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G. C. RANKIN, D. D., EDITOR.

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Editorial.

TWO CONDITIONS OF EFFECTUAL PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's earnest desire expressed audibly or silently to God. It may be a prayer of contrition, a prayer of gratitude, or a prayer for help in time of spiritual need. It is not a mechanical exercise of the mind or of the spirit; it is the deep out-going of sincere earnestness to One who is known to have an ear that hears and a nature that responds. Some tell us that to answer prayer God would often have to change or suspend the laws of his universe; and that all the virtue there is in prayer is realized in the fact that prayer puts the mind in a reverential attitude and suggests holy thoughts. This is not according to Christ's teachings. He is very explicit in his statement that God hears and answers sincere prayer. "But when thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father who is in secret; and thy Father who seeth in secret will reward thee openly." Again: "Ask and ye shall receive." And again: "If ye being evil know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father who is in heaven give good things to them that ask him." Were it otherwise, there would be no sense in prayer. But there are two conditions upon which answer to prayer may be expected.

1. "If I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear my prayer." Sin in the life and in the heart will disconnect all our communications with God. No prayer coming out of an unholy heart will ever reach the ears of the Most High. Before we approach into his presence and call upon his name, we must repent of sin, and thus bring the heart into harmony with God's will. Then we can pray to him with every assurance that he will hear and answer us.

2. "If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses." One of the expressions found in our Lord's prayer is: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." If, therefore, we are not willing to extend mercy to one another, how can we expect God to extend mercy to us? If we will not hear a brother's prayer for our forgiveness, how can we expect our Father to hear our prayer when we call upon him for forgiveness? But when we cease to regard iniquity in our hearts, and when we stand ready and anxious to forgive those who have injured us, then we can call upon God and he will speedily hear us and answer the prayer of our hearts. It is very necessary, then, for us to make a close self-examination before we bow before God in prayer. It is a very solemn duty to pray to him. It cannot be done carelessly or thoughtlessly. We need first to commune with our own hearts, find out their exact state, and then reverently and confidently call upon his great name. Any other sort of prayer is an abomination in his sight. Hence, when we call upon God, we want to know what we are doing, and we want to do it properly and righteously. From this sort of prayer the soul derives special benefits. Its faith

reaches up and takes hold of the horns of the altar, and it prevails with God mightily. Through the exercise of this sort of prayerful spirit the soul is brought into rapport with God, and the answer is clear and unmistakable.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Some of the exchanges are giving their views as to needed legislation to be enacted by our General Conference. Whether that august body will give any heed to these suggestions is very problematical; still we can not tell what may take place, as one-half or more than one-half of the members of the General Conference are new men. Many of them never sat in this law-making body before; and new men are sometimes radical in their actions. Yet it is true that none of these were elected as reformers. Hence the probability is that the course of the General Conference will be conservative. Those of us who outline work for that gathering may be just indulging in a little pastime. Very probably this will be the case.

How would it do for the General Conference to modify our itinerant system? We are not prepared to recommend the removal of the present time limit of the pastorate. Our views have undergone some change on that subject, but not to the extent of totally abolishing that feature in our appointments. The four-year term has worked well, we are a great many years, so much so that it has become a time honored part of our usage and law. When we become accustomed to a thing, and when it has worked well, we are loth to see it ruthlessly changed. Yet is it not a fact that our experience has demonstrated that in exceptional cases it would be better to continue a pastor longer than four years? Take, for instance, our down town Church proposition. There is a tendency in all our large cities to move the residence sections from the centers, and in these residence sections our strong congregations are developing. This is leaving the down town work largely dependent upon transient people, and these are very numerous. For their benefit the institutional Church is becoming a necessity. Not every man is adapted to this character of work; and when we find one, would it not be well to make his tenure of longer duration than one year, or four years? In his case would it not be wise to remove the limit? Why take him out of his field just as he has gotten his hand on the work and turn it over to another who may have no experience in such matters? Yet, under our present system this is what we have to do in these down town works. As a result we are suffering at this important point.

Then again, how would it do to legislate a little on the tenure of the presiding elders office? As it is a man can stay in this office indefinitely, unless the presiding Bishop sees fit to interfere. At Baltimore we understand that there was a disposition to take some official action at this point, but it was suggested that the Bishops could have an understanding among themselves and give needed relief. Is it best for a presiding

elder to hold this position indefinitely? Or would it be better for the man and for the office, as well as for the work, to limit one man's tenure to one term of four years? It works a hardship on the man who is kept in this place eight or twelve years. He has but little time to be with his family or to stay in his library. It breaks up all his habits of study and in course of time it puts him at a great disadvantage. Would it not be better for him and for the work to change him back to the pastorate at the end of four years? And would it not be better to often rotate the men in this office and let others have its honors, bear its responsibilities, perform its arduous tasks and get whatever there is in the way of executive experience? In this way no man would wear out in the office, and a great many others, who are never made prominent under the present system, would come to the front and develop under its responsibilities. At least, there is room for argument in this connection on this side of the subject. But will the General Conference take note of these suggestions? We trow not; and it might not be wise to take note of them. Nevertheless, there is food for thought in the suggestion.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE EPISCOPACY.

It is generally conceded that the General Conference will elect two or three new Bishops, and the papers are beginning to discuss their qualifications for this exalted position. In the first place, a Bishop ought to be a deeply spiritual man; not merely pious and moral, but genuinely religious. His experience ought to be clear, definite and unctuous. We do not mean to imply that we have leading men in the ministry who are not religious. All preachers are religious, but all of them are not deeply spiritual. In the second place, a Bishop ought to be a broad and well cultured man. He is our representative, and when he stands before the world, he ought to be equal to the most intelligent in any other calling in life. It does not matter so much whether he has gotten this culture and intelligence out of some college or university, or whether he has acquired it without these scholastic aids; just so he has the mental culture and training, is the result desired. In the third place, he ought to be a man of fine executive ability, for his work is largely of this character. Nature, at this point, ought to have done much for him, for if he is not born with the root of this matter in him, it will be difficult for him to learn it from the books or from his experience. In the fourth place, a Bishop ought to be a great preacher. When elevated to this position, larger pulpit ability is expected of him than the ordinary minister; and when he stands before the people, he ought to rank much higher than the rest of us. When this is the case, his ministry has a more commanding influence, and he accomplishes more for God and for humanity. An indifferent sermon from a Bishop minifies the office. People leave the church disappointed. In the fifth place, a Bishop ought to be a discriminating judge of human nature, otherwise he will be the victim of

sharp and designing men who will seek to influence him in his appointments. Unless he knows men, he can not be an impartial administrator of the affairs of the Church. There are always those who are ready to take advantage of a Bishop's lack at this point, and without his being conscious of the fact, they accomplish their ends through him. When he has an accurate insight into human nature, he will be able to do his whole duty to all, without a biased judgment. No man will be able to divert him by undue attention, or flattery, or personal favor. In the sixth place, a Bishop ought to be a man of kind heart. It is important for him to have a large brain, but he ought to have sympathy as well. This will enable the humblest man to feel that the Bishop is approachable and that he feels an interest in them all. Conferences ought not to be ruled like railroads and other great syndicates. Preachers have rights and the people have rights, and the Bishop not only needs a head to understand these rights, but a heart that can be touched with the infirmities of his brethren. In the seventh place, a Bishop ought to have had the varied experiences of an itinerant Methodist preacher. He ought to be familiar with the whole life of the preacher, from the man who travels the obscure mission on scant pay to the man who holds the best appointments. Then he will know from experience, how to deal with the varied conditions of ministerial life. He will know, also, the importance of the work in the out-side row of the Church. If his life has been spent in the school-room or in the more advanced places of influence in the Church, he will not have that interest in the humbler men and the people in the humbler places necessary to make him an all-round Bishop in the Church.

Have we men in our Methodism who embody these qualifications to a reasonable degree? Yes! We have numbers of them. Maybe they have not attracted the eye of the public; but look around and see the men who have made Methodism in the different sections of the Church what it is to-day; and you will note them. Men who in some measure have these gifts and graces are fitted to occupy the position of Bishops in the Church of God.

True ambition is praiseworthy; but an ambition whose motive is selfishness is not in keeping with Christian aspiration. If our ambition leads us to aspire to the best in order that we may render better service, it is laudable and right. But if it has at its not self aggrandizement, there is something wrong with it.

Faith is at the bottom of our relation to God. If we have no faith we have no religion. Faith grows out of deep spiritual conviction, and it is faith that lifts us into a conscious knowledge of God when conviction for sins is threatening us with despair. We then turn from our own hopelessness and lay hold on the eternal help. We cry out "Abba, Father!"

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THE SOULE UNIVERSITY OF CHAPPELL HILL.

(Once Famous College.)

By Leslie Earl Eason.

To the left of the main thoroughfare leading from the new to the old town of Chappell Hill, there stand silent and spectral the crumbling walls of an old rock building, a building which decades ago had been abandoned to bats and owls and the despoiling hand of time.

No ordinary remains are they, such as one might expect to find in any old community, and the casual visitor who looks upon them with indifference is unaware that where he now sees a mournful pile of rock and mortar there once stood an institution, popular and renowned in its day, but at this time almost forgotten. Even tradition, that unwritten history that is handed from sire to son, seems to have neglected to transmit to those now living anything more than a meagre knowledge of the former splendor of these old ruins, for from the oldest inhabitants here I could obtain but little information in reference to the earliest period of a school that flourished in this little village fifty years ago and lent to it a fame of which a much larger and more pretentious town could have been justly proud.

In 1855, the Methodist Church founded the Soule University in Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas, and to-day all that is left of that once famous college is the moldering wreck above referred to. Being a Methodist institution and therefore sectarian in its nature, it attracted students of that denomination not only from all parts of Texas, but from adjoining States as well, and its attendance, even in ante-bellum days, appears to have been very large. However, there seems to be no man living who has any personal recollection of the status of the school during this period, and from such sparing records of same as are now extant, it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy just what its condition was before the war. But notwithstanding this absence of tradition and scarcity of authentic data, I am of the opinion, from all that I can gather, that this institution saw its best days prior to the commencement of hostilities between the North and South, and that its subsequent sessions never equaled, especially in point of attendance, those of the earlier period.

The university seems to have represented in its original construction an effort to concentrate the different Methodist Conferences of Texas upon a school of sufficient magnitude to meet the growing needs of the Church in the State, and one which, eventually, would be able to cope with the leading institutions of the South.

A campus of eighteen acres surrounded the school. It is said that this property will be placed on the market in the near future.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL COURSE.

I notice the course of reading for the Summer School of Theology has been announced, and an excellent course it is. I try to keep up with such work all over the South, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe it is superior to anything else given in the South. That given at the Vanderbilt falls, in my mind, far short of it. I notice also that it is by far the best attended of any in our Church. I am glad of this. It shows that our Texas preachers are hungering for the very best, and Georgetown says, "blessed are they that hunger, for they shall be filled." From the remarks that fall from the lips of some of our connectional men from the East, and from attitudes that are struck by some of our transfers on coming among us, I am afraid that they have an idea over there that we of Texas are a very ignorant folk. Even some of our Bishops seem to labor under that impression. Some of the transfers furnish us Texas boys with a good deal of harmless amusement, growing out of this innocent ignorance on their part. I want to say that the Texas preachers are buying good books and demanding the best thought. This alone accounts for the success of the

in its employ and its pay, the institution received its final blow. Dr. Mood was a remarkably determined man, and when he arrived in Chappell Hill he found an old and half deserted town, and was doubtless astonished to see the Soule University represented by a rock building that was hastening to wreck and disintegration. It is said that when he asked the trustees for money with which to repair the building he was informed that, instead of having any funds, the school was \$17,000 in debt. It is also related that, therefore, the distinguished Doctor purchased supplies and repaired the structure with his own hands. It is certain, however, that he showed a disposition to remove the college from the first, upon the ground, it seems, that it was only supported by one conference, and because he desired to establish in institution that would represent the cooperation of the entire Methodists of the State. Just why he was not content to make Chappell Hill, with a good start already made, the nucleus of his more extended labors is not clear.

However, about 1872, the school was removed to Georgetown, and became known as the Texas University, and later as the Southwestern University, which title it still bears. Dr. Mood remained at the head of the Southwestern University until his death, which occurred November 12, 1884.

To the north the corner stone of the old Soule University bears the inscription:

University Souleiensis,
Condita.
Primo die Aprilis,
1855.

To the east it reads thus:

Positus Secundo die Novembrii,
1858.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the original erection of the building not a single pound of iron was used, and that practically all of the material that went into it was obtained in Washington County. It is also an interesting circumstance that the wood which was used for sashes above the doors and windows and also incased in the walls is as sound to-day as it was fifty years ago. The outer walls are two and a half feet thick, while those on the inside measure about two feet. Together on the first and third floors there were nine class rooms, while the second was devoted to an auditorium.

The photographs show the building just before it fell in and as it appears to-day.

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Branch Publishing House and the "Summer School of Theology." Not only is this so, but these same two institutions are rapidly, safely and conservatively leading forward the development of our Methodist ministry.

When I returned from the "School of Theology" last summer, several of our more thoughtful preachers asked me seriously if I thought it was really worth the while to attend. I unhesitatingly say, "yes." Every man, who has not so far passed over the dead line as to be hopeless, will be well repaid for his money and time. We need the inspiration of mingling with scholars occasionally. In most pastoral charges there is little to encourage or inspire us to hard study. A preacher comes from college with high ideals and buries himself for ten years among the people found on the circuits and smaller stations, and awakes to find his ideals gone. If he is not careful, he will settle down to an easy-going life that will bring him soon to the dead line. There is enough in the inspiration alone to justify attendance, to say nothing of the course of study and the instruction.

But I want right here to offer a kindly criticism of the kind of instruction given. This is the only weak point in the whole work done there. I speak now only of the post-graduate course. An instructor was put in charge of each book and directed to divide it into nine parts—one part for each day after organization. He was instructed to call to his aid nine men whom he should instruct to bring up a written synopsis of what their part of the book says. Here is the weak point. The period of recitation occupied forty minutes, all of which was taken up in reading this synopsis. Now in the first place I think most men, especially Methodist preachers who are accustomed to both preaching and hearing preaching done extempore, will bear me witness that such is about the poorest way possible to give instruction. It has none of the advantages of extempore instruction except accuracy, and, if a man can't speak extempore, after thorough study of the book, sufficiently accurate, why get another who can. They can be found—plenty of them.

The next error was in restricting them to a synopsis of the book. If a man had carefully read the book, it was almost intolerable to have to listen to a dry synopsis of it. If he had not read it, he could not learn the book by hearing read such a synopsis of its teaching. In neither case was there any good. The thing to do is to let all the instruction be given extempore, and the instructor allowed the privilege of criticising the book when he sees fit, and bringing in any new thought that may be in his possession.

The men who attend the post-graduate lectures are men of mature minds, able to think for themselves, and are wanting to investigate subjects rather than books. To restrict them to text-books so closely is to treat them as children; and such a method of instruction has already been cast out of our common schools.

One more suggestion I would offer. Each of the books announced is in charge of a thoroughly capable man. Each is especially well read in his field, and will thoroughly master the book he has in charge. It is only reasonable to believe that they can each give the very best instruction possible on their books. Let them do this and I believe you will give us far better work. I remember very well last year when some men whom Bro. Hill had appointed failed to be present. With regrets for their absence and apologies for having to occupy the whole time himself, he would launch forth into lectures that rivaled those regularly appointed in the auditorium. Nine lectures from Hill alone would be worth the trip to Georgetown; and I might say the same of the other three men. I trust the managers will seriously consider these suggestions and then they will give us something that no Methodist preacher in Texas can afford to miss.

ATTICUS WEBB.

WORK OF A YANKEE HYMN BOOK.

