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

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Editorial.

THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT.

The fruit of the Spirit is found in that moral and spiritual condition produced in the heart, out of which a vital experience and a correct manner of life proceed. Paul enumerates these conditions and qualities in the fifth chapter of Galatians and in the twenty-second verse, as follows: "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance;" and he adds, "against such there is no law." It seems to us, therefore, that we ought to find no difficulty in determining the exact status of our spiritual state, if we will only take the time to examine our experience and outward life by the rule of this text. The change of the old life into the new one here described is sufficient to settle this question once and for all. What is the old life? The apostle itemizes it in the preceding verse, as follows: "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, reveling and such like." This is a horrible catalogue, but it contains the results of the old life—the life of sin. No one character may embody all these actual experiences; but a life of sin is the hot-bed in which all these experiences and qualities of character inhere, and are of actual or possible development.

But the new life is the opposite, and it is absolutely distinct from the old life. The moral and spiritual state is completely changed; old things pass away and all things become new. Instead of this unholy, impure and corrupt condition, we have love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance. Love takes the place of hate, joy comes instead of sorrow, peace displaces unrest, longsuffering is substituted for resentment and anger, gentleness is seen instead of irritability and impatience, goodness expels meanness, faith fills the soul instead of doubt and misgiving, meekness is manifested rather than hostility, and temperance becomes the rule of life instead of excess and drunkenness. The two conditions are as wide apart as the poles. One is the life of the flesh and the other is the life of the Spirit; the one is inspired by Satan, the other is the impartation of God.

In this fruit of the Spirit we have the experience, first, love, joy, peace, faith. These are of the heart. There their presence and effect are realized. We become conscious of them as a result of trust, followed by repentance. They are produced by the indwelling of the divine Spirit. By this experience we know that we have passed from death into life; and in it we become partakers of the divine nature. It thus becomes a conscious knowledge. Then follows the outward manifestation—the reproduction of the experience in the practical life that we live before men. That is, we practice before the world that which we profess to have in the heart, such as longsuffering, goodness, gentleness, meekness and temperance. This inward life becomes the outward rule of conduct and

take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus. We experience his presence and we live his life; for we are hid with him in God. In the language of Paul in another place, we can say: "We are crucified with Christ; nevertheless we live; yet not we, but Christ liveth in us. And the life we now live in the flesh we live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved us and gave himself for us." Thus we have the inward and the outward fruits of the Spirit, and in them we possess the infallible tokens of our sonship through Christ with God. Religion is both an experience and a demonstrated life. The one presupposes the other. Against this moral and spiritual state, coupled with an exemplary life, there is no law. The life that embodies and practices these graces is a law unto itself. The old law of the flesh has no further claim upon such a life. Oh, that men would seek and possess and practice this life of the Spirit!

DOCTOR HYER ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.

In this issue will be found an exhaustive article from the pen of Dr. R. S. Hyer on College Education in Texas Methodism. True, he has delivered the substance of it in the form of an address on more than one occasion; but the article was prepared by him at our request for the columns of the Advocate. We felt that he was better prepared to present this matter to our readers than any other man in our Texas Methodism. For years he has made the subject one of systematic and close study, and we do not hesitate to affirm that the result of his years of study given to this subject, as contained in this issue of the Advocate, is the clearest and most impressive statement of the case that we have ever read. We say this after having read it closely and thoughtfully. We hope, therefore, that every reader of this paper will follow our example and go through it with care and thought.

