rom. 14:1; Matt. 25:34-46; Phil. 4:1; Matt. 21:17-29; John 15:12.

(3) As a soul helpless within itself. Took the faith of the four. Sin a native tendency. Helpless by virtue of birth. Job 11:7, 8; Mark 2:1-12; Job 5:7; Psalms 51:3-5.

(4) We are mutually concerned in another's redemption. Case: Man at the beautiful gate. Case: Father at the foot of the Mount of Transfiguration. Case: The Roman centurion. Jas. 1:27; John 5:1-9; Mark 9:17-27; Matt. 8:5-13.

III—God requires us to recognize our relation to himself.

(1) We are aliens in the commonwealth of Israel. We have fallen short of the glory of God. We are dead in trespasses and in sin. We are now in a state of condemnation. Eph. 2:12; Rom. 3:23; Eph. 2:1; John 3:18.

(2) God, through Christ, proffers redemption to all. The Father wills that none be lost. He loves and yearns to reclaim the wanderer. God reverses the whole law and order of death for our sakes. John 3:16; Matt. 18:14; Luke 15:11-24; Rom. 5:12-17.

(3) God gives us the assurances of the gospel of Christ. He helps us in

our infirmities. Guides us into all truth. Attests both our sonship and our heirship. John 14:18-26; Rom. 8:26; John 16:13; Rom. 8:14-17.

(4) God requires us to enter his kingdom and then places us under his providential order. No religious man shall ever want. Faith to be valid, must incorporate providence. God requires service and then offers both protection and sustenance. Matt. 6:23; Psalms 37:25; Matt. 6:25-32. Psalms 84:11.

V—ILLUSTRATIVE

A certain preacher was once delivering his message to a congregation. The Spirit was manifesting himself in great power. At the very back of the audience sat a desperate sinner deeply moved. The Divine Spirit swayed the multitude. In a moment of sudden stillness the man sprang up and cried, "I'd give the world to enjoy the experience you are preaching about!" The preacher replied, "That's just exactly what it costs you." Here is the secret by which we adapt ourselves to all of God's requirements. Would to God that every Leaguer in this great State would determine now to pay the price! The loss is incomparable to the gain.

"When we are tempted to believe ourselves beaten in some good cause let us remember Stephen of Colonna, whom Petrarch loved for his indomitable spirit. When his assailants, believing him conquered, asked, "Where is your fortress now?" he placed his hand on his heart, and said, "Here, and one whose strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

VI—WORTH QUOTING.

An exemplary Christian life is the most potent force in this world. Such a life cannot be measured by time or eternity; it goes on with ever increasing circles.—Pacific Methodist.

No man is fit for the service of God without the grace of God, and no man can continue in the grace of God who aims at anything less than the service of God.—E. E. Hoss, D. D.

"Keep us amused" is the great cry to-day from old and young. "If you do not amuse us in the church we will seek our entertainment elsewhere."

Oh, this pitiable cry of young men and young women, who are still children and must be amused! And why is it?

Because they have not learned how to acquire internal resources for enjoyment. Somebody must keep up a continual show or they are bored and unhappy. The League has a wonderful opportunity and a tremendous responsibility in this matter. Through the inexhaustible resources at its command, it can help these helpless young people to find enjoyment within themselves, instead of being always dependent upon others for their pleasures—Epworth Herald.

VII—FROM THE NOTE-BOOK

The Leaguers of Texas will also avail advantage of the lesson as given in the Era. The editor of this department in the Advocate is trying to move on original lines. With the help found in both these great church organs, our devotional departments ought to flourish.

We do not expect you to use all in this lesson in any one League service. The lesson has been expanded as much as possible in order that each Leaguer might have the widest possible field to draw from.

The comments on the lesson (IV) are merely suggestive. In this way we hope to stimulate and encourage independent thinking.

No Leaguer can enter profitably into any devotional service until he or she has made thorough preparation. You owe yourself and the League this preparation, and that whether you are on the program or not.

Above all things cultivate a genuine love for the work. It is possible for one to reach the point where "duty does not seem a load nor worship prove a task."

The editor of this department craves the sympathy and support of the Texas Leaguers. The task is arduous, the place unsought. Any helpful expression and word of kindly advice would certainly find appreciation. The interest of the first department is on his mind and heart. All of which is unbearable without co-operation and sympathy.

Keep your vital organs in good condition; you would have health through the malarial season. PRICKLY ASH BUTTERS cleanses and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels and helps the system to resist disease germs.

Men who deny a personal devil conclude that there are a good many persons who are devils when they come to fight organized sin.—Ram's Horn.

Everything Comes

To those that wait, even now and then aches and pains. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, and everything that hurts. Hunt's Lightning Oil keeps off everything except old age and death. Try it. 25 and 50 cts. Satisfaction or money refunded.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Value of Charcoal.

Few People know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better, it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in ointment or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them, they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

What new things shall we look for in this new century? Harder things to do for Christ, greater truths to learn, richer experiences to enjoy, nearer to get to Christ, nearer to get to men.

Pretty Tough to Scratch

For a living and relief also Hunt's Cure will cure you of Itch, Tetter, Ringworm, Itching Piles, Eczema. Guaranteed.

IT IS FINISHED!

The great Cloudcroft Lodge has been completed, formally opened, and is now in full sway. It is a splendid hostelry, splendidly furnished, and offering an incomparable cuisine, under the management of Mr. J. W. Fisher, proprietor of the famous Hotel Sheldon of El Paso, Texas.

You want an enjoyable summer. You want to get away from the oppressive heat of the city, and the low altitudes. Go to Cloudcroft, N. M.—8000 feet elevation. On the summit of the loftiest peak of the Sacramento Mountains, 110 miles northeast of El Paso. Wonderful scenery. Tennis courts and golf links. In fact, everything desired or expected in an up-to-date, healthful summer resort.

Cloudcroft is known as the "Breathing Spot of the Southwest."

There is but one way to go comfortably and quickly. But one way to avoid more than

ONE CHANGE

of cars; but one way to enjoy reclining chair cars (seats free), and sleeping cars all the way through daily to El Paso

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Conducted in the interest of the W. F. M. Society and the W. H. M. Society. Address all communications to Mrs. Florence E. Howell, 129 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE KEY.

Here is the key to the open door
That lets the beautiful sunshine in.
Content for the present to disappear,
To appear in my children again.

When the little ones gather about my feet,
As I sit in the big-armed chair
For a moment's respite from kitchen heat,

There comes to my lips this prayer:
on God, give me strength in time of need.