H. G. H.

At the battle of Mouton's Ferry, in the campaign down Red River after Banks, as we hurried across the bayou and dashed up a steep hill after a squad of Yankees, I saw lying under a tree near the top of the hill a dead man. Evidently he had been dead but a few moments, as his body was still warm. He wore a Lieutenant's uniform, was a young, handsome man, and some comrade (before the Confederates had reached the top of the hill) had crossed the dead Lieutenant's hands on his still warm bosom. Although he had been our enemy, I kneeled down by him, feeling unutterably sad. In his side-pocket was a hymn-book. Taking it out I found a Methodist hymn-book with the name of the owner, evidently presented to him by his mother. There were the old hymns I had heard and helped to sing from childhood. For a moment I prayed for peace, then put the book back in his side-pocket and hurried on to the scene of another fight, for we had the enemy on the run. As we left that bloody spot a company of Confederates dashed up the hill in our rear. Next Sunday morning, as we stopped to rest for a few hours, the bugle sounded for religious services. Standing up before a crowd of bronzed soldiers I noticed one of them with a hymn-book. I asked him for it, and he handed me the same book I had seen in the side-pocket of the dead Yankee. He had snatched it as he came on behind us. Saying nothing, I turned to "Jesus, lover of my soul," and the man who handed me the book raised the tune and the music of it rolled out through the woods. With that hymn-book in my hand I preached to the crowd. Offering to return the book, he said: "No, you keep it and use it." A many a dark night, by a light-wood fire, I have stood up and given out words from that hymn-book and preached to Yankee prisoners with it in my hand. Over dead Union soldiers and dead Confederate comrades I have read the burial service from that hymn-book, and seen tears roll down the cheeks of rough men as we sang the tender old hymns. I lost the book on my way home after the war. The Yankee died for his country and the hymns put us in a better mood to bear the hardships of the surrender.

THE HOUSTON POST UNDER FIRE.

I have just had my attention called to an article in the Houston Post viciously attacking you, accusing you of being a bigot and about everything but the clean, intelligent, Christian man that you are. He very adroitly seeks to switch the attention of his readers from the issue and make the contention or controversy over the local option question a personal matter. You, as a representative of the religious press, editing the official organ of the Texas Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, not only accused but convicted the Post of unfair methods and of being an unfair opponent of the local option people and their cause. He then opened his columns, by his own confession, to a negro preacher to attack in a scurrilous manner the Methodist ministers of Texas, and when he did so he became a party to the attack. Naturally the ministers would look to you as their advocate to resent this flagrant attack on them. The Post cannot deceive the Methodists of Texas by turning loose his batteries of ridicule and sarcasm on you. As one of the Methodist preachers, I propose to stand by you squarely in this matter until the Post candidly confesses that it is an enemy of local option and will not, or has not, attempted to deal fairly in discussing this issue, confesses and apologizes for the insulting, unfair and untruthful aspersions cast on the ministers. As before stated, he cannot side-track nor deceive any of them by attacking you personally, and he will find it far more difficult to convince the thousands who read the Texas Christian Advocate that its editor is a bigot, for I know of but one other religious paper, namely the St. Louis

Christian Advocate, edited by Dr. W. D. Palmore as chief, assisted by the broad, liberal, Christian gentleman, Dr. C. C. Winston, that takes an equal rank with The Texas Advocate; or if that is rather too strong, or seems to reflect on the other Church papers, I'll modify it by saying that these two take their position in the front ranks with the many ably edited Church papers in our country. No sir, the Post should frankly confess itself cornered, frankly apologize and we will gladly forgive, for it is a good newspaper, giving the general news in attractive and condensed form; but until it does this, or makes the amende honorable, the thousands of preachers and Church people should eschew reading it and get their daily news from some other source. I can scarcely get on without my daily newspaper, for as a minister I wish to keep up with passing events, but before I would enrich a paper that even allowed a negro preacher to put me on the plane of a whining hypocrite I would be content with my county paper. No, no, Editor Rankin, I, for one, am not going to believe you to be a bigot, or that you assume to be the whole show because you boldly champion local option, or defend your brethren in the columns of your paper from scurrilous attacks by negro preachers in the columns of the daily Houston Post. Fair dealing and honesty above all else. I sincerely wish, if you are as painted by the Post, that we had more like you, more fearless advocates of sobriety, more enemies of the saloon, the most demoralizing instrument on earth in the hands of Satan.

A. F. JONES.

P. C. M. E. Church, South, Elcampo, Texas.

THOUGHTS ON CREATION.

By your courtesy, seeing that "Thoughts on Creation" in your January 25th number were honored, I desire to extend those thoughts a little further, now that the subject is fresh.

When Moses said that "God" in the beginning created the "heaven and the earth," he made no effort whatever to prove that there is a God. No doubt, for obvious reasons, simply took it for granted from the abundant testimonials all round and about him, that it seems ought to be sufficient evidence to all rational minds. Hence it would seem that he concluded that to attempt to prove a self-evident proposition, would be totally unnecessary, if not absurd.

Sam Jones once said in some of his writings or sermons that for a fellow to try to prove that there is a God, would prove to him that he was either an idiot or a fool. It would seem that Moses took the same view after viewing the earth with its mysterious creations, and the sun, moon and planets, and their numerous satellites. Besides this multitude of ocular witnesses on all sides, Moses was taken into closest intimacy, according to the Word, with God himself. And it would certainly seem that, if he was inspired of God as all orthodox allows, and if he could be empowered to forecast some things to be in ulterior time, certainly the same mighty or Almighty power could enlighten him in respect to anterior transactions that had already transpired—thus carrying him back to creation's morn, especially as all were corroborated with reason and tradition.

It is well said that "for a rule to work well it must work both ways." It seems to me that fidelity when trying to discredit the Bible, either or both the Old and New Testament, is like a company of men in mid-ocean trying to destroy their pilot, chart and compass.

F. C. McMILLAN.

What God may hereafter require of you you must not give yourself the least trouble about. Everything he gives you to do, you must do as well as ever you can, and that is the best possible preparation for what he may want you to do next. If people would but do what they have to do, they would always find themselves ready for what came next.—George Macdonald.

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Notes From the Field.

Blue Grove Circuit.

J. H. Overstreet, Feb. 13: We are getting along nicely with our work. Have only been here five weeks and have made eighty pastoral visits. Our people are very kind to us. Yes, we had a great and good pounding. We have the best ladies' prayer-meeting in Post Oak I ever saw. They get happy, shout and call mourners. We are looking after all the interests of the Church. We found few Advocates among our people; we will put it in their homes. God will move things sure.

Windom.

W. H. Brown, Feb. 19: We closed last night a splendid little meeting at Windom. We had so much rain we did not get many to attend. Windom is in the blackland and the roads are very bad. Nearly everyone that attended was blessed. We had some old time shouting and a general good time. Bro. L. P. Smith is the pastor, his good wife is his assistant, and they are both held in the highest esteem. Everyone praises that good man and wife. I am now on my way to Checotah to begin there. The Lord is greatly blessing my labors.

Talpa.

C. G. Shutt: Our second Quarterly meeting was held at Valera Feb. 17, 18. Applications were indorsed to Board of Church Extension for help to build churches at the towns of Valera and Voss; also to the Woman's Home Mission Society for the purpose of building a parsonage at Talpa. Bro. Bolton raised a good subscription at Valera Sunday as a starter for that town. We expect to see a church go up there at an early day.

Pottsboro Station.

E. R. Edwards, Feb. 19: After some delay, I want to testify to the kind reception which was given us on our coming to this charge. The first night we occupied the parsonage we had the pounding in due and ancient form. Pottsboro assumed the responsibilities of a full station in 1904, and the salary this year was increased by one hundred dollars, and one-fourth of the whole was promptly paid at the first Quarterly Conference recently held. We are encouraged with the prospects here, and for many reasons. First, we find so many deeply spiritual members; next, they are a loyal and intelligent Methodist company: G. A. Jones, President of the Board of Stewards and Epworth League, is the very incarnation of enthusiasm, and his cheerful presence and wise planning

for his Church is an inspiration to any pastor. E. A. Wright, Sunday-school superintendent, has a school that in some respects is in advance of any school I ever saw. There is such a high-keyed interest in the work that actually seventy-five per cent of the scholars will come to Sunday-school through a blinding snow storm. I could mention others, men and women, who are faithful in every respect, and I will mention the name of Bro. P. J. Hammack, who is the pioneer in Church work, and whose life is as beautiful as snow, and whom to know is to make one better. We want to have a great meeting here this year and with God's help and the co-operation of our people, we will succeed. About the second Sunday in July will be the time for the meeting, held under a tent in the very center of the town.

Godley.

C. E. Clark, Feb. 13: Our second year on this charge is about one-fourth gone. Since conference our hands have been full to overflowing. We have added another appointment to this work for this conference year, making seven. Have gone out to a long neglected section, and there are planting a Methodist foothold. Have been gladly welcomed at this place. There was no tumultuous uproar or heavy cannonading on our return to this charge. We simply came home and went to work, our nearest neighbors not being disturbed in their slumbers. This charge has begun everything in a more systematic way than ever before. The stewards have adopted the old Methodist assessment plan and it bids fair to surpass, by far, any former year in a financial way. The salary was raised \$25 over last year's assessment, but the stewards will go beyond that mark—its double or more. We are waking up to our duty and getting about doing it. Our plans are about completed to hold six meetings of ten days each. One at least to be a camp-meeting. Will hold it at George's Creek, Aug. 3 to 13. We expect the Lord there in power; in fact, we expect him at each place. We have had nineteen additions since conference. Two of these on professions of faith. Will receive eight more right soon. We are not dead by any means. Have begun to circulate our doctrinal books, the Discipline and taking subscriptions for the Advocate. Mean to stress this work, adding Bibles to the list. Was forced to turn away four calls to satisfy cupid during Christmas holidays. My wife says she is anxious for this year to pass—she claims the fees. See! The stewards had a better report at the 1st Quarterly Conference

three times over than at the first one year ago. Have three Sunday-schools doing well. One W. H. M. S. doing some good work. We have plenty to do, but am happy in the work. We serve a good people. May the Lord bless each home on the charge. We were recently treated to a treat, indeed, at Godbey. Bro. H. A. Boaz, President Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, paid us a visit and delivered his famous lecture "Man or Monkey;" also preached two fine sermons on Sunday—at night giving us his sermon on Christian education. For me to say we enjoyed these would not express it. His lecture is of a high type, simply fine, will pay any preacher to engage him for this. His education sermon surpassed our highest ideal. We of a truth can say, Dr. Boaz is a marvel as lecturer or preacher. Brother pastors, be wise engage Dr. Boaz for these. Success to the Advocate.

Texico, N. M.

J. P. Wheeler: I was appointed to Texico Mission as a supply and could not get a house there, so moved to Portales, the center of my work. Bro. Wilson has Portales and Elida and the rest of Roosevelt is mine. The field is white unto the harvest—a missionary field indeed, where men and money are needed badly. I do not reach half the people that are begging for preaching. Our presiding elder could not be with us on account of sickness of his wife which we all regretted very much. But Bro. Wilson did admirably as presiding elder pro tem. We found Portales people more than we expected. They have gone forward and painted, canvassed and papered their church. They have made a liberal assessment for their pastor. The good women have moved, fixed up and added to the parsonage till they have a cosy cottage for their bachelor preacher. They pounded us with a liberal hand. There remained with us \$16.50 worth of stuff after the storm cleared.

A Presiding Elder Pounded.

J. A. Stafford, Feb. 14: The Gainesville district parsonage received on Thursday evening of last week a very elegant and bountiful visitation. Dry-goods, groceries, country produce and cash were in evidence, and many callers of kindly and hearty mien. This presiding elder regrets that an emergency call came at this particular time and caused his absence. In common parlance, it was a pounding to the "Queen's taste," and brought up reminiscences of life in the pastorate. Thanks to the Father of mercies and the constantly flourishing kindness of

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

In baking powder Royal is the standard, the powder of highest reputation; found by the United States Government tests of greatest strength and purity.

It renders the food more healthful and palatable and is most economical in practical use.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy alum powders because they are "cheap." Yet some of the cheapest made powders are sold to consumers at the highest price.

Housekeepers should stop and think. Is it not better to buy the Royal and take no chances—the powder whose goodness and honesty are never questioned?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion by an alum-phosphate or other adulterated powder to save a few pennies?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

our elect Methodists, this presiding elder cannot lose the pastor heart. We are debtors afresh to the several auxiliaries of W. H. M. Societies and to numerous kind individuals here and there throughout the district. This much in thankfulness to all contributors and well wishers to this splendid surprise party.

Blanco.

B. A. Myers, Feb. 12: I have been thinking of writing to the Advocate for some time, but was waiting to get things in good shape. I was read out for San Saba Circuit at conference. So I went to Bandera to consult with Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald in regard to getting their daughter, Sallie, to assist me in my work. You can imagine what followed, as on the 28th of November I left there with my young bride for our future home. But, behold, my surprise when on reaching Burnet I was informed by Brother M. J. Allen that my good presiding elder, Brother Lee, had changed me to this place. So about 11 o'clock Thanksgiving night, after riding forty miles through the cold, damp wind, we reached our destination almost frozen to death. On Saturday evening the pounding came in Methodist style. Being young housekeepers and having no dishes, the first meal we had at home was eaten out of broken saucers and bucket lids. But Brother Parks, coming in and discovering the condition of things, promised to lend us some dishes. Instead, about dark we were pounded with a nice set of dishes and knives and forks, as well as many good things to eat; and good things continue to come in. The people have treated us royally and are endeavoring to make our stay among them pleasant. Our first thought on coming here was to have a revival in which the Church would be greatly strengthened, and sinners converted unto God; and to go up to Angelo at the end of the year with a full report. The third Sunday in December we raised \$50.00 in cash and as much in good subscriptions for missions as a start on our collections. At our first Quarterly Conference we all had good reports. Brother Lee preached very instructive as well as interesting sermons, and I believe all were great-

ly benefited. Rev. R. J. Birdwell came to us on the 26th of January, to hold a ten-day meeting. We had large crowds from the beginning, and he held them to the last. He did not take up the time in making people laugh, but preached the old time gospel with power and never failed to drive the nail up to the head. The peculiar characteristics of his meetings is that he reaches the old and hardened in sin. We had many reclamations as well as conversions. Thirty-two joined the different Churches, and I think there are more to follow. We heartily recommend Bro. Birdwell to any who may wish his assistance. We have a Sunday-school and two Leagues in very good working order, but we trust that he meeting will do them much good. I believe we have one of the best Home Mission Societies in the district. There are seventeen active members, and they are looking well after the interest of both church and parsonage. For all of this we give God the glory.

Clarendon.

B. W. Dodson: The Bishop and his cabinet returned us to Clarendon for a second year; and we are glad. Every preacher who comes to Clarendon can say, "The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places." Everything was paid in full last year as usual, and there were one hundred and sixteen additions. We have already added forty-two to our roll since conference, and we trust that this is but the beginning. As your readers know, Clarendon College is located here and I must mention its work. Rev. G. S. Hardy is President, and Dr. S. E. Burkhead is Principal. This school for Panhandle Methodism is enjoying great prosperity; never has the Institution done more efficient work

Continued on page 5.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find some one who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it. We purchased the American rights

to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Dyspepsia—Dandruff Tuberculosis Eczema—Erysipelas Tumors—Ulcers Fevers—Gall Stones Throat Troubles Also most forms of the following: Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever. Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Full name and address to The Liquozone Company, 435-461 Wabash Ave., Chicago. My disease is... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it. WTS: Give full address—write plainly. Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

A COMPLETE CHURCH HYMNAL CHURCH HYMNS and GOSPEL SONGS By the author of the famous GOSPEL HYMNS, Sankey, McGranahan & Stebbins. ROUND OR SHAPED NOTES \$25 per 100. Single copies, by mail, 6c. extra. BUY OF YOUR DEALER OR The Biglow & Main Co., New York and Chicago. Returnable samples mailed to "earnest inquirers."

EDUCATION

Conducted by the Secretaries of Education.

Rev. John M. Moore, Ph. D., Editor, 257 Live Oak St., Dallas.

EDITORIAL.

THE EDUCATED MAN.

Schools, after all, are but means to a great end—the education of men and women. How well they have served the purpose for which they were established is easily determined in the record of those whom they have sent forth. The statistics showing the account of those who have risen to prominence and leadership among their fellows, give a large place to the college-bred man. The percentage of honorable mention increases with the heightened standard of mental training. Thinking men have usually come from those who have given themselves to the educational processes that trained the mind to think. The schools, and especially those of the higher rank, have demonstrated their right to be by the worthy product which they have given to the world.

But it must not be supposed that, because our colleges educate men, every graduate is an educated man. Many students are sent forth with diplomas, even from reputable institutions, that fulfill almost none of the conditions of an educated man. By peculiar circumstances, or combination of circumstances, they have passed through the course, always barely getting through and yet not denied. Some times a pupil makes a fine record and exhibits large information on every subject and his mind shows the lack of true development and training. We have the cases of men who graduated from first grade colleges at the head of their classes and who in all the work of life are wholly incompetent and even simple in dealing with the real issues of society. Education does not impart information and an accumulation of knowledge, but it demands much more. In fact, true education does not make information the primary object of its system and processes.