His presentation of the matter contains the solution of our Methodist educational problem, in our judgment. It is gratifying to know that Southwestern University is second in the college work of our Church. It is proof that our people, in some measure, appreciate the advantages afforded by our central institution. But when we consider the other fact brought out so forcefully—that Southwestern is doing this work on an endowment so limited, and whose existence depends upon the collection of an annual assessment by the preachers of the State—we are not so sure that the loyalty of our people is of that type that makes sacrifices for our university. And Dr. Hyer is eminently correct when he points out the overwork being done by the university on the proceeds of an under-endowment. Nothing but the loyalty of the faculty to the interests of the Church would have accomplished, under these disadvantages, the vast results seen in the output of Southwestern. That this uncertain endowment, in the way of an educational assessment annually made upon the Church, must be enlarged and strengthened there can be no doubt, if we are to maintain the character of our great school. At present Southwestern has a standing su-

perior in meritorious work to all other Southern institutions in the esteem of our great Northern educators. We cannot afford to let this standard become lowered. Really, we want it still more advanced. To keep up its present grade, and to meet the growing demands made upon it by additional young men who are anxious to avail themselves of its advantages in learning and culture, we are now face to face with the crisis of a permanent endowment. Southwestern has lived and gone forward in the work of the Church until her present equipment is reaching the point of exhaustion. She cannot continue in the future as in the past, unless she is enlarged in her support and increased in her financial ability. Dr. Hyer well demonstrates that Southwestern is not impoverished in her patronage. She is over-crowded in this respect; but she is impoverished in her endowment. This is the one and only weak spot in her machinery. She is running well in every other department and turning out splendid results; but she is limping in the doing of it. Dr. Harrison has fallen upon a practical and practicable plan for meeting the issue, and for furnishing the materials for the permanent endowment fund of the university. Rev. C. M. Harless, our Commissioner of Education, is doing his part to aid in the effort to reach our business men of means who are able to swell these one-thousand-dollar donations; but he does not know them all personally. The pastors do, and they ought to stake them out, present the matter to them religiously, and then put our Commissioner in touch with them. Again we urge our preachers and laymen to read what Dr. Hyer says on this important subject, and then take hold of the question intelligently and religiously and proceed to bring things to pass. We have tinkered with this business long enough; now let us get down to some systematic and persistent work.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DIVORCE EVIL.

The divorce evil is on the increase. Its progress is alarming to those who believe in the sanctity of wedlock and the integrity of the home. Our laws on this subject are simply execrable. They are conducive to the evils of divorce. Under them there is scarcely any barrier to the granting of divorce. By paying the divorce lawyer a small fee any sort of a pretext is sufficient ground for the dissolution of the marriage bond. Some of our courts are but little more than divorce mills. They grind out divorces with great celerity. Our courts have considerable discretion, but only a few of them have much conscience on that subject. They separate husbands and wives almost as rapidly as the County Court Clerk grants them licenses for marriage. It is well-nigh impossible to get our Legislatures to pass any sort of a law correcting these evils. Two years ago an effort was made in this direction, but it met with defeat. In the present Legislature Senator Smith, of Denton, introduced a wise measure of this sort and finally got it through the Senate after it had been seriously amended, but when it went to the Low-

er House a substitute was offered and passed radically changing it, and in the end it was forced to the bottom of the calendar and died before it could be reached. In fact, the body adjourned before they had time to take it up again. So our so-called laws remain intact. Men and women will continue to marry as a sort of experiment, and if they do not particularly like each other after they have tried it for a few months they will go into the courts and get separated. It is reducing the sanctity of the marriage contract to a mere legal convenience, open to dissolution at the will of both or either party. What is the result of our easy divorce laws? Why, we are far to the front, as a State, in leading the divorce procession. Our record on this subject is disgraceful. In recent statistics on this subject gathered from the official records of cities in the Southern States of over 25,000 population, Galveston, Houston and Dallas head the list in the order named. Galveston has one divorced person to every one hundred of her population; Houston has one to every one hundred and eight; and Dallas has one to every one hundred and twenty-six. Is not this enough to cause us to hang our heads in shame? Think of the homes thus wrecked, the women and children thus dishonored! In the nearly four millions of our population in Texas we have one divorced person to every eight hundred and twenty-six people. These figures are taken from the statistics of 1900, and doubtless if we had them down to the present date the proportion would be much greater. In 1890 the proportion was one to every eight hundred and eighty-eight. See what an increase in the proportion in ten years. What is the matter with the members of our Legislature? Do we send too many divorce lawyers to Austin? Something is radically wrong, and we need to begin early to develop a stronger sentiment on this subject looking to an improved condition in the next Legislature. If we do not get relief, where will this state of things end?