To guide each pair of little feet
In the path that leads to that bright home,
Where happiness is complete.

With a smile and a kiss for each little one,
I take up my burdens again.
Happiness returned by the magic key
That lets the beautiful sunshine in.

How quickly dispels each gloomy thought!
How soon each task done
The mountains of shadow we pass away
Before the rays of this bright sun.

My mother! Ye who have many sons—
When your burdens are heavy to bear
When your heart cries out against your lot,
Look beyond and do not despair.

For the sons and daughters you're training to-day,
May be heard in the halls of fame
Following quiet, lower walks of life,
The good in the Master's name.

Then tire not, dear heart, in the service of love
Amid childhood's laughter and fun,
But keep the door open by use of the key
That lets beautiful sunshine in.

Mary M. Barnes, in Dallas News-Herald, Texas.

Whoever fears God fears to sit at ease. Work is worship.

THE PLEASURE OF GIVING PLEASURE.

MRS. MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Georgetown, Texas.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage will easily be tenfold to the good that can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, as it is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Toxins free. The price per bottle Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GEORGE F. SENSAWAUGH.

I have just seen in the Advocate a notice of the death of George F. Senawaugh, son of my long-time friend Rev. O. F. Senawaugh, of Waxahachie. I beg to lay a flower on the dear boy's grave. George was a soldier and died as a result of a wound received in a skirmish in the Philippines Islands.

I knew George for several years of his boyhood, during my residence in Colorado. He was a boy of rare beauty of face and form. His brow was noble and fair, and his countenance fairly shone with light. I was for four years his father's presiding elder, and one of my pleasures always on visiting his home was to look upon the sunny face of George, and to listen to his cheerful conversation.

I anticipated for him a career of great interest and more than ordinary distinction. When the war with Spain came on he gave himself to the army, and he has now laid down his life in that far away land in the service of his country. When I knew George, ten years ago, he seemed almost faultless in spirit and character. He grew up under the most careful Christian nurture in the home and Church, and I doubt has been dismissed from the hard service of the soldier to some noble service among the spirits of the just made perfect. George's death comes very near to me, for I have carried him in my heart from his boyhood.

His own mother, a most devoted Christian, died some ten or twelve years ago, and sleeps in Colorado where she gave her life in Christian service.

Ah, what a greeting she gave her lovely boy! What a happy welcome home. And this is some compensation to those who for a season remain—mother and son together again.

Dear manly, noble boy, many a sermon I took from your fair face; many a song from your cheerful words.

Confidently do I expect to look upon your radiant spirit in the land where no shadows fall. F. B. CARROLL.

Mind, it is our best work that he wants, not the dregs of our exhaustion. I think he must prefer quality to quantity.—George Macdonald.

WEAR A SMILE.

Which will you do, smile and make others happy or be crabbed, sulky and fretful, so as to make every one around you miserable as they try to please your strange whims? You can live among beautiful sweet flowers and joyful singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by dense fogs and croaking frogs. The amount of happiness which one cheerful, prayerful Christian can produce is incalculable, if such will only show a smiling face all aglow with heavenly love, possessing a kind heart, that will cause them to speak pleasant, earnest words elevating the hearer to noble deeds of love in our Master's cause.

On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words and a fretful, complaining disposition, such can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance, possibly driving weak natures to spurn the religion of Christ, our great Mediator. True religion is love to God and to humanity, and to make life admirable J. G. Holland says. The heart given to our Father, the hand given to our brother, the life given to both truly this makes life admirable. Let us search our hearts and seek ourselves which will we choose while traversing life's uncertain way. Will our sour nature be so repulsive as to drive from us those whom we should delight to comfort and help to save from impenetrable darkness, or will we seek the smiles of our reconciled Father that his illuminating power may brilliantly shine with joy and gladness, casting its heavenly light through the eye as his divine love glows on face and life?

The smile of kindness comes from a consecrated heart and life, its soul being enriched with divine grace. This alone can produce a heavenly glow, brightly and tranquilly shining over a face while possibly suffering agonies of pain in the perishing body. I once saw the truth of this statement resting upon one of the fairest and most

sinfully young ladies of my whole acquaintance; she being an intense sufferer with lung trouble. The day preceding her death I was kindly invited to spend the day with her, which I greatly enjoyed, as we had sweet communion together. Life seemed sweet to her as she passed about the home and to the dining table. We remarked to her, "Mamie, your face indicates much peace and joy within." She sweetly smiled as she replied, "My suffering is at times so intense that I feared my face would indicate frowns and impatience, so I earnestly prayed that my loving Father would wreath it in his brightest smiles." She was granted her earnest request. From that hour a perpetual smile settled up on her saintly face, which became a living advertisement of the great peace and joy abiding within, which rendered her one of the most patient, cheerful sufferers that I ever met. Between midnight and daylight, her heartbroken father called for my daughter and myself to come quickly saying, "Mamie is dying." She had just started on her heavenly journey when we reached the stricken family, none however, present except her loving parents. Yet there was no lack of warm, sympathizing friends to give all possible assistance. The sweetest flowers covered her person and coffin, while her marble face was still wreathed in the sweetest smile. The beautiful, appropriate words spoken by her pastor Bro. Roach will, by some, never be forgotten. Many sorrowing friends followed her precious remains to its home in the San Angelo cemetery. As we saw her hidden from our earthly sight our thoughts turned heavenward in anticipation of a final happy reunion in the "sweet by and by."

Scouting and growling will make us look old;
Money and fame at the best are but guilting;
Don't be suspicious and selfish and cold;
Try smiling.

Mrs. Mary M. Davidson.

Four college Presidents contribute to the Annual Educational Number of The Outlook. These are President Hadley, of Yale; President Draper, of the University of Illinois; President Alumnus of The same University; President Hall of Clark University. The subjects treated respectively are: "The End in Education," "Western State Universities," "Education in the South," and "Daniel C. Gilman," the retiring President of the Johns Hopkins University. Portraits of unusual excellence illustrate these articles, and pictorially the number is also notable for the elaborate historical article on the evolution of Yale by Arthur Reed Kimball, written with reference to the approaching Yale Bicentenary.