The true end of education is power and not acquisition. Knowledge is not always power, even if it is so declared by the old adage. It is power only to the man who is capable of using it. The power is in the mind and not in the information, and education brings power only as it trains and matures the thinking faculties. The mind that is equipped for the thought processes is educated, whatever may have been the means employed to reach this condition. Education has only secondary interest in the furniture or furnishings of the mind, but it is vitally concerned with the preparation of the mind as an organizing and producing force in the field of truth. The ability to discover, assimilate, apply truth in all the conditions and experiences of life marks a trained, thinking man, and designates the person as educated. Power more than acquisition is the true characteristic of education.

The schools have used the experience of the centuries to lay out a course of study that will usually result in the production of trained minds, capable of the highest thought processes. Their curricula rightly ignore the clamor of the uneducated for what they innocently call the practical in education. When they cry for practical education, they demand furniture instead of force. Not what students learn in the school makes the education, but what they are capable of learning and applying after they leave the schools. A pupil will get more from seeing a master mind at work than from volumes of compiled facts. The great professor is not necessarily the man who knows the most, but he who thinks most and that correctly. Those are the greatest colleges that have instructors of superior thinking ability, and who inspire their pu-

pils to use their minds and that in the way to reach accurate results. Education is a mental growth and not an accretion. But all growth follows well defined laws. These laws the schools have discovered and are ready and able to apply.

It is readily seen from this reasoning that the schools are highly advantageous in man's education, but not absolutely indispensable. Some men have become well educated without the opportunity of college training. Their native intelligence and unswerving character led them to seek the best ways of self development. They have chosen books, literary pursuits, and social affiliations which informed, quickened, directed and empowered, and the thought processes began to open and take form. Long years of arduous labor and diligent application have brought most gracious results. They are effective in their service, cultured in their knowledge, and wield a recognized power in dealing with the problems of life. It is true that a man, thus trained, is usually wanting in the breadth of view that will enable him to consider every question from all sides. He reaches conclusions without the maturity that marks the college trained man. He sees too much only with his own eyes. But he sees, and that gives him consideration. This vision is the result of processes, self-pursued, that are modeled after those of the schools. Honor to the man who has used them.

College men ought to be the first to honor those who have become educated by private means. Let no force-bearing and force-producing man be depreciated because he has been denied the advantages of the schools. All honor to him who has found the treasures of wisdom even with the miner's lamp. Sometimes the priggish and inconsiderate graduate will endeavor to discredit a man whose alma mater was not equal to his own in public estimation, and yet the man he underrates is a man of power, character and social efficiency. True men ought to honor true men whatever may have been the conditions under which they have come to their powers. Schools must respect schools, for they are effective for some lives. Let only pretensions be discounted and condemned. The college-bred and the self-cultured should be brethren, and the strong should graciously aid and support the weak. Whatever be the means, let all men be educated. Use the schools if at all possible, but do not despair if they be denied. Get wisdom, get understanding.

AN EXHORTATION.

To the Young Preachers of the Texas Conference:

Dear Brethren—For years I have been chairman of the Examining Committee for Admission on Trial in our conference. All of you who have been admitted have gone in by me. I have more than a passing interest in you: I am praying that you may all succeed and be a great blessing to our great Church. Now, brethren, let me beg you to attend the great Educational Convention in Dallas April 10; it will be of great service to you. The program is a great one. Its educational effect will be great. It will put you in personal touch with all the great educators of our Church, and personal touch is a privilege not to be despised. I shall always thank God I came in touch with the great "old guard" of Bishops and such educators as Garland, Carlisle, Cravens, Smith, Wiley, Bennett and others.

Four of our Bishops and nearly all our great educators have a place on the program. Come, and urge your

laymen to come. The educational effect is the thing desired by the promoters of the convention. Don't let the small cost be in your way, it will be a profitable investment. Let the preachers and laymen of the Texas Conference show their appreciation of the labors of the great men of the Church who are coming without fee or reward to help make the convention a success. The glove of the Texas Conference is down. We challenge the other conferences to show more appreciation than we do.

B. H. GREATHOUSE,

President Board of Education of the Texas Conference.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TEXAS METHODIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Texas Methodist Educational Convention will be held in Dallas, Texas, April 10-12, 1906, opening on Tuesday night and closing the following Thursday night. This convention will be composed of preachers and laymen of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas, as follows: All traveling Methodist preachers, members of the General Board and Annual Conference Boards of Education, and Presidents and principals of Church schools, and five laymen from each pastoral charge appointed by the preacher in charge, and ten laymen at large from each presiding elder's district appointed by the presiding elders.

Blanks will be furnished the presiding elders, both for themselves and the pastors in their respective districts. When filled out these lists will be mailed to Dr. J. M. Moore, 257 Live Oak Street, Dallas, Texas. It is desired to have all lists in hand by the first of March, so at that time a complete roster of the convention can be made.

It is definitely settled, and we are authorized to announce, that the General Board of Education will hold its annual meeting in connection with the Texas Methodist Educational Convention.

Entertainment of the convention will be in charge of the Methodist Churches of Dallas. Good board can be had as low as \$1 per day.

The railroads, no doubt, will give the reduced convention rate. Announcement will be made as soon as arrangements have been perfected. Program covering the different phases of Christian education and Church schools has been prepared, and will soon be published.

The prospect is bright, and brightening, for an epoch-making occasion.

JOHN R. NELSON,
JOHN M. MOORE,
W. L. NELMS,
NEW HARRIS,
W. K. STROTHER,
C. A. LEHMBERG,
Executive Committee.

Personal Letter from Bishop Hoss on Educational Convention.

My Dear Brother Nelson:

I am profoundly concerned in the educational work of our Church in Texas. If my judgment is worth anything, then this work is the most important single interest that we now have on hand. I wish that the coming convention may be epochal in its character. Not less than 1000 of our preachers and laymen ought to be present. The fear was occasionally expressed to me that our laymen would dodge the gathering for fear of being asked to give money. But I have no serious apprehension on that score. Some few stingy souls here and there may thus seek to evade their just responsibility to God and the Church; but the rank and file of our Texas laymen are too live and too generous to be guilty of such action. This Educational Convention ought to be vastly educational in its effects, and to set in motion a train of influences that will reach every community in the Commonwealth. Though there is a pressing need for more money, there is a still larger need for enlightened sympathy and urgent prayer. Our people ought all to see that if we propose to keep our lead in the Christian world

we must train the rising generation, and that this task is as distinctly Christian in its character as anything possibly could be. My earnest good-will is with you in your efforts. May the Lord God of our Fathers, who has given us in trust a great inheritance, give to you, and all who are associated with you in your labors, wisdom, courage and success. I gladly accept the position which you have assigned me on the program, and up to the full measure of my poor abilities will discharge the duty with which you have thus charged me.

That new movement for a dormitory at Georgetown is great. Don't let anything get in the way of it; and be sure to build as good a house for the boys as for the girls. Whatever is done now should be done with a view to permanency. Fraternally yours,
E. E. HOSS.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The editor of this department left Monday morning for Nashville to attend the Students' Volunteer Convention. He hopes to make a close study of the genius of the movement and come in contact with the men who are giving it guidance. The principles involved may be highly applicable in the selection of laborers in other departments of our Church work. This is the first time the body has ever met in the South and it is well that it is given encouragement by a manifested interest.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great philanthropist, has given \$20,000 to Randolph Macon's Woman's College at Lynchburg, Va., on the condition that the friends of the institution will raise a like amount. President W. W. Smith is in the field and expects to report the conditions met at a very early date. Mr. Carnegie has given \$25,000 to Wofford College at Spartanburg, S. C., on similar conditions. President H. N. Snyder is rallying his supporters and he expects soon to call for the rich man's check. We have been watching to see if a like good fortune would not befall the colleges of Texas. The fault is not with the great Scotchman. The proper presentation has so far failed. We would like to see every real college in the State receive some help and would be glad to help further their claims before the philanthropist.

Supt. V. M. Fulton, of the Cleburne public schools, has been chosen as the conductor of the Summer Normal and Literary Institute to be held this summer in Georgetown in connection with the other summer work of the Southwestern University. All the faculty of the Fitting School of the University, and some of the college professors, will be instructors in the Summer School. Mr. Fulton is a Methodist, a high-toned, Christian gentleman, and one of the leading educators of the State. He has had charge of this Summer School for several years and has always given the highest satisfaction. Georgetown offers superior advantages to those wanting a summer course. The attendance heretofore has shown that these advantages have been appreciated.

Oklahoma Congregational College, located at Kingfisher, received last week a gift of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie for its endowment fund. Mr. Carnegie withdrew his usual library request in making this donation. Recently this school received \$100,000 for endowment from Dr. Parsons, of Chicago, and eastern parties, and has been notified by the Hon. William Jennings Bryan that it will be remembered in the Bennett Estate bequests. We are glad to know that wealthy philanthropists are turning their attention to the educational interests of the Southwest. There is no field in the entire nation that is more in need of strongly endowed educational institutions than this, which is so rich in all natural sources. Let the good work continue.

Through the kindness of Rev. Profes-

sor W. F. Tillett, D. D., Dean of the Vanderbilt Theological School, we are in receipt of a most beautiful and artistic calendar issued by Vanderbilt University. The twelve sheets, besides having the calendar, have twelve scenes from views on the Vanderbilt campus. The opening picture is that of the large central building, so dear to the heart of every Vanderbilt student, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago. The closing scene is that of the majestic ruins of that same worthy edifice. The other ten views give pictures of the delightful walks on the beautiful campus. Every old student will appreciate the calendar as a sacred souvenir of the places made hallowed by the associations of his happiest years.

President George Harris, of Amherst College, once said: "A potent influence for morals and manners is the President and faculty. A gentleman at the head makes gentlemen of the students. Let him exemplify the virtues of honesty and honor; let him respect students; let him exhibit intellectual conscientiousness; let him do thoroughly and ably his every piece of work in speech, in service for the college; let be a man among men, and temper all with the saving sense of humor; and the whole student body will have self-respect, a high moral tone, the democratic spirit, and the ambition to be and to do something of value. The professor who is a real teacher, who is interested in students, sympathetic with all that engrosses them, firm and kind, polite and decently dressed, is a power for morals and manners. We know professors for whom students have unbounded admiration. The man and the manner; not much influence for manners has the long-haired, slovenly-dressed, dirty professor. It is said that a marked change for the better was noticed at Harvard with the advent of a young professor named Longfellow, who addressed every student as Mister." Good manners are best taught by example. What young people see at school is likely what they will copy. Let our schools give attention right here.

A TRIBUTE.

Friday, February 1, 1906, at 3 p. m., the Missionary Local Union prayer service was held at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Dallas.

At the same hour, at the First Methodist Church, the funeral of Mrs. Virginia Beaumont, long a member of that Church and a faithful member of the Missionary Union, was held. A feeling of sorrow dwelt in our hearts that the hours of the two services conflicted.

To express our love and high regard for our departed sister and sympathy for Dr. Beaumont, her bereaved husband, a committee was appointed by the Missionary Union to prepare and have published a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Beaumont.

She was "A daughter of the King," and was loyal to the trust committed to her hands. She was a devoted wife and companion, loving to friends and loved by all who knew her—faithful in all the duties of woman's life.

Is it strange that such an one will be missed and mourned? But beyond the sorrowing, we lift our eyes and hearts and see her resting in the home prepared by our Heavenly Father for his children.

We commend the husband and friends to the same loving Father, who will, ere long, give to us a place in that home if we are faithful to the end.

MRS. S. P. STAHR,
MRS. W. H. HOWELL,
MRS. J. E. GRANT,
Committee Missionary Social Union.

MUTUAL AID.

Inclosed find payment for my subscription five years in advance. I can not afford to be without the Advocate. It preaches to me in the week days and it comforts me in my lonely hours. We have preaching once a month by our pastor. He feeds us with heavenly manna and our spiritual strength is renewed, but it is only once a month, and between times I get food out of the Advocate. PAUL VARGA, Bowser, Texas.

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

There is an opening for a good blacksmith in the bounds of my work. A good set of tools can be bought at a bargain. Applicant will please reference W. E. CAPERTON, Oglesby, Texas.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

Continued from Page 3.

or had a larger patronage. The crying need is more room and larger buildings. It is an inspiration to look into the faces of so many aspiring young men and young women gathered into God's house on the Sabbath; and the preacher feels the need of Divine help to give them a message which will build Christian character. Our Sunday-school is so large that we can scarcely find room for it in our Church. That earnest Methodist layman, A. M. Beville, is the efficient superintendent who has the interests of the Sunday-school very much on his heart. We have a large Senior League. Professor W. F. Johnston, of Clarendon College, is President and the college students are of great assistance in the work of the Senior League. We also have an Intermediate and a Junior League under the superintendency of Miss Gable E. Betts, who is everywhere acknowledged to be one of the most efficient, if not the most efficient, League worker of Panhandle Methodism. On January 31, the pastor's birthday, the good wife and the official board gave the pastor a delightful surprise. They celebrated the occasion with a dining and presented the pastor with a fine office chair. (For fear some follower of Dr. Osler will desire to use chloroform, I shall not mention my age.) When you mention the Home Mission Society of Clarendon, all you need to say is, "It is the banner Home Mission Society of the Northwest Texas Conference." This statement is not only true concerning the connectional work, but it is just as true concerning local work. They do all that the preacher asks them to do, and then do even more; and then they come and ask you to let them do something more to make you more comfortable, and when they do this, I say, "all right, go ahead." They are the preacher's friends and helpers. We have a good Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the only "Golden Links" Society in the Panhandle. These facts will show that Clarendon Church is alive and at work. Our efficient P. E., James M. Sherman, who lives in Clarendon, is busily engaged in his work. He has already organized one new charge since conference, and no district in the conference will show greater progress than the Clarendon District during the quadrennium of our present presiding elder.

Ervey Street.

At a meeting of the officials of the Ervey street church Monday night it was decided to begin the erection of a new church to cost between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars, as soon as necessary plans and specifications can be prepared. The building will be located at the corner of Ervey and Corinth streets and will be quite a credit to the Methodism in South Dallas. A number of handsome subscriptions have already been secured and the congregation at Ervey street feel that they have reason to congratulate themselves on the outlook for this enterprise. Rev. J. L. Morris, the presiding elder of Dallas district, is in thorough accord and hearty sympathy with the movement and believes it will solve the problem of Methodism in this part of the city.

Venus.

C. E. Lindsey, Feb. 24: Our work on Venus Circuit is steadily improving. I am greatly encouraged. I believe by the close of this year this will be the best all-round circuit in the conference. At Venus the Sunday-school is doing well, and the prayer-meeting is growing in interest and power. The H. M. Society is one of the strongest factors for good in the Church. I learned the great value of this society while I was in the west. Any pastor who undertakes a church or parsonage building without the organized effort of the women, is taking the long road to success. We are making good speed in paying our parsonage debt. At Cahill Chapel, we

NEW FOOD LAW

TEXT OF PURE FOOD BILL.

If it meets approval cut it out, sign name and address and send to your representative in congress. Buy two or more publications from which you cut this. Keep one for reference and send the other to one of the U. S. Senators from your State. Ask one or two friends to do the same and the chances for pure food will be good.

A BILL

TO REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF FOODS FOR INTERSTATE SHIPMENT TO LABEL SAID FOODS AND PRINT THE INGREDIENTS CONTAINED IN SUCH FOODS ON SUCH PACKAGE THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of food for human consumption, shall print in plain view on each package thereof made by or for them shipped from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, a complete and accurate statement of all ingredients thereof, defined by words in common use to describe said ingredients, together with the announcement that said statement is made by the authority of, and guaranteed to be accurate by, the makers of such food, and the name and complete address of the makers shall be affixed thereto; all printed in plain type of a size not less than that known as eight point, and in the English language.