To the true Christian death is not a dark valley, haunted by specters and weird figures. It is the natural exit of a faithful soul through a glowing sunset into a momentary night of darkness, followed by a brilliant morning of eternal youth and beauty.

Every human being comes into this world with a dormant spiritual nature. But that nature will remain dormant until the power of the Holy Ghost comes upon it and quickens it into active development. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, but that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

Any wretch can destroy life, but it takes God to build life. The dirk in the hand of an assassin, or a pistol in the hand of a fiend, can snuff out a life in a moment, but God takes years to bring such a life to perfection. Life then is the most sacred gift bestowed upon man. He who destroys it is the devil's emissary and God's worst enemy. Yet how little sanctity some people attach to life!

ATHENS

Letter From S. J. Thomas on His Trip Abroad.

It was a cold, stormy morning when our ship steamed into Phalaeron bay and in the enfolding crescent of historic hills found a haven beyond the reach of the elements. To the right of our position a range of mountains sprang up from the sea and linked arms with others in a tumult of magnificent disorder, all of them turbaned with snow behind veils of blue. To the left a rocky promontory reached out into the water after the similitude of a quay piled high with white boxes that were the homes and business houses of the little city by the sea. In the foreground a great basin held in its emerald lap the homes of a busy people, and as the surf rose and fell on the low receding shore an engine and train of cars ran swiftly along like a needle sewing lace on a garment of green, a broad thoroughfare ran from the water's edge across the plain and disappeared behind the hills. But more striking than any other feature of the landscape was the hill that rose boldly in the foreground far inland and the noble ruin that crowned its summit. Upon it every glass was trained and every mind intent, for it was the splendid remnant of a glory that illumined a world and gave to history its brightest pages—that grand old veteran, that incomparable survivor of the centuries, the Acropolis of Athens.

We were in Greece, the little-water-gashed, mountain-ribbed country that lies upon the foot of Europe like a nail upon her toe, and yet a country that has produced more great men in science, literature and art than any other since the dawn of time. Shivering in the cold wind on the shore, we stood for a few moments in silence and tried to reconcile the steam of a passing train with the marble of the past, and then drove four miles over a well paved carriage road to Athens. Every knoll and vale, every Greek-lettered house, every passing native was the parent mentally of a surprise or a reflection—the painful reflection that those noisy drivers, that current of uncouth pedestrians, were the descendants of men who spoke with the tongues of angels.

It was with a thrill of reverent awe that we turned our eyes upward from the vermin that infested the damp and dingy streets to the great rock that rose like ancient Greece herself above the groundling mercenaries and beggars of the present degenerate race, and to its climax of sculptured art, the center of its radiations of glory, the tomb, too, alas! of its splendid achievements—the Parthenon. In the shadow of its marble columns, far up above the din and cry of unseemly commerce, the blue sky, the same unchanged canopy that arched above the patriots and scholars of the olden time, there is no fitter spot on earth to realize the impotence of man and the providence of God—the sic transit gloria mundi of all things here below.

I shall not attempt a description of the most impressive monument of ancient art—it would take a volume to tell the story of its construction and of the great scenes enacted within it. Modern iconoclasm has despoiled it of its statues and carried them away to vaults of museums, where they stand in mute memory of a paradise lost, and others have been destroyed by ruthless barbarians who knew them only as pearls are known to swine. Not one is left, and scarcely a frieze, the highest level ever attained by plastic art, remains to chasten the dull front of its lofty portals. All are gone, and only the imperishable, immovable frame of the fabric has withstood the dismantling crowbar of the thieves of time. The pillars and lintels of the Parthenon are yellow with age, but are good for thousands of years yet against corrosion and will no doubt withstand to the end of time any destroying force except earthquake and dynamite. The whole surface of the mountain is a confusion

of wrecked marble columns, enough of them to build many blocks of costly mansions could they be used for such a purpose.