A letter punctually dispatched at the right season is a graceful attention; posted it may be dry as a remittance bill, June Ladies' Home Journal.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The McTyeire Memorial Church, which was destroyed by the great fire in Jacksonville, Fla., was probably the finest house of worship in the State. It had already become a center of power for all good causes, and the congregation was growing with steady steps from year to year. This house must be rebuilt. There is no alternative. Our Methodists can not afford to go out of business, nor to contract its operations, in the chief city of that prosperous State. The appeal of the Bishops, which we published some weeks ago, puts the case none too strongly. We trust that it will be heeded in every part of the connection. Large contributions will be thankfully received, but small ones are likewise in order. Whoever can give five dollars or even one dollar, ought to do so. Ten thousand Southern Methodists ought to respond before another year. Send a money order or a draft to Dr. P. H. Whisner, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, at Louisville, Ky. By this method proper credit will be secured. Pastors who have not as yet taken the offering requested in the appeal of the Bishops will greatly strengthen this sorely stricken people by doing so and forwarding the same at once.

Look out for malaria. It is seasonable. A few doses of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a sure preventive.

"Are those kit-fish?" asked a boy of a dealer. "Yes, I suppose so; anyway, they're small catfish."

John Fiske's Gift of Lucidity.

It is doubtful if any savant ever had the gift of perfect lucidity that he did not suffer for it. In the aristocracy of science, the exercise of such gifts goes unappreciated. That one should interpret the mysteries of the multitude clearly and perspicuously is a sin that goes unpardonable. I have heard a learned but obscure specialist in a great university say with much heat that Tyndall was the rankest mountebank that no man of real learning would stoop to make things clear to the many. In a little group of historians, I have heard more acrid censure still against Mr. Fiske because he writes that the blackhead of understanding him. The dangers of popular writing are doubtless very grave, but gives a range of scholarship so vast and palimstak as that of Mr. Fiske, is it less a danger to underestimate his worth and serviceableness? If the discovery of a fact be sacred, to make the many see it and appreciate it is not profane. Thirty years ago, the ignorance of and prejudice against evolution were dense and universal. Among all the forces that overcame this ignorance and indifference, what was of chief influence in its influence was the skill of this exponent. He was among the first to understand the bearing of the new thought upon the whole of life. He was almost without a peer in restating the great problems with clear and penetrating power. Neither is it to be gainsaid that his interpretation of evolution, as the years passed, took on an ever higher and more spiritual note. His learning was not more astounding than were his qualities of pathos and imagination. These qualities rightly endeared him to one of the most splendid audiences that any American man of letters has yet won. From a sketch of John Fiske by John Graham Brooks, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for August.

Pittsburgh District—Fourth Round.

Monks' Memorial	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
Pease Street	Sept. 1, 2	Sept. 2
Glenwood	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Missouri Avenue	Sept. 3, 4	Sept. 4
Polytechnic	Sept. 15, 16	Sept. 16, 17
North Fort Worth, at N. F. W. Triniti	Sept. 17, 18	Sept. 18, 19
Arlington at Arlington	Oct. 5, 6	Oct. 6, 7
Grapevine at Grapevine	Oct. 11, 12	Oct. 12, 13
Smithfield at White's Chapel	Oct. 12, 13	Oct. 13, 14
Cresson at Fall Creek	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Arlie at Harvey Chapel	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
Elmwood at Elmwood	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
Elmwood at Watts Chapel	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
Mansfield at Mansfield	Oct. 19, 20	Oct. 20, 21
Burton at Burton	Oct. 20, 21	Oct. 21, 22
Carlton at Carlton	Oct. 22	Oct. 23
Blum at Blum	Oct. 23, 24	Oct. 24, 25
Pleasant Church, Fort Worth	Nov. 2, 3	Nov. 3, 4
Jas. Campbell, P. E.		

Four college Presidents contribute to the Annual Educational Number of The Outlook. These are Presidents Hadley, of Yale; President Draper, of the University of Illinois; President Alumnus of The same University; President Hall of Clark University. The subjects treated respectively are: "The End in Education," "Western State Universities," "Education in the South," and "Daniel C. Gilman," the retiring President of the Johns Hopkins University. Portraits of unusual excellence illustrate these articles, and pictorially the number is also notable for the elaborate historical article on the evolution of Yale by Arthur Reed Kimball, written with reference to the approaching Yale Bicentenary.

A letter punctually dispatched at the right season is a graceful attention; posted it may be dry as a remittance bill, June Ladies' Home Journal.

Santa Fe Special Rates.

Honey Grove—Account Fannin County Confederate Association Meeting, from stations Dallas to Paris inclusive, convention rates, August 21, 22 and 23. Limited August 24.

Dublin—Account Texas State Garage convention rates, August 18, 19 and 20.

Austin—Account Baptist State Sunday-school and Y. P. U. Conventions, convention rates, for trains arriving in Austin August 20 and 22. Limited August 27.

Calvert—Account R. Y. P. U. and Sunday-school Conventions, convention rates, August 19 to 22. Limited August 27.

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

Galveston, Texas

I. & G. N. Popular Excursions.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Pan-American Exposition. Tickets on sale daily.

Louisville, Ky.—August 27-30. Triennial Conclave Knights Templar.

Marlin, Texas—All-year-round tickets from I. & G. N. stations at rate of one and one-third fares. World-famous hot well. Natural Sanitarium and Health Resort.

Detroit, Mich.—August 28-30. National Fraternal Congress.

Indianapolis, Ind.—August 27-30. National Association Fire Engineers.

New York, N. Y.—September 5-11. Great Council Improved Order of Red Men.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—September 2-7. National Association of Letter Carriers.

Low rates will be in effect for all of the above associations. Ask ticket agent for particulars as to rates, dates of sale, etc., or write to D. J. PRICE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

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August 8, 1901.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

13

If you are contemplating putting your manuscript in book form, you should write the Christian Advocate, and we will tell you how much it will cost to sample a page or some portion of your manuscript. We use time, which makes it

The Advocate is now prepared to do brief work in first-class manner. A first-class manuscript, including the brief, will be provided. If necessary, provide the brief yourself; if less, give a page or two, and state the number of pages you want made, and send money

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SING FINAL ACCOUNT

The State of Texas.

interested in the Estate of Deceased: Administrator, has filed a copy of Dallas County showing the condition of his application to be as such Administrator, administrator of said estate will be heard at the next court, commencing on the

September, A. D. 1901, in the City of Dallas. All persons interested in appear and contest said proper.

Jackson, Clerk of the Court of Dallas County, given under my hand and Seal of said Court, at the City of Dallas, this of July, A. D. 1901.

A. S. JACKSON,

Court of Dallas County.