Sec. 2. That the covering of each and every package of manufactured, prepared or compounded foods shipped from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, when the food in said package shall have been taken from a covering supplied by or for the makers and re-covered by or for the sellers, shall bear upon its face or within its enclosure an accurate copy of the statement of ingredients and name of the makers which appeared upon the package or covering of said food as supplied by or for the makers thereof, printed in like manner as the statement of the makers was printed, and such statement shall also bear the name and address of the person, firm or corporation that re-covered such food.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to purposely, wilfully and maliciously remove, alter, obliterate or destroy such statement of ingredients appearing on packages of food, as provided in the preceding sections, and any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture shall procure, or cause to be procured from retail dealers, and analyze or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically, or otherwise, samples of all manufactured, prepared or compounded foods offered for sale in original, unbroken packages in the District of Columbia, in any Territory, or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or otherwise produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and is hereby authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers, and other employees, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and to make such publication of the results of the examinations and analysis as he may deem proper. And any manufacturer, producer or dealer who shall refuse to supply, upon application and tender and full payment of the selling price samples of such articles of food to any person duly authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

Sec. 5. That any person, firm or corporation who shall violate sections one and two of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That any person, firm, or corporation, who shall wilfully, purposely or maliciously change or add to the ingredients of any food, make false charges, or incorrect analysis, with the purpose of subjecting the makers of such foods to fine or imprisonment under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of every district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act to cause proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and penalties in such case provided.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall not be construed to interfere with commerce wholly internal in any State, nor with the exercise of their police powers by the several States.

Sec. 9. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and six.

The undersigned respectfully requests the Representatives from his district and Senators from his state to support this measure.

Signed..... City..... State.....

People now demand the right to know exactly what they eat.

To be told by maker or retailer that the food is "pure" is not satisfactory.

Candy may contain "pure" white clay or "pure" dyes and yet be very harmful. Syrups may contain "pure" glucose and yet be quite digestible and even beneficial. Tomato catsup may contain a small amount of salicylic or boric acid as a necessary preservative, which may agree with one and be harmful to another.

Wheat flour may contain a portion of corn flour and really be improved. Olive oil may be made of cotton seed oil. Butter may contain beef suet and yet be nutritious.

The person who buys and eats must protect himself and family, and he has a right to, and now demands, a law under which he can make intelligent selection of food.

Many pure food bills have been introduced and some passed by State legislatures; many have been offered to Congress, but all thus far seem objectionable.

It has seemed difficult for politicians to formulate a satisfactory bill that would protect the common people and yet avoid harm to honest makers and prevent endless trouble to retailers. No gov't commission or officer has the right to fix "food standards" to define what the people shall and shall not eat, for what agrees with one may not agree with another and such act would deprive the common citizen of his personal liberty. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., perhaps the largest makers of prepared foods in the world, have naturally a close knowledge of the needs of the people and the details of the business of the purveyors, (the retail grocer) and, guided by this experience, have prepared a bill for submission to Congress which is intended to accomplish the desired ends, and inasmuch as a citizen of the U. S. has a right to food protection even when he enters another State, it is deemed proper that the gov't take control of this matter and provide a national law to govern all the States. A copy of the bill is herewith reproduced.

Sec. 1 governs the maker whether the food is put up in small packages sealed, or in barrels, boxes or otherwise.

Sec. 2 governs the retailer who may open a barrel and sell the food in small quantities. When he puts the goods into a paper bag he must also enclose a printed copy of the statement of the maker which was affixed to the original pkg. and inasmuch as the retailer cannot undertake to guarantee the statement of ingredients he must publish the statement of the makers and add his own name and address as a guarantee of his selling the food as it is represented to him which relieves the retailer of responsibility of the truth of the statement and throws it upon the maker, where it properly belongs.

The remaining sections explain themselves.

The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., for example, have from the beginning of its existence printed on the outside of each and every pkg. of Postum and Grape-Nuts food a truthful and exact statement of what the contents were made of in order that the consumer might know precisely what he or she was eating. A person desiring to buy, for instance, strictly pure fruit jelly and willing to pay the price has a right to expect not only an equivalent for the cost, but a further right to a certainty as to what he eats. Or he may be willing to buy at less cost a jelly made part of fruit juices, sugar and a portion of glucose. But he must be supplied with truthful information of the ingredients and be permitted to use his personal liberty to select his own food accurately.

The people have allowed the slow murder of infants and adults, by tricky makers of food, drink and drugs to go on about long enough. Duty to oneself, family and nation demands that every man and woman join in an organized movement to clear our people from this blight. You may not be able to go personally to Washington to impress your Congressmen, but you can, in a most effective way, tell him by letter how you desire him to represent you.

have one of the most interesting Sunday-schools I have ever had. In fact, I can hardly get them to quit for me to preach. They have a good prayer meeting. We will soon have a H. M. Society there also. Barnesville is cash in the pocket. They believe in paying their pastor a living

Remember the Congressman is in Congress to represent the people from his district and if a goodly number of citizens express their views to him, he secures a very sure guide to duty. Remember also that the safety of the people is assured by insisting that the will of the people be carried out, and not the machinations of the few for selfish interests.

This pure food legislation is a pure movement of the people for public protection. It will be opposed only by those who fatten their pockets by deceiving and injuring the people. Therefore, if your Representative in Congress evades his patriotic duty hold him to strict accountability and if necessary demand equitable and honest service. This is a very different condition than when a faction demands class legislation of the Congressman. Several years ago the butter interests of the country demanded legislation to kill the oleomargarine industry and by power of organization forced class legislation really unworthy of the free people. Work people wanted beef suet butter because it was cheap and better than much unclean milk butter, but the dairy interests organized and forced the legislation. The law should have provided that pkgs. of oleomargarine bear the statement of ingredients and then let people who desire purchase it for just what it is, and not try to kill it by a heavy tax. Manufacturers sometimes try to force measures in their own interests, but contrary to the interests of the people and the labor trust is always active to push through bills drafted in the interest of that trust, but directly contrary to the interests of the people as a whole. Witness the anti-injunction bill by which labor unions seek to tie the hands of our courts and prevent the issue of any order to restrain the members of that trust from attacking men or destroying property. Such a bill is perhaps the most infamous insult to our courts and the common people ever laid before Congress and the Representatives in Congress must be held to a strict accountability for their acts relating thereto. But when bills come before Congress that are drawn in the interest of all the people they should receive the active personal support of the people and the representatives be instructed by the citizens. The Senators also should be written to and instructed. If, therefore, you will remember your privilege and duty you will at once—now—write to your Congressman and Senator on this pure food bill. Clip and enclose the copy herewith presented and ask them to make a business of following it through the committee considering it. Urge its being brought to a vote and requesting that they vote for it.

Some oppressively intelligent and carping critic may say this is simply an advertisement for Postum and Grape-Nuts. It is true that these articles are spoken of here in a public manner, but they are used as illustrations of a manufacturer seeking, by example, printing on each pkg. a truthful, exact statement of ingredients, to shame other makers into doing the fair thing by the common people, and establishing an era of pure food, but that procedure has not yet forced those who adulterate and deceive to change their methods, hence this effort to arouse public sentiment and show a way out of the present condition of fraud, deceit and harm.

The undersigned is paying to the publishers of America about \$20,000.00 to print this announcement in practically all the great papers and magazines, in the conduct of what he chooses to term, "an educational campaign," esteemed to be of greater direct value to the people than the establishment of many libraries. That is held to be a worthy method of using money for the public good. Tell the people facts, show them a way to help themselves and rely upon them to act intelligently and effectively.

The reader will be freely forgiven if he entirely forgets the reference to Postum and Grape-Nuts, if he will but join the pure food movement and do things.

C. W. POST.

salary, and they do it. Altogether, this circuit should be the very best, situated as it is in the best section of Johnson County, and with a large and prosperous membership. Dr. Campbell is growing on our people. The fact is, he captured the Methodists when last here. But some others

were not so well pleased with his exegesis of baptidzo. Well, why should not Methodists mention their doctrines occasionally as other people do so often? Advocate is in great favor.

He has no power who has no patience.—Ram's Horn

On April 7 and 8, 1906, Dr. G. C. Rankin will dedicate our three new churches on Jacksonville Circuit—Tatum's Chapel, at 2:30 p. m., April 7; Antioch, at 10:30 a. m., and at Pierce's Chapel, 3 p. m., April 8.

A cordial invitation is extended to all former pastors and presiding elders to attend. J. M. SMITH, P. C.

BISHOP KEENER.

Loose the curtain, let it fall;
Blow out the light;
He has answered to the call,
And ends the fight.

Strong he was, and brave, and true,
Nor fled the field;
Never to the foe did sue—
Bright sword and shield.

Fierce the storms about him raged,
"Till fell the night;
But a ceaseless war he waged
For truth and right.

Bear him out to yonder tomb,
The man of worth;
Close the door and leave the room—
Earth unto earth.

Let him sleep there through the night
In mother-dust;
He'll awake with morning light—
"Rise with the just.

J. W. CLIFTON.

FISH HAWKS AND OTHER PEOPLE?

When I was a small boy at school there was a story about hawks, the Fish Hawk and the King Hawk, in the little reader I had to study. There were also two or three pictures illustrative of the story, which accounts possibly for its having made such an impression on my mind. The first illustration was of a fish hawk sitting on the limb of a tree on the bank of a river, watching diligently for a fish to come close to the surface of the water, so that he could dive down and catch him; while away off across the fields and valleys at a convenient distance was a king hawk perched on the limb of an old tree high up on the mountain top, apparently watching the fish hawk. The next illustration was that of the fish hawk with a fish in his bill flying across the field to his nest, to feed his young; when lo! the king hawk would dart down on him and knock the fish out of his clutches and take it away to his nest, or eat it himself.

The story ran that the fish hawk never did anything but fish day by day, while the king hawk was never known to fish or make any effort to support himself, but lived off the industry of the fish hawk, by waiting until the fish hawk had caught a fish and then taking it away from him.

To my youthful mind this looked very wrong. I thought there would be a reckoning for the mean king hawk some day. I thought that possibly some hunter would come along and shoot him. But the book gave no account of where he was ever killed or shot at—while in fact it looked like the fish hawk was in more danger of being found by hunters than the king hawk, because the fish hawk had to be down on the river bank close to the water; while the king hawk perched himself away off on some impregnable cliff removed from the haunts of men. The habits, or ways of livelihood, are said to be the nature of the hawks; but it did look hard on the poor fish hawk, and I have always had it in for the king hawk.

Later on in my school career I learned from natural history that many of the peculiarities of life and disposition of animal and bird have their counterpart in man; a kinship, as it were, in all nature, human and animal.

And I find in the hawk story the story of life. All humanity is divided in only two classes: The fish hawk class, and the king hawk class. There is no room for any other division, or any other people. One man or woman makes something by their own diligence or thrift; then comes one of the king hawk class, who has loitered away his time watching other people work, and sets his trap, or by force and deceit, takes from the other the rewards of his diligence. Neither is the designation of the two classes confined to any particular professions or trades; it is manifested in individuals of all callings; the worker and producer, on the one side, and the indolent schemer on the other.

These peculiarities of the hawks

and men are not artificial or the result of cultivation; they seem to be manner born to our natures. But it does look hard; it looks like the king hawk people ought to catch it in the neck somehow and somewhere; but their chances for life and success seem to be about as secure as the rest of mankind. So why is it that God permits such seeming injustice, either in the bird family or in the human family? It may be that these circumstances of nature and life are necessary to sharpen the wits and energy of both classes and make them more diligent and watchful, to bring out the best energies and endeavors of both man and animal by an appeal to the first principle of his very nature, the preservation of his own existence; who knows but that this very seeming hardship is the wisest condition that could be given us by an Alwise Providence.

W. C. KIMBROUGH.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Every thinking Church worker has long since decided that the Sunday-school is the greatest and most efficient organization for the promotion of scriptural holiness. Recognizing this fact, the superintendents and Sunday-school workers of Texas are going to have the greatest rally and conference in the history of this State, in the city of Austin, March 27-29.

Every presiding elder and pastor throughout this entire State should see to it that every school in the bounds of their work has at least one representative member in this great conference. Every pastor, every superintendent and as many workers as possible should attend. The fine program to be offered will certainly command the attention of every Sunday-school worker. Bishop Key and Bishop Hoss, Dr. Hamill and wife and other trained and efficient workers will give to the conference the full benefit of their observation and experience.

To our certain knowledge there is no other meeting in the State which is undertaking to disseminate information and enthusiasm in Sunday-school work. We would earnestly insist that every pastor throughout our own conference see to it that he has a representative, and I am sure the pastors in the other Texas Conferences will do likewise. Of course everybody in Texas is expecting that the Northwest Texas Conference will be decidedly in the lead in the number of its delegates and preachers, since it is the largest conference in the State and justly boasts of its strength and pronounced enthusiasm in every good work.

The North Texas, the West Texas and the Texas Conferences will come in proportionately strong delegations of workers, and we predict that the influence of this conference will be far-reaching and permanent.

G. E. CAMERON.

CORSICANA DISTRICT.

Having just completed my first round on my last year on the Corsicana District, I am glad to report that everything is hopeful. The preachers have all been cordially received, and without exception they are doing well. The presiding elder has not had any poundings except those administered by such as do not like the administration, but he has been everywhere given a cordial reception. The preachers have been generous enough to make an appointment for him every time he has stopped, and the people have heard him respectfully. The greatest strain however, that he has been put to has been to properly dispose of the big basket dinners that have been provided at all the country appointments. He could not have survived these at all had it not been for the fact that he occasionally had to take a meal at some town parsonage, and this served to keep the average down to proper limits. In the midst of the round, during Christmas week, we had a most delightful and profitable Preachers' Meeting and Missionary Institute. Not the least benefit of this

meeting was the opportunity it afforded for the pastors of the district to get together and get acquainted with each other and adopt plans for mutual help. This was the more necessary in this district at this time, since we have several new recruits—some from the extreme limits of our conference, and one brother all the way from Arkansas. It is remarkable how quickly and easily the average Methodist preacher adjusts himself to changed environments. After a few days in a new charge he fits into it like he was made to order. While the preachers were attending the preachers' meeting the mistress of the district parsonage, who always has an eye out for the main chance (that's the reason she married me), had them all up to a six o'clock dinner. Two magnificent turkeys, with all the orthodox trimmings, had been prepared, and while these same unsuspecting preachers were seriously engaged in stowing away those turkeys etc., in Plato's seat of the soul, she very modestly suggested that the district parsonage needed repainting and beautifying in general. They did not even wait for her to formulate her request, but unanimously agreed to raise the amount necessary for such improvements. Justice, however, compels me to say that I do not think that the heartiness of this act was altogether due to the effect of the dinner. The preachers of this district are all aspiring men, and they knew that the present occupant of this district parsonage must vacate it this fall, and that—well, who knows where the lightning is likely to strike? Anyhow, while I write these lines the parsonage is being beautifully painted, and somebody will have the pleasure of occupying it next year. My second round, including my District Conference, is all billed to come off before the meeting of the General Conference. One of my preachers observing this was heard to suggest that the elder didn't want to leave any unfinished business behind to embarrass him in case he should be elected to some connectional office. Of course the insinuation is a slander, but, then, there is nothing like being prepared, for we never know what is going to happen. Really, it would be no promotion to give up the Corsicana District for any connectional office; still, for the sake of the Church one might be induced to make even that much of a sacrifice. My preachers are all well, hearty, happy and hard at work. The spirit of hopefulness everywhere abounds, and unless all signs fail we are to have a gracious year.

JNO M. BARCUS, P. E.

The Bible says, "a soft answer turneth away wrath." We've tried it on the bill collector and it didn't work, he said he preferred the hard cash.

DEACONESS WORK OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Perhaps no action of the last General Conference caused wider interest than did the creation of the office and work of the deaconess. Like every new movement it had the ardent support of many, and yet those who followed the debates cannot forget that there was positive, clearly expressed opposition. After almost four years some are asking if the movement has been a success, and is it an established need of the Church?

A review of the movement may hold interest for many. It must be remembered that the whole development of the work was committed to the Woman's Home Mission Society with no provision for the funds necessary to prosecute it. Plans had to be made for its government, printed matter calling attention of the Church, especially the young women, to this new field of service, had to be made and scattered abroad, and ways and means devised to bear the cost of training and who might be willing to become deaconesses. It is needless to say that time and labor were involved before we were able to accomplish this.

While the effort to shape a policy was being made, letters from all

parts of the Church calling for deaconesses came to our office. Within three weeks after General Conference adjourned several applications for nurse deaconesses and pastors' assistants were placed on file. Of course there were no deaconesses ready made; they had to be made. This prompt call clearly proved that the General Conference had not antedated the demand for trained women workers in the service of the Church. One year from the adjournment of the conference six deaconesses were set apart, all of whom had been prepared at some duly accredited training school. Since then seven others have been consecrated, and one transferred to us from the M. E. Church, making a total of fifteen to whom we have granted certificates. Of these one has died, another withdrawn on account of failing health, while a third has married. The twelve deaconesses now at work are employed as follows: Pastor's assistants, 2; in Home Mission schools, 2; in city mission work, 6; in foreign field (Corea), 1.

It is probable that nine others will be consecrated in April at the next meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Mission, thus making the number twenty-four within the quadrennium. Compared with the great demand this growth seems pitifully slow, and yet when we recall that we have had to create sentiment before conviction could take hold of our young people and that the course of study covers two years, we believe that this number is not small. This scholastic year there have been thirty-one young women at Searritt Bible and Training School preparing for Home Mission work, most of whom hope to become deaconesses, so that the next quadrennium will no doubt make a most gratifying record.

It is of interest to know that the growth of the deaconess movement has been more rapid with us in the first quadrennium than in any other Church in America save the M. E. Church. The Baptist Deaconess Society of New York consecrated three in the first four years of its existence; the Methodist Church of Canada reported only six licensed deaconesses at the close of the first four years, while the Presbyterian Church, North, which created the office in 1903, hope to set apart their first eight in the early spring.

Our future growth depends much upon the help given the movement by our pastors, as they come in first and closest touch with the young women. Many of our young people take up their life work at the pastor's suggestion, and if he is ready to show the great need of these trained workers he can direct their attention and thought to this field of service. The deaconess movement is one which calls for co-operation between the forces of the Churches and can only have the broadest success under this condition.

(MRS.) R. W. MACDONELL.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkens while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

Texas Farmers Located in the Panhandle Country constitute a vast proportion of those who are out of debt, possess an abundance of all that is necessary to comfort and easy hours, and own

BANK ACCOUNTS. Those who are not so fortunate should profit by past experiences and recognize that these conditions are possible in

THE PANHANDLE as no where else for the reason that no other section now offers REALLY HIGH-CLASS LANDS AT LOW PRICES and that the Agricultural and Stock-farming possibilities of this section are the equal of, and in some respects better than three to five times higher priced property located elsewhere.

In a word: **Many Magnificent Opportunities** are still open here to those possessing but little money, but prompt investigation and

QUICK ACTION are advisable, as speculators have investigated and are fast purchasing with a knowledge of quickly developing opportunities to sell to others at greatly increased prices.

THE DENVER ROAD Sells cheap Round Trip tickets twice a week with stop-over privileges. For full information, write to

A. A. GLISSON, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.



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A REQUEST.

Let our correspondents be patient. Our files are crowded to the full. We are doing our best to give all the brethren and the sisters a hearing, but they must bide their time. We are always glad to have our files crowded. Let everybody write if he has anything worth printing to say, but give us a little time, and you all shall be heard.

DEATH OF ALFRED H. BELO.

Monday afternoon, February 27, at 3 o'clock, Mr. Alfred H. Belo, President of A. H. Belo & Co., passed away in this city. Thus the Galveston-Dallas News has suffered the third stroke by the hand of death in the short period of less than sixty days. Mr. Belo had been actively engaged in the business since his father's death, some five years ago, and had developed rare talent for his calling. Not only the News, but all Texas, has suffered a serious loss in his death.

CHURCH NEWS.

Dr. Palmore will spend some time on the Isthmus and will carefully study the canal question.

Bishop Cranston was married to Miss Lucie Mason Parker, of Cincinnati, Nov. 15. The ceremony was performed by Bishop D. H. Moore.

The Northwest Mexican Mission Conference is to meet in El Paso during the latter part of February. Bishop Candler and Dr. Ward are to be present.

"Agitation in Nashville over gambling continues," says an exchange.—Special sermons by preachers, special addresses by laymen, communications and editorials in the daily papers, and other forms of discussion are doing effective work in arousing public sentiment.

President Kilgo, of Trinity College, as provided an interesting program or his approaching commencement. June 5 the Baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Rev. Robert Stuart McArthur, D. D., of New York. Commencement address by Albert Shaw, Editor Review of Reviews. June 6, Alumni address Wednesday afternoon, by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, of the University of Virginia.

SOME THINGS THE FARMERS' UNION OUGHT TO KNOW.

The Farmers' Union in Texas is one of the strongest and noblest organizations in the State. Its purposes and aims are laudable and praiseworthy. It is not a political organization, yet it takes a keen interest in the promotion of law and order, and in the election of good men to office. It is devoted to good public morals. The men who compose the Farmers' Union are the bone and sinew of our citizenship, and their industrial products form the staple of all business prosperity. It is well known that seven-tenths, if not nine-tenths, of them are supporters of our local option laws; and nearly all of them have local option in their several communities. We are in hearty sympathy with the spirit and work of the Union.

The Farmers' Union has its headquarters in Dallas, where they have an office from which much of their business is transacted. They have one, or more, officials whose business it is to work from this center. We have had the pleasure of meeting more than one of this number. It is not their business to run the politics of the country, or to boost certain candidates for office. Neither is it the business of these officials, with headquarters in this city, to look after prohibition or anti-prohibition where such elections are in progress. This brings us to the point of this editorial. We have had in our possession a letter, written from this city to a gentleman in another town, the publication of which will explain what we mean. It affords just ground for complaint, and we want our local option farmers who are members of the Union to read and digest it. We would not pay any attention to the matter were it not for the fact that the question of local option figures in this letter, and in this all good people have an interest. The letter is as follows:

"Dallas, Texas, Dec. 1, 1905.

Mr. _____, Texas,

Dear Brother: I have neglected to answer your letters as they deserve to be. I have been out of the office for several days, and so has Mr. Lindsey. Mr. Lindsey is now in Palo Pinto County, where they have a devilish prohibition election on hand. Joe is "anti" chairman, and he is having a time with the self-appointed saints of the Lord and his typewriter. I believe he is going to win out, but the hardest fight I ever saw made is being made in that county. There has been some delay in getting the charters out on account of the enforced absence of both of us from the office at the same time. But they will soon be issued now. I will not forget your claim against the Union and they must pay it. The Executive Committee does not meet until after the 1st of January and then I will do my duty.

Always your friend,

J. D. MONTGOMERY.

We have the original of the above letter in our possession, and it is a revelation to us, and no doubt it will be a revelation to thousands of the members of the Farmers' Union. Mr. Montgomery is their State Organizer whose sole duty it is to devote his whole time to the business of the Union, and Mr. Lindsey is his clerk, employed by the Union to assist Mr. Montgomery. It is a trifle mortifying to find these two honored officials diverting their attention from the work of the Union and giving it "for several days" to the work of fighting "the self-appointed saints of the Lord" in a "devilish prohibition election" in Palo Pinto County! We had no idea when that battle was raging so fiercely over there that we had the weight of the Farmers' Union against us, in the person of two of their officials. We did not know that the Union had men in the field devoting their time to this sort of business. No wonder there was "an enforced absence" of these gentlemen "from the office for several days," causing "a delay in getting the charters out." "The self-appointed saints of the Lord" were engaging the earnest attention of these

officials; and the work of the Union had to be neglected, we presume, until this "devilish prohibition" was disposed of.

Now it so happens that a great many of these "self-appointed saints of the Lord" are active members of the Farmers' Union, and we are sure that they have no sympathy with the anti-prohibition work of their officials. We have deemed it our duty, therefore, to publish the above letter in order to show the Farmers' Union what is going on privately among those who occupy their headquarters in Dallas. We do not think that it is fair for their great and noble organization to be thus used in county local option elections for the defeat of this moral issue. That Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Lindsey have a perfect right, as private individuals, to vote the anti-prohibition ticket, we do not question. But when they leave their office and devote "several days," as officials in the Union, to this work, it is time to call a halt.

SEVERAL DAYS IN BELL COUNTY.

Last week was spent in Bell County, where a great local option battle is in progress. We tried to keep out of it, but it was impossible. We were not averse to going into it, for we confess to a liking for that sort of a tilt; but our time is taxed with other matters. But we had to yield, and we not only spent last week there, we had to go back and we are thundering away down there now, as the readers scan these lines. As we stated in our last issue, we opened in Temple. While in the city we had delightful entertainment in the good home of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickey. He is an old schoolmate. More than thirty years ago, we were in Hiwassee College together under the tutelage of that grand old man, Dr. Jno. H. Brunner. We loved Will Dickey then, and we love him still. He is true to every trust, stands high in Bell County, and he is an honored member of the Commissioners' Court. It was a supreme delight to be in his home and to know his interesting family. He is a brother of the Rev. D. H. Dickey, who died some years ago in Temple. He comes of fine stock. No better people ever lived in Tennessee than the Dickeyes. Nearly all the children and grandchildren of the father and mother of our friends and schoolmate, William Dickey, live in Texas and are doing well. His father's name was William also, and we first knew him at Philadelphia, Tenn. He died at the home of a son only a few years ago.

On Monday, of last week, we left Temple and went to Killeen, which is situated on the San Angelo branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, twenty-five miles from Temple. It is a town of a thousand or more people. It has good brick business buildings, a most substantial citizenship, and a fine public school. We visited the school and looked through the splendid brick building. We saw four hundred happy children busily engaged in studying. Rev. W. P. Edwards is our pastor, and he and his good wife entertained us in their neat cottage parsonage home. We have a good Church membership, a fairly good building, but a new one is needed. They will doubtless build before long. That town and country round are largely for local option. They have not had bar-rooms there of a number of years. We had the speaking in the Church of the Disciples brethren. It is a commodious structure and was packed with people. The pastor, Brother McCarthy, is a true man, and a devoted believer in local option. Brother Edwards and his people are wide-awake on the subject. It was my pleasure to meet many of them in their places of business. They love their pastor, and he is doing a fine work. He is a good preacher, and stands well in the community.

From Killeen we went back by way of Temple to Rodgers. This is a prosperous town of about a thousand people or upwards. They have more brick buildings in process of erection than any town of its size we have visited recently. It has good residences,

also. The country round about is very productive, and the past year was a prolific one. The people are prosperous in money matters. The public school building is the only non-progressive feature of the town that we observed. The house is an old dilapidated frame, but it was full of bright children and the school is a good one. Doubtless such a progressive place as Rodgers will build a handsome public school property at an early day. Our church is also a trifle behind the progress of the town. Yet we have a good membership, made up of well-to-do people. They have been discussing the question of a new church, and will take hold of the enterprise in due time. Rev. H. B. Clark is our pastor, and he is serving his first year. We were lodged in the parsonage. It is a good building and well cared for by the ladies. Brother Clark is in his first year in the conference, but he is a solid preacher and a good pastor. The people speak well of him and his good wife. They will do well on that work. The speaking was on the street in the afternoon and at the Baptist Church at night. At the former we had a large attendance of men and they gave earnest heed to the address. At night we had a great throng packed into the church. The pastor, Brother Springer is an earnest, brotherly man, and much interested in the campaign. We had a great meeting. Brother Clark is doing his whole duty, and good results will follow. We had the pleasure of taking supper and breakfast with Brother and Sister Brooks, as the pastor's family had sickness at the time.

The next morning we drove eighteen miles across the country to Holland. We were conducted to the elegant parsonage, where Rev. C. E. Gallagher and his good wife gave us every attention. There is no hospitality that surpasses a Methodist parsonage. Here we had sweet communion and rest. It was good to be there. Holland is another good town. Bell County can boast of fine towns. We have a good membership there, and a very good Church. We have some fine women workers in the membership. The parsonage showed signs of fine attention from without and from within. Brother Gallagher has two or three other appointments in connection with Holland, and the charge is a good one. He is an experienced preacher and a wise pastor. He has a strong hold on the people and he is leading them successfully. He has a good prospect and it will be realized. He is also interested greatly in the local option campaign. They have no children and he and his wife give their whole time to the work of their charge. The speaking was at the Christian Church and there was a fine congregation and much interest. Anti-prohibition is well represented in the community; the preponderance of sentiment is in favor of local option. It went in the last election.

From Holland we went to Bartlett. On the train we met Professor C. C. Coyle, of Southwestern. He gave a good report of the work of that institution. He said they would soon begin the boys' dormitory. Rev. M. A. Turner and the other pastors met us at the depot. We drove round the streets awhile and then collected a crowd at one of the corners and had a short speech. It is wonderful how people will drop most everything else and listen to a local option speech. There was an auction going on in a large store near by, and we tried to get them to let us speak in there, but they would not suspend business for us. We had not been speaking in the open air more than ten minutes, however, until we had everybody in hearing, and the auctioneers had to come out and listen too. I have never met a more enthusiastic body of pastors than those at Bartlett. There are several of them, all mostly young men, and they are one in their work. Rev. J. G. Mueller is our German preacher there, and he is a good and true one. We worked side by side with him in Houston, and we were glad to meet him again. He is a strong, intelligent man, and he has the courage of his convictions. His

people are very fond of him. After the speaking on the streets, we were driven to the good home of Brother and Sister Robert Rountree. They have one of the finest pair of twins we have seen in a long time. One is a boy and the other is a girl. They are seven months old, beautiful and well developed children. We are fond of babies, and we took especial interest in these two. The father and mother of Sister Rountree are Brother and Sister Laughlin, and their father and mother are also living nearby, venerable and lovely old people. So they have four generations represented in these families. And they are good and noble people, and all members of our Church. We have a good Church membership. The charge is a station. The building is a good one and in excellent repair. The parsonage is also a good house and near the church. Brother Turner is in his first year in the charge. He is well educated, full of life and enterprise, and his people recognize in him a diligent pastor and a helpful preacher. At night his church was filled with people, and they gave earnest attention to the speech. All the pastors were present. They are deeply interested in the outcome. After the speaking, Brother Turner drove us to the depot. We took the southbound train to Granger, in order to get the Fiyer home. It does not stop at Bartlett, so when the Austin train pulled in we nestled in a sleeper and woke up near Dallas. The week's work was a hard one. Speaking once or twice a day for a week and driving or riding several miles a day is a tax, especially when some of the speaking is in the open air. But the importance of this work is pressing. We want to hold Bell County in line. The antis are moving everything in sight to carry it. They have a large negro vote to begin with, and we are depending upon the country vote to offset this. If the people will do their duty, we will win. On with the battle!

G. C. R.

AWFUL PSORIASIS 35 YEARS

Terrible Scaly Humor in Patches All Over the Body—Skin Cracked and Bleeding—Itching Unbearable—Cured by Cuticura in Thirty Days at Cost of \$4.75.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

"I was afflicted with psoriasis for thirty-five years. It was in patches all over my body. I used three cakes of Soap, six boxes Cuticura Ointment, and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent. I bathed with the Soap, applied the Ointment once a day, and took the Resolvent as directed. In thirty days I was completely cured, and I think permanently, as it was about five years ago."



"The psoriasis first made its appearance in red spots, generally forming a circle, leaving in the center a spot about the size of a silver dollar of sound flesh. In a short time the affected circle would form a heavy dry scale of a white silvery appearance and would gradually drop off. To remove the entire scales by bathing or using oil to soften them the flesh would be perfectly raw, and a light discharge of bloody substance would ooze out. That scaly crust would form again in twenty-four hours. It was worse on my arms and limbs, although it was in spots all over my body, also on my scalp. If I let the scales remain too long without removing by bath or otherwise, the skin would crack and bleed. I suffered intense itching, worse at nights after getting warm in bed, or blood warm by exercise, when it would be almost unbearable."

"To sum it all up, I would not go through such another ordeal of affliction for thirty-five years for the State of Kansas. (signed) W. M. Chidester, Hutchinson, Kan., April 20, 1905."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Fetter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Preps., Boston. 600-610 Third Ave., New York City.

NOTES IN PASSING.

A correspondent at Elgin writes us: "On page eight of your last number, under the head of 'Brother of Bishop Capers,' you asked if any one could locate Cummings' Creek? I know nothing of the grave referred to, but there is a considerable sized creek in Fayette County called Cummings' Creek." We have not the name of the above writer as he only signed himself "M. H. H.," but may be his note will throw some light on the subject.

In the last issue of State Topics, whose columns teem with vile abuse and slander of the editor of the Advocate, there appeared but one item to which we care to refer: "Rev. George C. Rankin, editor of that sensational political journal, yept the Texas Christian Advocate, has charged Judge Henderson with corruption in the rendition of the Allison opinion which upholds the act of the last Legislature authorizing the granting of injunctions to prevent the use of buildings for gaming purposes." All of which is unqualifiedly false, and the editor of that paper knew it when he penned the above libel.