LINS. Deputy
ith day of July, A. D.
A. S. JACKSON,
County Clerk
INS. Deputy

SING FINAL ACCOUNT

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Jackson, Clerk of the Court of Dallas County, given under my hand and Seal of said Court, at the City of Dallas, this 26th July, A. D. 1901.

A. S. JACKSON,

Court of Dallas County.

LINS. Deputy
ith day of July, A. D.
A. S. JACKSON,
County Clerk
INS. Deputy

You Get Off.

to know when to get off, prudence would suggest that the train is standing still by doing so. If you are preparing to go on vacation, why not get off at LaPorte, Seabrook or our trains all stop at close connections with N. Y. T. & M. Ry. for and with the San Antonio Pass Railway for Christ and Arkansas

these points are most important, and you will BATHING, BOATING just what you need in just. Local agents of Texas Central Railroad note you rates, or you

BURSE, P. T. M.
Houston, Texas
BINS, G. P. & T. A.
Houston
SUM, D. P. A., Dallas

Chattanooga and St. Louis round trip to Mountaineer Montague Assem. Institute. Tickets will be issued at 11 and 12, and will bear date of August 25, 1901.

ECHISM FREE.

his Catechism for small children by a lady of large experience. It is pronounced by many school teachers to be the best published. One of the teachers in Texas has so

marvelous sale upon its every teacher of children. A request on a postal card free. Address

NSAS METHODIST,
Little Rock, Ark.

prepared for the head heart.

Book Department

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

BARBEE & SMITH, Agents.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

The proceedings of the New Orleans Missionary Conference are now being published in book form, and will be on the market in about ten days. This will contain the speeches, resolutions, etc., which were presented before the conference. The price will be \$1.00. Send in your order at once.

In "With Open Face" Dr. A. B. Bruce has offered to the reader the results of his studies in the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. Of the thirteen chapters comprising this volume, nine appeared in the Expositor, while the last four chapters appear for the first time. The last chapter is an attempt to realize an idea which had been in the author's mind for years: to set forth for the instruction of children, in the form of an historical catechism, the main facts concerning Jesus. The many who have found the works of Prof. Bruce so profitable will do well to examine this book. \$1.50 list.

An eminent religious paper for young people has declared that Dr. Trumbull's "Border Lines in the Field of Doubtful Practices" is "easily at the head of the many books that have been written on doubtful amusements." As the author observes in the preface, it may be truly said that old persons, in discussing the amusements indulged in by young folk, are prone to forget how life and its occupations looked to them while they were young. Viewing, then, the question from the young people's standpoint, the author discusses such questions as tipping, tobacco, theater-going, and dancing in a way that compels assent. The net price is 90 cents. Postage 10 cents.

The "Young Men's Library" is a series of booklets that have for their aim the noble purpose of solving the questions of a young man's life. Library No. 1 contains "Moral Muscle and How to Use It," by F. A. Atkins; "The Young Man Foursquare in Business, Society, Politics, and Religion," by Rev. James L. Vance, D. D.; and "Thoroughness," by Rev. Thain Davidson, D. D. Library No. 2 contains "The Skilled Workman," by Rev. J. W. Bedell; "Brave and True," by Rev. Thain Davidson, D. D.; and "First Battles, and How to Fight Them," by F. A. Atkins. These books have neat substantial bindings, and are excellent in typography. Price each 35 cents postpaid, or \$1.00 per library, also postpaid.

Whenever a book attempts to portray a theme like the struggle between good and evil in a human heart, it at once takes on a peculiar interest. If the theme is successfully and truthfully dealt with, the book is valuable, indeed; but if the incidents worked out are discordant with real life and flavor of a grossness and passion that is belittling, it is a dismal failure. Still, this struggle between right and wrong is the working idea in Anna Farquhar's last book, "The Devil's Plough." The scene is laid in France during the regency of Anne of Austria, and the chief incidents occur at the French court. The book has an attractive make-up — handsome binding, wide margins, and a beautiful frontispiece in colors. The net postpaid price is \$1.32.

Those who are versed in the art of elocution are more or less familiar with "Delsartean Pantomimes," by Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker. This volume was designed for use in home, school and Church entertainments, and is furnished with a large number of excellent illustrations to aid the student in presenting the selections it contains. Accurate and simple instructions are outlined, enabling the reader to comprehend fully the poses intended to be effected. Such pieces as "Paradise and the Peri," "Paul Revere's Ride," "The Bachelor's Sale" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" are among those contained in this volume. This treatise, it must be remembered, is regarded as the best to be secured on the subject of pantomimes. Price \$1.20 net. Postage 12 cents.

The wonderful and profound theological teachings of the Apostle Paul have so impressed Biblical students, that the biography of the great apostle to the Gentiles has been overshadowed. The importance of Paul's life surely justifies a separate treatment from his theology. At least, such considerations as these seem to have led Dr. G. H. Gilbert to write his "Student's Life of Paul," a work that has peculiar excellence as the interpreter

of character. The author has presented the material in an accessible and usable form. To this end the chapters are subdivided into numbered paragraphs, full references are made to the Biblical sources, and abundant, though by no means exhaustive, references to the modern literature of the subject. The list price of this desirable biography is \$1.25.

Publishers seldom make the experiment of offering the public a novel that has seemingly had its day and been shelved without becoming a classic. Such a venture, however, has been justified by the immense success of the new edition of George Croly's

been modernized, and the book has reappeared with twenty full-page half-tones, including a strikingly executed frontispiece, in color, by T. DeThulstrup. General Lew Wallace, in his introduction to the new edition, says: "In my judgment the six greatest English novels are *Ivanhoe*, *The Last of the Barons*, *The Tale of Two Cities*, *Jane Eyre*, *Hypatia*, and this romance of Croly's. If Shakespeare had never been born, if Milton, Byron and Tennyson were singers yet to be, and Bacon, Darwin and Ruskin unknown, still the six works named would of themselves suffice to constitute a British literature." —From the Western Christian Advocate. Net price \$1.40. Postage 20 cents extra.

was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, over which Dr. Joseph Parker presided. —Western Christian Advocate.

This book may be ordered of our House. The price is \$1.25.

Sunset Views.

The Western Christian Advocate is well pleased with "Sunset Views," by Bishop Fitzgerald. A recent notice in its columns runs like this:

Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Church, South, has taken his text from Tennyson, "I am a part of all that I have met," and written a most entertaining volume of reminiscences, entitled *Sunset Views*. His retrospect

was fixed at five dollars a ticket, and three hundred persons were packed in the assembly rooms of the old Exchange Hotel at that price. His remarkable essay on "The Poetic Principle" was composed for that occasion.