We have had many letters of commendation touching our recent editorial on the subject of electing connectional officers. It seems to have touched a responsive chord. Some of these letters are from beyond the Mississippi, but the most of them are from Texans. The subject seems to be a live one, and we know it is an important one. The Church does not take to the idea of booming men for connectional office; neither does it want men who hold these offices to stake out favorites in advance of the meeting of the General Conference. Such methods are not in keeping with the practice and usage of the Church.

The Alexander Collegiate Institute at Jacksonville is forging to the front. At an early day, if not already in progress the contract will be let for the erection of a new building. The old site is offered for sale, and the new building will be located on a more commodious lot. Rev. W. K. Strother is the right man in the right place. He is not only a scholarly man, but he is a painstaking business man as well. He knows how to handle a plant of this sort; and he has with him a good board of helpers. No wonder that the institute is booming.

The Western Christian Advocate, nee Arkansas Methodist, says: "In the office of the Advocate we deal with about two thousand people. It would interest some of our readers to know all the experiences that come to us." We do not doubt the statement of our sprightly confrere; but after the Western editors have been in the business eight or ten years, and have to deal with about twenty-five thousand people, it will have an experience that will interest its readers. If we were to lift the curtains of our experience and let our readers take a peep behind the scenes, they would laugh, cry and become astonished. For an editor's experience comprises the humorous, the serious, the pathetic, and the unexpected.

Rev. G. B. Winton, of the Nashville Advocate, spent a Sunday in Dallas recently, and as we have already stated, preached to the edification of our First Church people. The Doctor lays no claim to omniscience or infallibility when it comes to doctrinal matters and else, but he is as fine a character socially and religiously as one need to know. We have often had occasion to differ from him sharply in judgment, but in heart he is a man we can approach and love very tenderly. Our differences are born in our heads; our friendships reside in our hearts. Some people are not tall enough to appreciate this point.

One good woman writes us that she is distressed because of the frequent and common habit of raising money for Church purposes by giving Church

entertainments. As a rule, it is lowering the dignity of the Church to resort to some of the methods referred to; for it is often done by those congregations who are able to pay out of their pockets all the money the Church needs. Occasionally, however, a congregation is weak and has to resort to festivals and suppers in order to raise money for such purposes. And where they give value received for such service, and do not carry these things to excess, we see no particular harm in them. But as a rule, this is not the best way to raise money for the Church.

We appreciate the action of the Houston Pastors' Association in giving to the Advocate their hearty endorsement in the fight we have had with matters and things down that way; but it was just what we expected of such a body of men. Whenever anybody or any thing hits the Advocate, he, she or it hits every Methodist and every Methodist preacher in Texas. Our mails indicate this most fully. The Advocate stands for the right against the wrong, and when its attitude stirs up the adverse winds, the storms have no terror for us, because we have back of us the mightiest host that treads Texas soil. Anything that stands up for the wrong will get the full force of the Advocate's driving power.

Rev. Horace Bishop, of Ennis, has had a good meeting, and the preaching was done by Rev. Abe Mulkey. There were many conversions and fifty or more accessions. Bro. Bishop and his people are finishing a handsome three thousand dollar parsonage. Ennis Methodism is to the front.

Bro. John R. Nelson is shelling the Methodist woods in his effort to secure funds for the proposed new dormitory at Southwestern. He has already secured \$20,000, and five thousand of it came from a good woman at Coleman. Nelson will make the landing, and he merits the co-operation of all our people.

Rev. E. L. Spurlock, business manager of the North Texas Female College, is the right man in the right place. He is a rustler in the field, and he understands the workings of the college in its business details. He was in our office awhile back and laid before us some plans he is maturing for a still larger forward movement in other material improvements. He will make these known in due time—and he will succeed.

Rev. S. R. Twitty, of Roswell, New Mexico, has been transferred by Bishop Key to the Texas Conference and stationed at Brenham, to take the place of Rev. Nathan Powell who goes to the A. and M. College. This is a wise arrangement, and Bro. Twitty will be an accession to the conference. His people at Roswell parted from him with regret and they presented to him a handsome gold watch as a token of their love. The Brenham people have received him gladly.

If the Houston Post could look into our private mail and see the letters of commendation of our course toward that paper, it would add an additional shiver to those that have already gone up and down its tremulous spine. The people of Texas had become tired of the Post's hectoring method of dealing with moral questions. Local option will get better treatment at the hands of the Post hereafter. Watch and see.

PERSONALS.

Bro. T. B. Reasonover, of Forrester, was a pleasant caller at the Advocate office the past week.

Brother N. C. Crockett, of Danner, Fannin County, is stopping for a few days in the city, and he made the Advocate a brotherly visit.

The Hon. W. W. Williams, of Fort Worth, called on the Advocate the

past week. He is a member of the present Legislature, author of the Intangible Asset Tax Law, and candidate for Railway Commissioner.

Brother Proctor, of Venus, made us a pleasant call this week. He is a staunch layman and a devoted friend of the Advocate.

Bishop Key, passed through Dallas this week en route home, and made a pleasant call on the Advocate. He is looking hale and hearty, and is good for many years of hard work.

Brother C. H. Morris and his son, Frank, of Whitesboro, made the Advocate a delightful call recently. They were in the city attending the Bankers' Convention.

Rev. Ben Bounds, of Cumby, dropped in to see us recently; also his good wife. He is sunny faced, full of good humor, the friend of everybody, and he will never grow old in spirit.

The Hon. Curtis Hancock of this city was in to see us recently. He is a member of the present Legislature, and was a member of the preceding one also. He is a popular member of the Dallas bar and also a member of the Methodist Church.

We are in receipt of an invitation to the marriage of Miss Cora Ethel Whiteley to Mr. M. A. Hamilton. The happy event took place at high noon in Hart, February 21. We congratulate the young couple, and wish them happiness unalloyed.

In a card from Rev. M. A. Black, of Floresville, he tells us of the recent death in that place of Rev. Thomas A. Graham, a superannuate member of the Arkansas Conference. He has been living at Floresville for several years. He died in great peace.

Rev. T. H. Morris, of Bonham, is moving off well in that charge. We get this from one of his delighted parishioners. Brother Morris is vigorous in body, sound in thought, earnest in manner, and commanding in personality. He is warm-hearted, and will succeed as a preacher and a pastor.

Rev. T. J. Milam, agent for Alexander Collegiate Institute, was in to see us the other day. He is hard at work and has success before him. He tells us that the old building has been sold and the new one will be begun soon. It will cost not less than \$30,000, and perhaps more.

Rev. R. C. Hicks, of Roysse, spent a few hours in Dallas this week. We enjoyed his visit to the Advocate office. He says that it is no reflection on the good people of Commerce, but is a credit to the people of Roysse, that he is gaining in avoirdupois. If he continues long along this line, he will be known as "The fat man of the North Texas Conference."

We have a beautifully gotten up invitation to the marriage of Miss Laura Annis to Mr. Elisha C. Perry, which happy event took place Feb. 15. Miss Laura is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. T. L. Annis, of the Northwest Texas Conference. We extend congratulations to all concerned, and wish for the happy young couple the realization of their fondest dreams.

Brother J. R. Brooks, who lives out West, and who occasionally gets into civilization with much fear and trembling, ventured as far East as Dallas, fell into good company in the person of Brother J. E. Jones, of this city, and called at this office. Brother Brooks seems to be in favor among his people. He was sent as a delegate to the last session of the West Texas Conference, and would have been a delegate to the General Conference, if he had received votes enough. We enjoyed the visit of both brethren very much.

When your title to the skies seems clouded look out for fogs of doubt.

Peculiar to Itself

In combination, proportion and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is therefore *Peculiar to Itself* in merit, sales and cures.

It is made from the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic ingredients by such original and peculiar methods as to retain the full medicinal value of each and all.

The severest forms of scrofula, salt rheum, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and debility are cured every day by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists everywhere. Buy it today.

SPECIAL. To meet the wishes of those who prefer medicine in tablet form, we are now putting up Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate-coated tablets as well as in the usual liquid form. By reducing Hood's Sarsaparilla to a solid extract, we have retained in the tablets the curative properties of every medicinal ingredient.

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 100 doses one dollar. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

AN OPEN JOINT LETTER TO THE ADVOCATE AND THE POST.

Mightily inclined have I been to venture out, as peace maker, between the Texas Christian Advocate and the Houston Post. The warning words of the wise men checked me: "He that passeth by and meddeth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears," (Proverbs 26:17). I'll risk my good grip and hope to have an uprooted ear in each hand before getting bit. If, however, it comes to the worst, I may make for a madstone or the Pasteur Institute.

May I not act upon the assumption that this is a matter belonging to me? I certainly have an interest in the Advocate. I am an ardent admirer of its fine, fearless, faithful editor. On the other hand, I profess a lasting love for Houston and her excellent institutions, including our great Daily. As a "go-between," I don't mean to wholly justify or harshly condemn. The Advocate had good grounds for its attack upon the slanderous article unfortunately appearing in the Post. The explanation, on part of the Post, of the colored correspondent's admission into its columns was satisfactory to many Methodists. The Post is not without faults, but during my many years in this city, I have always found its management respectful to the preachers and considerate of Church interests. Its position on the "drastic Sunday laws" is not correct from our view-point. If left to a vote, I don't believe our citizenship would materially alter the present Sunday laws. May not the Post's words be construed to be in line with the Advocate's timely expressions concerning Church laws against worldly amusement? "Enforce or repeal them." I trust the editorials in question may lead to a better enforcement of law and not to the repeal of a single statute. We who know the Post best, love it the most. You can't make Houstonians believe that Dallas is bigger than our city, nor will we believe that there is a better newspaper in the State than our own popular Post. Be careful, Advocate; don't persecute, but pacify, the Post, lest you offend South Texas. Take warning Post—two hundred and fifty thousand Texas Methodists stand by and support the Advocate. You'll both hurt each other. Let your controversy be more moderate. Thousands of your respectful readers would like to see the end of this battle "between the giants."

JNO. E. GREEN.
Houston, Texas.

Should anyone need my help in revival meetings they may address me at Roswell, N. M. GEO. R. RAY.

FOOD AND STUDY.

A College Man's Experience.

All through my high school course and first year in college," writes an ambitious young man, "I struggled with my studies on a diet of greasy, pasty foods, being especially fond of cakes and fried things. My system got into a state of general disorder and it was difficult for me to apply myself to school work with any degree of satisfaction. I tried different medicines and food preparations but did not seem able to correct the difficulty.

"Then my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food and I sampled it. I had to do something, so I just buckled down to a rigid observance of the directions on the package, and in less than no time began to feel better. In a few weeks my strength was restored, my weight had increased, I had a clearer head and felt better in every particular. My work was simply sport to what it was formerly.

"My sister's health was badly run down and she had become so nervous that she could not attend to her music. She went on Grape-Nuts and had the same remarkable experience that I had. Then my brother, Frank, who is in the postoffice department at Washington City and had been trying to do brain work on greasy foods, cakes and all that, joined the Grape-Nuts army. I showed him what it was and could do and from a breakdown condition he has developed into a hearty and efficient man.

"Besides these I could give account of numbers of my fellow-students who have made visible improvement mentally and physically by the use of this food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

the institution and its work by a handsome gift of \$2000.

Now, Mr. Kirby is acquainted with this school, with all its local surroundings, with the excellent railroad connections, with the territory tributary to the school, so he is able to forecast its future, and recognizing it as destined to be a good factor in moulding right sentiment and producing a citizenship of which we are capable—seeing all this, as a wide-awake business man, he makes this investment.

Now as this man, not numbered with us as Methodists, but solely on the ground of general good, intellectually and morally, makes this gift, let it stimulate us to rally in this our time of need to our own Church institution.

We expect to begin work on the new building in the near future, and we will need all we can get.

Let us not think that we are so burdened with other matters that we must let this go by default. At least, let us divide up help, some—at least on this our worthy cause.

T. J. MILAM, Financial Agt. A. C. I.

ORPHAN HOME RECEIPTS.

Brethren, please do not send me your Orphan Home receipts, as your committee does not examine the books of the special Treasurers.

SAM'L B. SAWYERS.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

Should anyone need my help in revival meetings they may address me at Roswell, N. M. GEO. R. RAY.

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Epworth League Department

(All communications intended for this department and exchanges with articles to be commented upon, should be sent to Gus. W. Thomasson, Van Alstyne, Texas. Make all remittances for State League dues and Assembly pledges to A. K. Ragsdale, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.)

State Epworth League Cabinet.
 President—Gus. W. Thomasson, Van Alstyne.
 First Vice-President—Rev. A. D. Porter, Mt. Calm.
 Second Vice-President—Miss Belle Taylor, Houston.
 Third Vice-President—W. A. Palmer, San Marcos.
 Fourth Vice-President—C. A. Lehmborg, Castell.
 Secretary—A. K. Ragsdale, Dallas.
 Treasurer—Theo. Bering, Jr., Houston.
 Junior Superintendent—Mrs. A. C. Ellis, Austin.

SECOND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT, CORPUS CHRISTI, AUG. 3-13, 1906.

Have you sent list of new League officers to State Secretary? Please do so at once! We will soon have information on State Encampment to send out and we want to reach every League.

What special work is your League doing? Write us short items on this for benefit of others. Let's have an "experience meeting" in our League Department.

We have already enrolled large delegations from various points for accommodations at Corpus Christi this summer. Many will go early and spend a month or more there. Our program will be one of the best yet. You cannot choose a better place for your vacation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

"You will please find enclosed \$26.65 which the Epworth League of Cameron has made for the Encampment improvement fund and we will try to do more, for we are all interested in this cause and many expect to go."
 QUEENIE MAE SAP, Treas.

Remittances on our Assembly funds are coming in very slow. Those who attended the last session know what we have there and what it promises for the future. Will not every one who attended make it a personal matter to see that funds are raised and forwarded to the Secretary at once? We must finish certain improvements to make the grounds comfortable and provide essential accommodations for the large crowd of Leaguers who expect to attend.

OPEN SHOPS; NO MONOPOLY.

The present fight of the International Typographical Union for the closed shop in the printing industry is based upon a fundamental misconception, and besides, it is not managed correctly from the employes' standpoint, and hence cannot possibly work out successfully for the union. The fundamental misconception is that the closed shop and union domination generally are popular enough (because correct enough) in this country to win; and the mistake of tactics made by Mr. Lynch and his fellow-managers of the printers' strike is that coercive methods will do just as well for the Typographical Union (supposed to be made up of men of intelligence, many of them gentlemen) as it will for Mr. O'Connell, the machinist, and Mr. Valentine, the moulder. It might be expected of a group

of boiler-riveters or cattle-slaughters that they would parade the streets, and picket a plant, and slug the innocent bystander, as well as the innocent workman who proposes to support his family whether or no. The refinements of these inevitable concomitants of militant trades unionism are bad enough even when employed by men of the intelligence (and, in many instances, of gentlemanliness) supposed to characterize typesetters, pressmen, and other bright-minded people around the "printshop." They will not go, either. The country is sick to death of strikes and violence—not caring any longer to be befuddled over any hair-splitting differences between coercion that coerces by means of brick-bats and coercion that coerces by means of a partial but grinding and intolerable monopoly or attempted monopoly.

The open shop means only this: no discrimination between members or non-members of any organization. The closed shop (let it also be remembered once and for all) means discrimination against the non-member (that is, the free and independent workman who does not think it for his interest to be a member, and has a right so to think) and in favor of labor monopolists of high or low degree—of low degree when he simply joins his fellows to force another drop of blood out of the life of a business on the Gompers principle of "getting more;" of high degree when he stands, a thousand miles from the scene of conflict and safely out of danger, egging on the innocents. We repeat that the closed shop and its inevitable concomitants of discrimination, coercion and attempted monopoly are intolerable in a free country. The journeymen printers and their allies would save themselves an immense amount of trouble and expense if they would learn this. The closed shop will not go down in a free country. Furthermore, we repeat that the International Typographical Union cannot develop any progress in seeking to make it go down, because they cannot proceed in that direction except by employing the customary and inevitable methods of the boiler-riveter and the cattle-slaughterer. Take an employer by the throat financially, bind him up in more and more stringent closed-shop agreements, take his money away from him by adding unconsciously to his pay roll; there is no moral difference between this and the behavior of those fanatical and degraded Chicago fiends who invade the house of mourning to see to it by brute force that the dead shall not be buried (and perhaps not mourned) without the union button.