With the \$1.500 the proceeds of the lecture, in hand, he started to New York for the purpose of settling up his affairs there preparatory to entering upon his work on the Examiner in Richmond. The tragic sequel is well known. Stopping in Baltimore en route, his hostess pledged his health in the glass of wine that was as a spark of fire to a powder magazine. A few days afterward he lay dead in a hospital, where he died of mania a potu.

This book is the product of our own publishing plant, and may be had from the Dallas House for \$1.00 postage paid.

Vest Pocket Bible Dictionary.

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The Secret of Guidance

The Blessed Dead

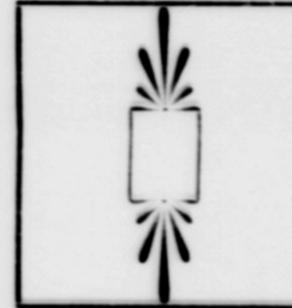
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Salathiel, a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future, first published in 1827, that has appeared under the new and attractive title, *Tarry Till I Come*. It is meeting with exceptional sales, and is ranked as the second most popular book of the summer. "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill, still heading the list. The legend of the wandering Jew, who was doomed to live on earth until the second coming of Christ, first appeared in the Chronicle of Paris, in the thirteenth century. It appealed to Goethe and Eugene Sue as an attractive theme, and enlisted the imagination of Father Croly, who embodied it in a story whose interest was not exhausted by an earlier generation. The text has

"The Spirit of God" is a book by Rev. Campbell Morgan. The spirit of the book is reverent, stimulating and devotional. It gives the scriptural exposition of the teaching of Christ concerning the Spirit, and is quite free from dogmatism. Mr. Morgan has just come to this country to co-operate with Mr. William R. Moody in the Northfield Conference. He will spend the summer in the little Massachusetts village, and will travel over this country in the interest of the Northfield Extension Movement in the fall, spending three months in London in the winter. His many English friends tendered him a farewell in the City Temple, on June 6, previous to his sailing for America. The enormous building

of the men and times he has known are enlivened with anecdotes galore, and many of his observations are keen and amusing. His pen-portraits are delightfully intimate and characteristic sketches. In the chapter on Richmond in the Forties there is a striking picture of Edgar Allan Poe that is graphically drawn. I have a very vivid impression of him, Bishop Fitzgerald says, "as he was the last time I saw him, on a warm day in 1849. Clad in a spotless white linen suit with a black velvet vest and a Panama hat, he was a man who would be notable in any company. The Richmond people did a thing for him that had the old Virginia touch. He was invited to lecture, the price of admis-

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The space allowed obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines, or about 170 or 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all ordinary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written should remit money to cover excess of space, to-wit: At the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD. Money should accompany all orders. The privilege of insertion of respect will not be inserted in the Obituary Department under any circumstances; but if paid for will be inserted in another column.

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Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price, five cents per copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

See yonder wheres in the skies afar
There was a light, a brilliant star, there
darkness now.

That star was Grandmama Brown, wife
of J. R. (Uncle Joe) Brown, born April 3,
died May 11, 1891.

Some one has truthfully said that we seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across our own pathway, hiding forever the face of loved ones.

He has not stood over the open grave, and when it closed upon his heart was casted in the closing of its portals. One

who knows not the agony of the overwhelming grief experienced, and the extreme bitter sorrow of that hour? We cannot command language to adequately express the sadness and sorrow, but it is fully realized by him whose voice is deepest in the depth of unspeakable grief.

Sent all those pangs down the Valley of death, and now know in the meaning of death, and feel the sadness and heartaches caused by its visits to our homes. Grandmama had been a member of the church for thirty years, and never a woman lived who delighted more to attend church services of any kind, never woman of more lovable traits of mind and heart. She possessed that superlative mixture of calm endurance when scenes of sorrow would thwart her path-way, and when it has been given her past difficulties, she has been known to speak an unkind or harsh word to any one. But the Celestial Host silently entered that happy home, and clad her simple soul in the bridal robe and bore her away to join the encamped host in the mansion of light, where with other loved ones who now sing in sweeter notes than those of earth the songs of the redeemed. Her death has made a deep impression on the community. She who for years was the loving companion and the light of her husband's life is gone. We shall see her no more on this earth. There is the vacant chair yet, but the dear form and sweet face has passed from us, leaving the life so full of kindly emotions, benevolent action, real charity and true friendship, is at ever, and we have only the memories of that life and presence left, and we yet know dear such.

What we will death is nothing but the passage of a completed past into the future which is beginning. Death is not a curse, which causes it, it is a gate which saves.

Every will remain a tender spot to those of all who knew Grandmama, that the sun can never dispel, a halo around where precious love abounds, forever which sits a silent memory, according to grand the spot where she lies.

She is now in heaven, and departed home to meet her beloved son and departed.

Sunday morning at six o'clock her funeral was preached by Rev. C. E. Statham of Rising Star, at the Methodist Church of which she was a member, and her remains followed by the longest general procession ever witnessed in San Antonio were conveyed to the cemetery and buried with due rest to await the resurrection.

May the angels who watch who took her to himself lead the grandmama to heaven.

W. T. AYERS

husband, who loved and cared for his wife and idolized his children, and they in turn obeyed and honored him. His family is so far a success. He was reared under Baptist parentage and influence, but under a sermon preached by Bishop Kavanaugh he determined to change religion, and accordingly in 1872 he was received in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by Rev. R. C. Armstrong. At one time he had considerable means, but a professed but treacherous friend induced him to underwrite for him, and he had to pay. He was very liberal in support of the church, and kept open house for her ministers. He kept up family worship, and when his beloved wife died, "At her ready to go, she was assured by him that heaven would soon be his home. He was a true friend, kind, liberal, forbearing and very social in his home office or on the streets and highways. WAYS. May the Lord of hosts give the disconsolate wife and mother, the five daughters and two sons, safely through all the storms of life to the land of rest at last. He lived for many years in Nacogdoches, Texas, and died in the boyhood, and gladly would lay one flower on his tomb.

E. L. ARMSTRONG

SAMPLE.—At his home at Avoca, Texas, July 1, 1891, the angel of the Lord came and gathered in the grain ripe for the harvest in the person of faithful servant, M. Sample, who had lived out his allotted three-score and ten, some three years since.

It can be said of him that "Truly a just man has gone to his reward." He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South, and to know him was to love, honor and respect him. So loyal and upright was he in his dealing with men that no one could do otherwise.

For years he had been afflicted with rheumatism, which went to his heart and soul, so that he could not even speak without difficulty.

He was greatly ministered to by one of his faithful daughters, the summons came, and he passed peacefully over the river to join his companion, who crossed some twenty years since. He left nine children (all the Lord gave him) as examples of the verification of the promise contained in Prov. 22:8. We shall miss him from among us, but we know where to find him if we hold out faithful to the end. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, even with the Spirit; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

A FRIEND.

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May the angels who watch who took her to himself lead the grandmama to heaven.

C. E. STATHAM

W. T. AYERS

LAWRENCE.—Sarah Seals Lawrence, daughter of Matthew and Nancy Cox was born in Bibb County, Ala., July 27, 1832, was married to William Lawrence in 1852, and died at his residence in Brookland, Texas, June 27, 1891, after an illness of three weeks, from shot wound. He was married to Emma Powell, daughter of Rev. B. W. Powell and wife of Farrisville, Texas, October 7, 1878. He leaves a wife and eight children, one brother and friends, his parents, his wife and brothers and sisters, live right, loved and meet this dear child in heaven.

May God's grace give consolation to every bereaved heart.

B. Z. POWELL

FARRISVILLE, TEXAS

ROBERTS.—Little Davie Roberts came into this world to brighten the home of Bro. and Sister Roberts. He was afflicted all his life, yet he brought sunshine to the room. He was a bright child. Though he suffered much, he would go home at the age of 18 months and 10 days. His parents wept but not as those that have no hope. We would say to father, mother and brothers and sisters, live right, loved and meet this dear child in heaven.

JAMES HICKS, P. C.

LOVELESS.—Jesse Wells Loveless was born May 17, 1882, and died July 13, 1891. At the early age of 10 years he was converted and joined the Methodist Church and lived a consistent member until his death. Jesus was in every respect a model boy. His devotion to his beloved mother and his love for the church was abiding and beautiful. His ambition was to be a professional man of true and noble Christian character, and to that end he was directing his energies and investing his strength. But it pleased His Heavenly Father to order it otherwise, and we may confidently believe that his noble ambition will wait for another, in another world, better suited for it.

In the pastor of Beulah Circuit who knew him he will be remembered with great pleasure, and his death will be to them a real sorrow. His death was peaceful and the large concourse of people gathered at the church to witness the funeral services attested the high esteem in which he was held. May God bless his sorrowing loved ones, and prepare them to meet him in "the sweet by and by."

C. R. WRIGHT

BEULAH, TEXAS

SAMPLES.—Mordecai Samples was born in Greene County, Ala., October 3, 1828, where he was reared to manhood. He was married to Melinda Hardin June 21, 1851. He came to Texas in 1862. He professed religion at Major Penn's camp meeting in 1868, and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1877. His wife died in 1882. He leaves a family of nine children, all of whom are living and were present at his funeral. Bro. Samples died very suddenly. No one thought about the end being so near, but like the weary traveler who is anxious to reach home, he was seeking a city that hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God. So he passed over the river of death in a good old age. His children rise up and call him blessed.

I. E. HIGHTOWER

STAMFORD, TEXAS

CULLIVER.—Arthur Culver, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Culver, departed this life July 23, 1891. He was 15 years of age, and for ten of those years has been sorely afflicted. Father, mother and sisters lavished on him all the care and nursing that love could devise. Day and night they ministered to his wants with ceaseless devotion. The sufferings of his poor body drew them to him till he was shriven in every heart of the household. Thank God, he is free from his suffering now, and when we see him again it will be in a glorified body, "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing."

PASTOR

Austin, Texas

CARAWAY.—Thomas Jefferson Caraway, after fourteen months of more or less suffering with kidney disease passed away on June 20, 1891. He was only confined to his bed one week, though forced some time ago to suspend all work on account of feebleness. He was born in Liberty County, Texas, Jan. 5, 1838. At 13 years of age his parents went to Galveston, where his father died, and in 1852 his mother moved to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood and began the active duties of life. When 17 years of age he volunteered as a soldier and went to war with the Confederates. A Southern lad and served until the war ended.

Shortly after becoming of age he became a Mason and was a bright, efficient and faithful member of that brotherhood, taking all the degrees in Masonry and serving as a prominent official of the order for many years. He studied law and began practice in Jasper in 1876, but soon became an editor and devoted his life to journalism. He married Miss Alice Green, a widow of this world, who performed the marriage rites June 18, 1871. Their union was eight children, seven of whom with their mother now sleep in sorrow his absence. He was a good hus-

band, who loved and cared for his wife and idolized his children, and they in turn obeyed and honored him. His family is so far a success. He was reared under Baptist parentage and influence, but under a sermon preached by Bishop Kavanaugh he determined to change religion, and accordingly in 1872 he was received in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, by Rev. R. C. Armstrong. At one time he had considerable means, but a professed but treacherous friend induced him to underwrite for him, and he had to pay. He was very liberal in support of the church, and kept open house for her ministers. He kept up family worship, and when his beloved wife died,

J. C. MICKLE

LISTENING closely they found that she was praying the prayer that her mother had taught her. All who knew little Eddie Green and Miss Cora Beede of Forest, Rev. Jim M. Culver officiating.

STOVAL-CHURCHILL.—At the bride's home, near Fairview, Texas, at 8 p. m., July 25, 1891, Mr. J. D. Stoval and Miss Pearl Churchill, Rev. I. E. Hightower officiating.

Lively Harris.—In Stamford, Texas, Sunday, July 28, 1891, at 7:30 p. m., Mr. A. D. Lively and Miss Maggie Harris, Rev. I. E. Hightower officiating.

CHANDLER-BOWLAND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ed. S. Bowland and wife, Mr. Geo. Avery Chandler and Miss Cecile Bowland, Thursday evening, July 18, 1891, at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. V. A. Godley officiating.

DAVIS-SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Columbia, Texas, July 17, 1891, Mr. Zeno Phillips and Miss Marie E. Narbon, Rev. W. F. Brinson officiating.

PHILLIPS-NARBON.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Columbia, Texas, July 17, 1891, Mr. Zeno Phillips and Miss Marie E. Narbon, Rev. W. F. Brinson officiating.