Mr. Lynch generalissimo of the Typographical Union forces, declares that the employing printers cannot win—they have won already!—that it does not matter how promptly or numerously the purchasers of printing stand to the support of the employing printers, these latter cannot win because they "cannot get the men." They are getting the men! But if they were not getting the men they could surely get them if they had the time; and if the purchasers of printing will give them the time, they will surely get the last man for whom they have any need whatever. In other words, Mr. Lynch himself seems to realize that if he wants to hold up the stage coach on the lonely highway and frighten the passengers at all badly, he had better do it quick, and with a revolver in each hand, to make a sure thing of it. The purchasers of printing do not have to have it to-day or to-morrow. Possibly they can get along without it until next week or next month. Very likely they can. Surely they can if they realize that it is their own fight for the preservation of individual liberty and the rights of property which the employing printers are just now making, and if, in consequence of that mixed sense of self-interest and of duty, they do as they themselves would have to do with a strike of their own on their hands.

This eight-hour talk is all the veriest

humbug. In the first place, granting that that is what the printer-employes are after in reality, it is the same pay—and the same hold-up—for fewer hours, or more money—and the same hold-up—for overtime. But it is not the eight-hour day. It is another nail in the coffin of the open shop that they seek to drive. Psychologically they are mistaken, because it is the open shop which is the liveliest corpse in the world to-day. Psychologically they take another sad mis-step. They suppose that all the printer-workmen in the country sympathize with their desire to make a kind of wage-earner aristocracy of themselves, getting the cream and leaving the dregs to the rest. "The rest" prefer to work, and will work. The International Typographical Union, strong as it is in its individual membership and brutal as it has learned that it is safe to be owing to its repeated encroachments upon the daily newspaper business as well as upon the job printing business, might go to pieces, or at least be badly shaken in this conflict. The battle is against the employing job printers just at present. But there is not a publisher of a daily newspaper in the country who does not genuinely hope, down in the bottom of his heart, that something may happen as a result of the present controversy to enable him again to gain control of his own enterprise, perhaps the most difficult and delicate to conduct successfully among all the industries which our marvelous and multifarious development of industry has given us an example of.—American Industries.

NEEDED LAWS.

I ask space in your paper to call attention of the Christian people of the State of Texas to an existing condition of affairs that confronts us daily, namely, a lack of law to enable our officers to stop a practice in some localities that is exceedingly demoralizing to our young people and pernicious in its effect upon their moral character. I refer to the betting of money and things of value on the fighting of chickens, pitching of dollars and the games of marbles.

Our officers are, as a general rule, alert in their duty as conservators of the peace, but they must have authority of law before they can institute prosecutions.

In some localities men spend much of their time in the playing of these games and the fighting of chickens for money, which can but have had influence on the impressionable minds of the young.

I recently witnessed part of a game of pitching dollars between two boys—one of them in short pants—where these boys were betting five cents each on the outcome of the game.

Our people all over the land are striving for civic righteousness and for the suppression of immoral places, and it seems to me that we should go further now and importune our members of the Legislature to amend our gaming laws so as to include the betting on the above-mentioned games and the brutal pastime of fighting chickens.
 J. HALL BOWMAN,
 Palo Pinto, Texas.

READ THIS.

Seguin, Tex., Jan. 11, 1906.—Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo. Dear Sir:—In 1894, I was a great sufferer of kidney and gravel trouble and less than one bottle of your Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery cured me, and I have never suffered since, and I can cheerfully recommend it.
 Yours truly,
 J. A. WASSENICH.

TEXAS WONDER

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, it will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists. Office, 2021 Olive Street.

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NO SULKY PLOW EVER PLACED ON THE MARKET HAS ATTAINED ANYTHING APPROXIMATELY NEAR THE RESULTS THAT THE SUCCESS HAS.
 IT HAS THE BEST WOOD GRIND FOR STURDY SOILS HAS THE BEST APPROVED BITCHING DEVICE HAS THE BEST LAMING DEVICE
 IT IS SIMPLY A HIGH-GRADE PLOW AT MODERATE PRICES



IT PLEASES THE FARMER
 BETTER THAN ANY OTHER PLOW ON EARTH
 BE CAUTIONFUL AND HANDLE EVERYTHING THAT IS BEST IN IMPLEMENTS WAGONS AND VEHICLES
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Tutt's Pills
 stimulate the TORPID LIVER, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.
 In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison, Ekegantly sugar coated.
 Take No Substitute.

WHEN YOU TRAVEL
 SELECT A RAILWAY AS YOU DO YOUR CLOTHES
KATY SERVICE
 (MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.)
 SUGGESTS COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT TRAINS.
THE "KATY FLYER" AND KATY DINING STATIONS.
 MEALS MODERATE IN PRICE UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND SERVICE
 ONE PRICE
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ICE

Back of the lungs, heart, stomach kidneys, liver and other organs of the body is a force that gives life and motion to these organs. This life current is the nerve force, or nerve fluid—that is sent out from the nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord through the nerves. When this nerve force is weak the action of those organs is weak. Not one of them would be capable of motion without it, and the body is weak or strong—sick or well—in proportion to the supply of this nerve force. When this life current is weak, you feel tired, irritable, with nerves unstrung, and sleep impossible; have headache, neuralgia, backache, indigestion, stomach trouble and so on covering a long list of ailments. There is but one thing to do—restore the nerve force. This is what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve does. It furnishes nourishment to the nerve cells; it builds up nerve tissue, it allays the nerve irritation and adds strength and vigor to the nervous system, and thus restores power and energy to all the organs of the body. Nerve so seldom fails in cases of this kind that druggists agree to, and do, refund the money if the first bottle does not benefit.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

GLUTEN FLOUR For DYSPEPSIA.
SPECIAL DIABETIC FLOUR.
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YOUR PLEASURE
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If you are figuring on a trip anywhere, just drop me a line. All information regarding Rate Routes, etc., cheerfully given.

C. W. STRAIN, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

HEALTH

"I don't think you could buy health without Theford's Black-Draught. We have used it in the family for over two years with the best of results. I have not had a headache in the house for that length of time. It is a doctor in itself and always ready to make a person well and happy."—JAMES HALL, Jacksonville, Fla.

Because this great medicine relieves stomach pains, cleans the constipated bowels and invigorates the torpid liver and weakens kidneys

No DOCTOR

is necessary in the home where Theford's Black-Draught is kept. Families living in the country, miles from any physician, have been kept in health for years with this medicine as their only doctor. Theford's Black-Draught cures biliousness, dyspepsia, colds, chills and fever, bad blood, headaches, diarrhoea, constipation, colic and almost every other ailment because the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys so nearly control the health.

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report of the Treasurer of the Texas Conference for January, 1906:

Beaumont District—China and Sour Lake, F. O. Favre: Domestic missions, \$14. Nederland and Sabine Pass: C. D. Montgomery: Domestic missions, \$10. Woodville, C. E. Simpson: Orphanage, \$9.

Brenham District—Buckholts, J. F. Garrett: Foreign missions, \$4; domestic missions, \$1. Caldwell, C. U. McLarty: Orphanage, \$57.61. Fulshear and Brookshire, M. A. Thurman: Expenses delegates General Conference, \$1; foreign missions, \$9; domestic missions, \$9; Orphanage, \$11.15. Lexington, W. M. Sherrell: Orphanage, \$5. Thorndale, J. W. Mayne: Domestic missions, \$10.90; Orphanage, \$3.25.

Calvert District—Bremond and Reagan, A. A. Wagon: Domestic missions, \$27; Orphanage, \$18. Rosebud, Weems Wootton. Foreign missions, \$58.

Huntsville District—Cold Springs, W. M. Foster: Foreign missions, \$2.50; Orphanage, \$2.50. Hempstead, E. H. Lovejoy: Foreign missions, \$7.50; domestic missions, \$7.50. Madisonville, J. C. Carr: Orphanage, \$13. Willis and Conroe, R. W. Adams: Foreign missions, \$13; domestic missions, \$18.

Marshall District—Hallville, W. W. Horner: Foreign missions, \$4; domestic missions, \$5; Orphanage, \$28.60.

Palestine District—Kennard, J. W. Albritton. Domestic missions, \$10; Mt. Selman, B. W. Allen: Domestic missions, \$12.75; Orphanage, \$7.

Pittsburg District—Gilmer, G. V. Ridley: Orphanage, \$14. Cason, D. F. Pulley: Orphanage, \$9. Naples and Omaha, E. J. Morgan: Foreign missions, \$6.50; domestic missions, \$6.50. Pittsburg Circuit, Jesse Willis: Domestic missions, \$25.

San Augustine District—Center, L. H. McGee: Expenses delegates General Conference, \$2; domestic missions, \$62; American Bible Society, \$2; Orphanage, \$16. Cushing, R. O. Bailey: Orphanage, \$5. Geneva, W. S. Easterling: Domestic missions, \$20.80. Hemphill, C. A. Bly: Domestic missions, \$5.50.

Tyler District—Cedar Street, L. P. Davis: Orphanage, \$7.60.

Houston District—Alvin, W. L. Pate: Orphanage, \$7.

Total collected, \$579.96.

L. L. JESTER, Conference Treas.

MARRIAGES.

Briggs - West. — Champion - Briggs. — At the nameless Church house, Travis County, Texas, on February 4, 1906, Mr. E. W. Briggs and Miss W. E. West and Mr. J. M. Champion and Miss Mary M. Briggs, Rev. J. A. Bittick officiating.

Hackbarth-Walker. — At the bride's home, in South Franklin, Mr. Henry W. Hackbarth and Miss Beulah Walker, by Rev. A. G. Scruggs.

Day-Connor. — At the residence of the bride's father, Connor, Texas, February 1, 1906, at 3:30 p. m., Dr. G. P. Day, of Madisonville, Texas, and Miss Sallie V. Connor, Rev. J. C. Carr officiating.

Vaught-Guthrie. — Near Murrell, Texas, February 4, 1906, Mr. Robert R. Vaught and Miss Jennie Guthrie, Rev. W. W. Graham officiating.

Barron-Blanton. — On December 31, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, six miles west from Tyler, Mr. J. B. Barron and Miss Willie Blanton; all of Smith County, Texas, Rev. W. C. Stallings officiating.

Dorough-Maynard. — At the home of the writer, near Tyler, Texas, January 28, 1906, Mr. John Dorough, of Mineola, Texas, and Mrs. Bertha Maynard, of Tyler, by Rev. W. C. Stallings, L. E. Harter-Griffin. — At the home of the bride's father, Mr. Coke Griffin, near Sedan, on January 24, 1906, Mr. H. L. Harter, of Indian Territory, and Miss Gilbe P. Griffin, Rev. H. M. Glass officiating.

Morris-Street. — January 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. John Morris and Miss Dixie Street; all of Itasca, Texas, Rev. W. M. Leatherwood officiating.

Williams-Leatherwood. — At the residence of the bride's parents, in Itasca, Texas, on February 1, 1906, Mr. Walter T. Williams of Hillsboro, Texas, and Miss Ruth Leatherwood, Rev. W. M. Leatherwood and Rev. C. L. Browning officiating.

Hetheot-Nix. — February 4, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, Itasca, Texas, Mr. W. Lee Hetheot and Miss Allie V. Nix, Rev. W. M. Leatherwood officiating.

Clifton-Brown. — January 7, 1906, at Sutherland Springs, Texas, Mr. Frank Clifton and Miss Stella Brown, Rev. E. H. Holbrook officiating.

Sahons-Hardy. — January 21, 1906, at Sutherland Springs, Texas, Mr. Edwin Sahons and Miss Grace Hardy, Rev. E. H. Holbrook officiating.

Pearce-Tyler. — At the home of the bride, in Riensl, Texas, January 28, 1906, Mr. J. M. Pearce and Miss Minnie J. Tyler, Rev. Geo. W. Kincheol officiating.

Atchison-Hallmark. — At the parsonage in Haskell, Texas, January 21, 1906, by Rev. J. H. Chambliss, Mr. A.

B. Atchison and Miss Lillie Hallmark. Goodman-Gilkerson. — On December 24, 1905, at the home of the bride's parents, in Lipan, Texas, Mr. O. P. Goodman and Miss Maggie Gilkerson, Rev. A. D. Livingston officiating.

France-Bishop. — At the home of the parents of the bride, near Brazos, Texas, Mr. E. G. France and Miss Agnes Bishop, by Rev. A. D. Livingston.

Smith-Smith. — At the St. Charles Hotel, Madisonville, Texas, January 23, 1906, at 7:30 p. m., M. J. F. Smith, of Hubbard, Texas, and Miss Ninner Smith, of Midway, Texas, Rev. J. C. Carr officiating.

At the dates indicated I have married the following persons:

Mr. W. B. Rambo and Miss Lottie Smith, of Beaumont, Texas, January 13, 1906.

Mr. S. J. Sanford and Miss Lillie J. Knight, of Beaumont, Texas, January 15, 1906.

Mr. Roy Patterson and Miss Emma Ruth Lankford, Beaumont, Texas, February 1, 1906.

Mr. Hugh McFarlane and Miss Ethel C. Speer, of Beaumont, Texas, February 15, 1906.

V. A. GODFREY,
Pastor First Methodist Church.

THE SUPERANNUATE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Your attention is hereby respectfully but earnestly called to the law of our Church as enacted by the last General Conference, and recorded in the Journal on page 248, paragraph 3: "That it is made the duty of the preacher in charge of each station, circuit and mission in the Church to call attention annually in each congregation to this Endowment Fund (for superannuates and widows and orphans of deceased preachers), and ask a voluntary contribution from the congregation for its enlargement. All moneys so secured shall be sent at once to the Treasurer of the Joint Board of Finance of the Annual Conference, to be by him transmitted to the person authorized to receive such funds."

The almost universal failure of our preachers to present this cause has been the source of great loss to the fund the last three years. It shall be our endeavor to have every pastor in Southern Methodism take this collection this conference year, and, if at all practicable, to do so before April 15, 1906.

This great connective enterprise should appeal strongly to every loyal member of our beloved Methodism. Will you kindly notify me of the amount as soon as you take this collection? By appointment of Bishop Cal'oway, I am devoting my entire time to this work this year.

JNO. R. STEWART,
Sec. and Treas.

Cures Eczema.

S. B. Hartin, of Ridgway, S. C., writes Nov. 25, 1905: "Your Tetterine" does the eczema on my mother's hands more good than anything we have ever found. Tetterine is a prompt and effective cure for ring worm, eczema, erysipelas, chafe and all diseases of the skin. All druggists, or send 50c. to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., for box postpaid. Bathe with elegant Tetterine Soap, 25c. cake.

Keep the gates of the eyes and there will be fewer insurrections in the appetites.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,

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

The money king may be and has much likelihood of being a moral pauper.—Ran's Horn.

A NOTRE DAME LADY.

I will send free, with full instructions, some of this simple preparation for the cure of Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, Hot Flashes, Desire to Cry, Creeping feeling up the Spine, Pain in the Back, and all Female Troubles, to all sending address. To mothers of suffering daughters I will explain a Successful Home Treatment. If you decide to continue it will only cost about 12 cents a week to guarantee a cure. Tell other sufferers of it, that I will ask. If you are interested write now and tell your suffering friends of it. Address Mrs. W. Simpson, Box 102, Notre Dame, Ind.

Luxuries watered by blood will bear fruit of bane.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

Scalp Diseases

Scaly eruptions, scald head, milk crust and all forms of eczema of head or face, yield quickly to the magical influence of Heiskell's Ointment. This ointment allays itching and burning sensations, cools the skin, heals the irritated surfaces.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

has half a century of cures back of it. It has been proven in the most obstinate cases. Used with HEISKELL'S MEDICINAL SOAP its healing power is actually astounding. HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS should be taken to clean up the liver and make the blood pure. Ointment, 50c, Soap 25c, Pills 25c.

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SEEDS

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OLDEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH
Established 23 Years.

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221 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE FACTORY SAYS: "WE HAVE BEEN EARNEST AT WORK FOR SOME TIME IN AN EFFORT TO PRODUCE A TYPE OF SEWING MACHINE STAND THAT WOULD BE NOT ONLY DISTINCTIVELY CHARACTERISTIC OF OUR LINE, BUT ALSO COMPLETELY OUTCLASS ALL OTHERS AND MARK AN ERA IN THE TRADE—A STAND WHICH WOULD BE SO MUCH BETTER IN SO MANY WAYS AND SO MUCH HANDSOMER THAT IT WOULD AT ONCE STAND IN A CLASS BY ITSELF WITHOUT A RIVAL."



This is an **AUTOMATIC LIFT** drophead stand with an absolutely positive and easy action accomplished with mechanism of extreme simplicity. When the table leaf is swung over the sewing, the head of the machine is automatically lifted to place and locked firmly, and when the leaf is closed the head is lowered into the dust-proof receptacle provided for it. Nothing more perfect can be conceived, and no device for a similar object has ever possessed a fraction of the ease and certainty of action which are the essential features of this construction.

The design of the woodwork is new, classic, elegant, artistically executed and exactly in harmony with the best modern ideas in high-class furniture. Nothing at all approaching it in artistic excellence has ever before been associated with a sewing machine; and it at once lends an air of dignified richness indicative of superior quality. Only the choicest grades of selected woods are utilized in the manufacture of this stand, and the workmanship and finish are all that might properly be expected in connection with a superior article of this nature.

This stand is made in one pattern only with four end drawers and a center or till drawer, as shown in the cut, and it is known as our No. 44. It is regularly furnished in quarter-sawed oak, which is our standard woodwork, but can be furnished in walnut or sycamore; or mahogany at an extra charge when required.

The iron work is the very finest that unequalled facilities enable the factory to produce. The castings are perfectly smoothed and coated heavily with full gloss black enamel. The stand is of especially strong and rigid design, and more important than all, the belt wheel and pitman are fitted with anti-friction ball bearing which run about eighty per cent easier than any other form.

To sum up briefly, this stand is designed and manufactured solely with the intention that it shall be wholly beyond the reach of competition or comparison.

A Full Set of Attachments are supplied without extra charge. They are of the Latest Design.

Our prices, including one year's subscription to the Texas Christian Advocate, are as follows:

Automatic Lift, No. 44.....	\$24 00
Ordinary Drophead	23 50
Upright	22 00

The above prices will place the machine at the nearest freight depot of the purchaser. We pay the freight. Address,

BLAYLOCK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

North Texas Female College

and Kidd-Key Conservatory of Music and Art.

Sherman, Texas.

The genial warmth of the spring-like air made the 22nd even more of a gala day than heretofore. In a less spacious house the crowd during both the afternoon and evening hours would have been a London "crush." In the parlors stood Mrs. Key, Mrs. S. K. Holt, Mrs. Joseph Holt and Mrs. L. Fay of Houston; then followed the Colonial party, a stately company of gentlemen and dames of the days of yore like living pictures from the canvases of Gilbert Stuart. In the reception hall the line was continued by members of the alumnae, members of the faculty and guests from far and near. The decorations were particularly beautiful. The view from the front doorway through the entrance hall into the reception hall to the elevated landing of the double stairway, above which the American eagle spread its protecting wings, was elysian. The national colors were seen in the hundreds of tiny electric lights that illuminated the festoons of bamboo that hung from the ceiling and fretwork, and on either side of the stairway American flags were draped. The refreshment rooms were warm and glowing in dark red carnations and especially effective was the border of bamboo that made a beautiful fringe in all the rooms. The hon-bon table held a jar of gorgeous American beauties. The parlors were in pink and green, the flowers being La France roses. Palms were everywhere. But perhaps after all the real charm of these occasions is to be found in that gracious, hearty welcome that Mrs. Key extends to one and all, and that atmosphere of love and sympathy for all humanity that always surround her, the genial exhalation of life devoted to the good, the noble and the useful.

MAGGY W. BARR.

Mrs. L. A. KIDD-KEY, President

When Others Fall Take "Tuck-er-ine."

Guaranteed cure for fever, colds, headache, influenza, pneumonia and catarrh of stomach. No narcotics. Simply a happy combination of potent ingredients. It relieves quickly all above ailments, aids digestion; no sour stomach. Nature's nerve restorer. Stimulates stomach, liver and kidneys. Physicians use freely. Postpaid 50c. stamps. Preachers, all indigent soldiers of any war, 10c by sending us name, company, regiment, etc. At all medicine dealers. The W. B. TUCKER "SIMPLE REMEDY" CO., Waco, Texas.

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One Way Colonist Tickets \$25.00

This Rate applies from Main Line points. Rate from branch Line points slightly higher.

February 15th to April 7th

For your accommodation LATEST TYPE PULL-MAN TOURIST SLEEPING CARS will be run through without change. The Sleeper will leave Galveston every Tuesday morning.

Address me for pamphlet "California in a Tourist Sleeper" W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A. G. C. & S. F. GALVESTON

Secular News Items.

The Singer Mfg. Co., of New York, has filed plans with Buildings Superintendent Murphy for a structure which will be higher than all existing skyscrapers by from 200 to 300 feet, and will be about forty feet higher than the Washington Monument. Accompanying the improvement of the property which it already owns adjoining its present building at Broadway and Liberty streets, the company will erect over the central part of the enlarged structure a tower of forty stories, which will rise to the height of 593 feet 10 2/3 inches.

Jack Smith, a noted character in Bell County, is dead at his home near Sparta. Those who are best acquainted with and have known Smith the longest say that from the accounts of his life told them years ago he is 127 years old. This makes, perhaps, the oldest man in Texas, and probably in America. He was born in Holland and was a boy of considerable size when Napoleon was making his invasions, and remembers to have seen the general.

In an opinion by Associate Justice Williams the Supreme Court holds that the existing contracts between railroad and express companies are in violation of the anti-trust act of 1903, because they are a combination of capital, skill and acts and tend to restrict commerce, fix rates, etc. The decision is far-reaching, for fifty cases are awaiting it in the District Court and judgments will be made in all of them as directed by the views of the Supreme Court.

To date the accumulated penalties reach approximately \$2,650,000 up to March 1, and each day adds \$50 against each railroad and express company party to the contracts in question.

The court holds that the penalties commenced to accrue when the anti-trust act of 1903 became effective, which was on April 1, 1903, or three years ago. The penalties are \$50 a day against each railroad and express company in the contract, and as there are fifty cases pending and have been for three years, the total sum is \$2,650,000 and since the case will have to go back to the District Court, many more days will have passed, swelling the total to enormous figures.

The suits were brought by District Attorney Warren B. Moore and J. B. Leewright of Cuero, who was associated with the District Attorney in the preparation and prosecution of these suits at the direction of the Attorney General, and said attorneys are entitled under the law to 10 per cent on the first \$1,000 and 5 per cent of all penalties collected thereafter. Thus they will secure a neat sum when final settlement is had.

There is no doubt that when the cases come up regularly through the courts the express companies will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai cabled the State Department on Feb. 26 that the American missionary stations at Nanchang and Kienzee have been destroyed. The probable cause is local. Telegrams received from those points state that the fourteen American missionaries at those places escaped, but the Kingham family, English, two adults and two children, are reported to have been killed. The American gunboat El Cano at Nankin has been ordered to proceed immediately to Kiu Kiang, where she will probably arrive by Wednesday. The scene of the trouble is about 400 miles up the Yangtze River.

A still later dispatch from Mr. Rodgers received at the State Department says that the inland British missions are reported to be safe.

A later cablegram from Mr. Rodgers says there is later news of the Nankin trouble and reports are conflicting. It is now reported to have originated in a dispute between the French Jesuits and Chinese officials. A Chinese magistrate was at first reported to have

been stabbed by a Catholic missionary, but it is now claimed that the magistrate stabbed himself. In the riot which occurred yesterday, six Jesuits and two members of the Kingham family were killed. Chinese troops were protecting the refugees, who are going to Kiu Kiang.

The American mission building is understood to have been saved and order is now restored. Mr. Rodgers adds that all is quiet in Shanghai.

Gov. Landa of the Federal District and high officials of the Mexican Government have under consideration a broad plan for rehousing the poor of Mexico City. It is proposed to tear down whole blocks of houses in the poorer quarters and erect groups of modern tenements where the poor will have an abundant supply of water and light and be given every modern sanitary advantage.

Mr. Poultny Bigelow has gone back to Panama, and goes down to the Isthmus prepared to make as long and as thorough investigation of the conditions in the canal zone as the most critical Cabinet Minister could wish. "I am going down to do Secretary Taft a service," said Mr. Bigelow, "and I am going to search for the truth if I have to go to the bottom of the well for it."

The greatest density of population in any State in this country is in Rhode Island, where there are 342 persons to the square mile. Massachusetts comes next with 337 to the square mile, and the more densely populated States come in the following order: New Jersey, 228; Connecticut, 182; New York, 147; Pennsylvania, 139; Ohio, 101. The District of Columbia has 3,981 persons to the square mile.

The committee appointed at the last session of the New York Legislature to investigate life insurance, made its report Feb. 22. The report is extremely voluminous, extending to 319 printed pages. It embraces a long review of the testimony taken by the committee and its recommendations and conclusions as to remedial legislation. In addition there is a chapter devoted to the State Insurance Department in which the committee declares that it would seem that the superintendent of that department has had ample power to ascertain the transactions of insurance companies, but that the supervision by the department has not proved a sufficient protection against extravagance and mal-administration.

Former Speaker, David B. Henderson, of the National House of Representatives, died at 2 o'clock Feb. 25, at the Mercy Hospital of paresis, which attacked him nine months ago.

David Brenner Henderson was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840, and was brought to America by his parents, who located on a farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1846. They removed in 1849 to Fayette County, Iowa, where the son was educated, first attending the district schools and later the Upper Iowa University.

Sept. 15, 1861, he enlisted in the United States Army and, Nov. 5, was mustered into service as Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He engaged in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; was severely wounded at Fort Donelson and lost a leg at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. He served as commissioner of the board of enrollment of the Third District of Iowa, 1862-64, and on June 10, 1864, re-entered the army as Colonel of the Forty-Sixth Iowa Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

Gov. Lanham has issued his proclamation conveying the Legislature in special session, Monday, March 26. He submits but one subject, the curing of the election law.

He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, serving 1865-69. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Dubuque, Iowa. He was an Assistant United States District Attorney, 1869-71. He served in Congress for ten

years, being chairman during the period of several important committees, and was elected Speaker of the House of the Fifty-Sixth Congress Dec. 4, 1899, and served in that capacity until he retired from political life.

The Upper Iowa University conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L. D. in 1897.

The Hepburn railroad rate bill was reported to the Senate Feb. 26, by Senator Tillman in accordance with the action of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce last Friday. Large crowds assembled in the galleries.

There was little of interest in the proceedings regarding the bill. A brief statement from Mr. Tillman with the necessary arrangement for printing the report hearings before the committee and a promise that a formal report would be made later was followed by a few remarks from Mr. Aldrich, showing the position of the five Republicans who opposed the bill as reported. Mr. Aldrich said that there would be no unnecessary delay, but that the bill would be discussed in accordance with its importance.

It has been announced that William O. Buchanan will head the American delegation to the third international conference of American Republics, which will meet at Petropolis, Brazil, next July.

Mr. Buchanan was appointed Minister to the Argentina confederation as a Democrat by President Cleveland and was retained there by the late President McKinley. He was subsequently Minister General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and headed the American delegation to the second international conference of American Republics in Mexico several years ago.

27 COLLEGES 27. Nine in Texas. Dallas Headquarters For Texas Division.

Draughon's Practical Business College Co., which has a chain of 27 colleges, nine of which are in Texas, has leased halls in Dallas, Cor. Akard & Main, where it will open a Business College on March 1. Dallas will be headquarters for the Texas Division, J. T. Brantley, Supt. Prof. John F. Draughon, founder and President of these colleges, will remain, as heretofore, at the home office, Nashville, Tenn.

Troubles come through the things we let slip through our lips rather than by those that slip through our fingers.—Ram's Horn.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,) ss. Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public.

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"Rev. C. L. Ballard—Dear Brother: I've examined your publications, 'Mode, Subjects, Succession,' 'Why I Am Not a Campbellite,' etc. Excellent, direct to the point, bristling with Bible truth, and must do great good. I am not surprised that such excellent judges as Binkley McLean, Bishop Key, and others so strongly endorse and commend them. Thousands should be scattered among the people. It will pay our pastors to see it done. Yours truly, Rev. J. DITZLER, D. D., Prospect, Ky."

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A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes No Alum

EL PASO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the Brethren of El Paso District: The District Conference will be held at Las Cruces, New Mexico, April 17-22, 1906.

The following are the Examining Committees:

- Admission and Readmission—J. H. Messer, W. J. Wright, J. P. Wheeler. Deacon's Orders—W. E. Foulks, O. T. Rogers, C. T. Cummings. Elder's Orders—G. M. Gibson, J. B. Cochran, J. W. Smith.

J. T. FRENCH, P. E.

STATE SUNDAY INSTITUTE.

Austin, March 27, 28, 29. What a fine time we had last year at Dallas. Everyone enjoyed it immensely.

Revival Melodies No. 2

By D. J. Evans. Pastors say this is the best song book they have ever seen. "Every song in it a gem."

Booklets By Rev. S. W. Turner, Gatesville, Texas, Box 405.

"The Origin and Perpetuity of the Church" and "The Gospel of Money."

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in Sunday-schools, I thought I knew something about the work, but I went to an institute held by Dr. and Mrs. Hamill and found that I had only touched the hem of the garment.

Decide quickly! Act promptly! Do it now. W. E. HAWKINS, Fort Worth, Texas, R. R. No. 4.

THE ONDERDONK FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total \$105.25

Bowie District—Second Round.

- Chico, March 10, 11. Alvord, March 11, 12. Fruitland, March 17, 18. Bowie, March 18, 19.

Calvert District—Second Round.

- Kosse, at Stranger, March 10, 11. Bremond and R. at B. March 17, 18. Marlin Station, March 24, 25.

TRANSLATED.

Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, the mother of the writer and eight other living children, died at her home in Tolar, Texas, Feb. 20, 1906.

C. L. BROWNING, Itasca Texas.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

To Those Intending to Attend the General Conference: The Committee on General Conference Arrangement is very anxious to do everything possible for the comfort of delegates and visitors.

JAS. A. DUNCAN, Birmingham, Ala.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Last Sunday, after a strong and instructive sermon by Dr. Alderson, presiding elder of the Sherman District, our church at Gunter was set apart to the service of God.

R. N. BROWN, P. C. Sherman, Texas.

San Augustine Dist.—Second Round.

- Center cir., Asbury Ch., Mch. 10, 11. Shelbyville, at Oakland, Mch. 17, 18.

Waxahachie District—Second Round.

- Milford, at Lakenon, March 3, 4. Italy, March 4, 5. Ferris, March 19, 11.

Marshal District—Second Round.

- North Marshall, March 10, 11. Marshall, First Church, March 11, 12.

Dallas District—Second Round.

- First Church sta, March 3, 4. Grace sta, March 10, 11. Oak Lawn sta, March 11, 12.

Pittsburg District—Second Round.

- Naples and Omaha, at O. March 3, 4. Gilmer Cir., at Bettie, March 10, 11.

It will be seen by the above that the second round covers only two months; more than the usual number of meetings are held in the week days.

Paris District—Second Round.

- Lamar Avenue, March 3, 4. Centenary, March 4, 5. Deport cir., at Milton, March 10, 11.

Sulphur Springs Dist.—Second Round.

- Pecan Gap and Ben Franklin, at Ben Franklin, 4th Sun. March. Cumby Cir., Gafford C., 2nd Sun. Apr.

Palestine District—Second Round.

- Centenary Ch., Palestine, Feb. 18. Jacksonville sta, Feb. 17. Westville and Benford, at B., Mar. 11.

The District Conference for the Palestine District will meet at Alto June 21-24.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone. The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla—that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.



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is the pneumatic rubber-tired run-about you can see on our sales floor in various styles. Don't make 'em any better because they can't.

When you see the P. & O. Co. name plate on buggies on the floor of your merchant, you will know that it stands for full value and a good guarantee as to quality.

FREE advertisement for Wilson Chemical Co. featuring a butterfly and a heart-shaped pendant.

CHURCH MONEY advertisement for Wilson Chemical Co. featuring a church building illustration.

Cancer Cured advertisement for Dr. R. E. Woodard, featuring text about various ailments.

TEXAS T&P PACIFIC advertisement for El Paso Railway, featuring a train illustration.

FAST TRAINS DAILY advertisement for St. Louis Chicago and East, featuring text about train services.

BLYMNER'S CHURCH advertisement for Blymner's Compound, featuring a church illustration.