DODGE-SMITH.—At the residence of the bride, near Eagle Point, Montague County, Texas, Mr. J. Dodge and Miss Sallie Smith.

DAVIS-MICHARG.—July 28, 1891, by Rev. J. E. Micharg, at the residence of the bride at Spring Fort, Texas. Mr. W. R. Davis and Miss Louisa Micharg.

REED-BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ed. S. Brown and wife, Mr. Geo. Avery Chandler and Miss Cecile Bowland, Thursday evening, July 18, 1891, at 9:30 o'clock, Rev. V. A. Godley officiating.

DOUGLASS-SMITH.—At the residence of the bride, near Eagle Point, Montague County, Texas, Mr. J. Dodge and Miss Sallie Smith.

DAVISON-BROWN.—At the residence of the bride, near Eagle Point, Montague County, Texas, Mr. J. Dodge and Miss Sallie Smith.

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AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Manor sta.	Aug. 10, 11
Weberville, at Osburn	Aug. 12, 13
Center Point cfr. at C. P.	Aug. 14, 15
Merrilltown and Walnut, at High Hill	Sept. 1, 2
Manchaca cfr. at Carl.	Sept. 7, 8
Hutchins Memorial, Austin	Sept. 14, 15
South Austin	Sept. 15, 16
Tenth Street, Austin	Sept. 21, 22
First Street, Austin	Sept. 22, 23

E. S. Smith, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Anderson, at Fairview	Aug. 10, 11
Dodge, at Riverside	Aug. 12, 13
Prairie Plains, at Mary's Chap	Aug. 14, 15
Zion, at Bedias	Aug. 21, 22
Cold Springs, at Evergreen	Sept. 7, 8
Willis	Sept. 12, 13
Conroe	Sept. 15, 16

Chas. A. Hooper, P. E.

CAVERT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Calvert sta.	Fri. Aug. 9
Mt. Vernon cfr. at Beck	Sat. Aug. 10
Rosebud sta.	Fri. Aug. 11
Travis cfr. at Cedar Spring	Sat. Aug. 12
Durango cfr. at P. V.	Sat. Aug. 13
Lott cfr. at Golindo	Sat. Aug. 14
Petteway cfr.	Fri. Aug. 15
Bremond and Reagan, at R	Sat. Aug. 16
Marlin sta.	Sat. Aug. 17

H. M. Sears, P. E.

BREHMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Mayfield, at Port Sullivan	Aug. 10, 11
Rockdale	Aug. 12, 13
Lexington, at Tanglewood	Aug. 14, 15
Giddings, at Ledbetter	Aug. 16, 17
Dayville	Sept. 7, 8
Pleasant Hill	Sept. 11, 12
Barnard and Sneed's Ch	Sept. 21, 22

J. B. Cochran, P. E.

Houston District—Third Round.

El Campo, at Deming's Bridge	Aug. 10, 11
Shearn	Aug. 12, 13
Tabernacle	Aug. 14, 15
McKee Street	Aug. 16, 17
Washington Street	Aug. 18, 19
Alvin	Aug. 20, 21
Richmond	Aug. 22, 23
Matagorda	Aug. 24, 25
Dickinson	Aug. 26, 27

Geo. A. LeClere, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

McKinney District—Third Round.	
Union and Roseland, at R	2d Sun Aug
Weston, Anna	3d Sunday Aug
Piano	4th Sunday Aug
Renner	4th Sunday Sept

F. A. Rosser, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Tioga	2d Sun Aug
Bells	3d Sun Aug
Gordonville	4th Sun Aug
Howe	1st Sun Sept
Pilot Grove	2d Sun Sept

J. A. Stafford, P. E.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Royse	Aug. 10, 11
Rockwall	Aug. 11, 12
Crandall	Aug. 13, 14
Tolosa	Aug. 15, 16
Kaufman	Aug. 17, 18

F. O. Miller, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Woodland, at Kanawha	Aug. 10, 11
Powderly, at West Point	Aug. 12, 13
Deport, at Milton	Sept. 7, 8
Roxton, at Howland	Sept. 21, 22

E. W. Alderson, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Ben Franklin, at B. F.	2d Sun Aug
Winnboro sta.	3d Sun Aug
County Line, at Moss Chap	4th Sun Aug
Cooper	1st Sun Sept
Hagan Fort	2d Sun Sept

C. B. Fladger, P. E.

BOWIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Post Oak, at Antelope	Aug. 10, 11
Chico, at Pleasant Grove	Aug. 12, 13
Alvord, at Smith's Chapel	Aug. 14, 15
Greenwood, at Sycamore	Aug. 16, 17
Rheme	Aug. 18, 19

J. M. Peterson, P. E.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Neola mis.	2d Sun Aug
Wolfe City	3d Sun Aug
Commerce mis. at Center	Aug. 20
Celeste, at Lane	4th Sun Aug
Greenville, Kavaugh	1st Sun Sept
Greenville mis.	2d Sun Sept
Leonard	3d Sun Sept

O. S. Thomas, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Spanish Fort, at Prairie Mound	Aug. 10, 11

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A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

A CHAT WITH LOCAL PREACHERS.

At the time of this writing no place in Texas has opened its doors and invited the Local Preachers Conference to accept its hospitality at its next annual session. That may be taken as an evidence that we have lost the sympathy and good will of our own Church which we have served so faithfully without any pecuniary consideration during all the years of our lives.

We were asked a few days since what we wanted to accomplish. Well, we thought that had been sufficiently explained to leave no one in doubt, but it seems we were mistaken. Then to speak plainly, in the first place, we want to become acquainted with ourselves to see ourselves as others see us, and as far as possible to divide the responsibility of present conditions between ourselves and the supposed opponents.

Some of our brethren are making themselves miserable we think, without any real cause. And judging from the trend of their contention, will never be happy again until the General Conference expunges from section 129 of our Discipline the words touching the services of a pastor to control the appointments of all services to be held in the Churches in his charge, and all other statutory provisions relating to that matter. At the same time, suggesting the only legitimate method of securing about the desired relief by ceasing to attend the District Conference and securing a representation in the General Conference, the only competent body to change the law, they seem to complain of their own laches. To see what is really the matter with us is the best thing we want to accomplish.

In the next place, we want to stop the business of locating a troublesome, suspicious traveling preacher for want of acceptability, and turning him loose upon us to afflict our brotherhood the rest of his miserable life.

Again, we would like to see the law amended that a local preacher may be put upon his trial in the pastoral charge where the offense is alleged to have been committed.

And again, that a local preacher under charges and specifications of any offense against the law shall have the right of trial by a committee of his peers, like all other classes of our people.

And further, that a local preacher shall have the right of challenge in the selection of a committee to sit in judgment as to his guilt or innocence as fully as the law allows a traveling preacher.

Besides, there are many other measures we would like to see passed for the good of our class, but our hopes have perished in the reviewing of the proceedings of the District Conference when we see that the local preachers have been weighed in the balances and found wanting. Now, we have no expectation of accomplishing anything but to raise a racket.

We would like to see all the local preachers happy and in harmony with the entire ministry and the Church, but alas! such is not the case at this time and in our humble judgment there is no adequate cause for this state of affairs. It is human nature to understate our own faults and at the same time to magnify the imperfections of others, and that, in many instances, is the grounds of many of our imaginary troubles.

We have on our hands several communications from some of our most gifted correspondents, which are causing us much perplexity and trepidation for the tranquility of our connection. Some of them are radically revolutionary in their character and bristle on every page, with a spirit of resentment of the real or imaginary wrongs which they aver are being constantly imposed upon the helpless local preachers. It would not be much in

exaggeration of the alarming conditions with which we are confronted, to say that we have read and unwillingly heard of late enough to fill a volume, if put in print; and that little book would be loaded with dynamite on every page. We might indulge a little sympathy for some of these complainants if the utterances did not come, in some cases from brethren who seemingly boast that it has been so long since they attended a District Conference that they have forgotten the time.

One other thing we would like to see at an end in this connection; that is, what has been called by the common designation of "dog on the straw usage" that is the usurpation of prerogative to file on all the vacant territory lying between contiguous pastoral charges, though the uncultivated ground may be ample for a whole presiding elder's district, and the posting of a solemn caveat that this is private property and no one is allowed to enter without permission.

W. C. YOUNG.

No. 45 Wall St., Dallas, Texas.

IMPORTANT TO LOCAL OPTION.

I desire to invoke your assistance and support in an effort to secure the submission to the called session of the Legislature of Texas of a proposition to tax "Cold Storage." The reasons for same are, in brief, these:

Under the decision of the case of Ex Parte Brown, 42 S. W. R. page 554, Cold Storage plants cannot be prohibited by law, therefore, the only way in which to reach these evils and the experience of every County Attorney who is called upon to enforce the Local Option Law abundantly demonstrate them to be evils is to place a tax upon said business sufficient to reach and nullify the same, similar to the tax of a few years since upon tenement alleys, etc., and such a course can be defended both upon principle and expediency.

All legitimate businesses now pay an occupation tax save and except all of "Cold Storage" businesses, and from a revenue standpoint, no argument can be advanced why said businesses should be exempt but argument after argument can be adduced to show why this isolated exemption should pay its just proportion of the tax burdens. Chief among the many arguments is the fact that said businesses is a breeder of innumerable violations of law, requiring the outlay of costs of prosecution and the consequent burden of increased taxes upon the citizens to pay the same. Again the "Cold Storage" is the last loophole left for the attempted respectable violation of the Local Option Law thereby making it difficult for the officers to ferret out violations thereof and successfully enforce said law whereas if a heavy tax was placed upon said business the result would be a less number of said "plants" and a consequent decrease of the violation of the "Local Option Law" and likewise of the burdens upon the officers and especially upon the County At-

tention. I am not sure that Congress has made a great mistake in again prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Our large manufacturers don't find it necessary to provide places where their employees can congregate and drink.

The railroad companies don't.

There is very little drinking among railroad men and they seem to get along just as well.

J. Miles expressed himself on the question in the course of a recent interview at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I don't believe that the present law should be repealed until it has been given a fair trial. There has been a great deal of idle talk concerning the canteen. The army canteen or exchange, or amusement room, as is variously called, was at first simply a place where soldiers might congregate to play games and amuse themselves. The sale of liquor was not allowed. The last act of Congress places the institution back upon its old footing. I am not sure that Congress has made a great mistake in again prohibiting the sale of liquor. Our large manufacturers don't find it necessary to provide places where their employees can congregate and drink. The railroad companies don't. There is very little drinking among railroad men and they seem to get along just as well."

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Loss of Appetite

It is commonly granted, one dish after another is set aside till few remain. These are not eaten with much relish, and often it is right as not to afford much nourishment.

Loss of appetite is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Stimulator, the best of all tonics.

Aceite no substitute for Hood's.

Every man is right in his own way, but a lot of them are right in the way of others.

NEWS NOTES.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany died the 5th instant of dropsy accompanied with malignant cancer. She has been a great sufferer for several months, and her death has been expected for weeks. She was the oldest daughter of Victoria of England, but all Germany as well as England is in mourning. The Empress was a noble Christian woman and bore her great suffering with fortitude and resignation.

The Texas Legislature is now in extraordinary session, having been called by the Governor for the purpose of passing the State appropriation bills and to redistrict the State to correspond with the increased representation provided for in the last United States census reports. The entire State will be so redistricted as to give us sixteen Congressmen. This will take time and patience upon the part of the Legislature.

The First National Bank of Austin has been closed by order of the United States Bank Inspector. This has caused quite a flutter at the Capitol, especially since it is known that the State has a large fund tied up in this closure. The bank officials declare that the proceeding is premature and without excuse and that the institution is wholly solvent and will pay every dollar of its liabilities. How this is we do not yet know. State Secretary Todd and State Treasurer Robbins have been transacting their business through this bank, but there is not the slightest taint upon them, as the Governor shows in his message to the Legislature touching the matter, as their relation to the concern was that of any other depositors. The amount involved is in drafts placed with the bank for collection and not cash deposits. How much of the face value of these drafts was collected by the bank is not yet known.

Gen. Miles expressed himself on the question in the course of a recent interview at Buffalo, N. Y., as follows: "I don't believe that the present law should be repealed until it has been given a fair trial. There has been a great deal of idle talk concerning the canteen. The army canteen or exchange, or amusement room, as is variously called, was at first simply a place where soldiers might congregate to play games and amuse themselves. The sale of liquor was not allowed. The last act of Congress places the institution back upon its old footing. I am not sure that Congress has made a great mistake in again prohibiting the sale of liquor. Our large manufacturers don't find it necessary to provide places where their employees can congregate and drink. The railroad companies don't. There is very little drinking among railroad men and they seem to get along just as well."

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