There are numerous guards on the Acropolis who keep their eyes upon the tourist lest he attempt to chip a souvenir from a column or a step. An audacious member of our party lagged behind and when he supposed no one could see his depredations hammered a broken marble monolith and put the result in his pocket. No sooner had he done so than a guard appeared from in hiding and arrested him for his vandalism. When arraigned in court the trembling offender pleaded his innocence of intentional violation of the law and urged in his favor that there were no prohibitory notices to warn against such acts. He was discharged, but as he turned to go an officer gave him a kick from behind. When he protested against such treatment the officer reasoned that he had a right to administer the kick, as there was no prohibitory sign on his back. The incident was worthy of the day of Diogenes and was a wholesome lesson to the souvenir fiend.

The outlook from the Acropolis is very fine. The eye is ravished on every hand with views as splendid as the world affords. The white dome of Mount Hymettus, famed for its honey and its muses, rises sublime and majestic on the east; a little farther to the northeast is Pentelicon with its quarries of marble from which two cities have been built, and beyond it is Marathon, where one of the world's decisive battles was fought; Lycabettus ascends abruptly out of the heart of the city, higher than the Acropolis itself, and is surmounted by a white convent that glitters like a crown; the city of Corinth is barely visible in the blue haze beyond the hills; to the west the plains of Attica, green with growing crops, sweep gracefully to the sea; to the southeast the harbor of Piraeus which once held the fine navies of ancient Greece, is now filled with the fleets of commerce; Salamis bay esteemed for the defeat of Xerxes there, is in plain view; the blue Aegean stretches far away to the southern horizon; and a marble city of 150,000 souls swings in the hammocks of the valleys at our feet.

At the base of the Acropolis hill is the theater of Dionysus, founded 500 years B. C., the largest resort of that character of ancient Greece. It is in the form of an amphitheater with the stage and orchestra reservation on level marble floors and the seats in semi-circular tiers on the hillside. According to the historian this theater accommodated no less than 30,000 spectators. It had no galleries and no roof, and when a rain blew up during a performance the audience and players would retire to a spacious shelter erected for the purpose near by. Several hundred of the marble seats are still in a good state of preservation. They are provided with marble backs and evidently constituted the dress circle. The dignitaries had specially reserved seats, more elegant than the rest, on which their names were cut. The thousands of holders of 50 cent tickets must have carried cushions with them, otherwise they could never have gone to sleep on the performance. This theater, though erected 500 years B. C., was only discovered by excavators fifty years ago. Another resort, the Odeon of Herodotus Atticus, has recently been exhumed at the base of the Acropolis. At both places the season was closed during our visit and there was nothing doing except when a flock of tourists entered, in charge of a guide, like a lot of chicks about a clucking hen, receiving without question the morsels of instruction doled out to them with great pomposity and affectation.

Through the forty-seven preachers

on board the ship I learned that there was a place in Athens known as Mars Hill and that the apostle Paul once delivered a sermon there. For several days prior to our arrival there, wherever—on deck, in cabin or in meditation over the railing—a preacher was in sight, he invariably had his Bible open at the seventeenth chapter of Acts. No Acropolis or theater for them; the Areopagus was pre-eminent and all important. Now Paul was an intense man, with an eye single to one great purpose. Unlike Christ, who had a keen appreciation for the beauties of both nature and art, he rarely used illustrations, and walked among the lilies of the field unconscious of their beauty or that they might fitly point a moral or adorn a sermon. For several days he was surrounded by the finest production of the golden age of art, and yet never saw in the peerless Acropolis aught but the dwelling place of idols, nor in the graceful statues of the street or the comely columns of the temples anything worthy of comment. Christ and Him crucified was the burden of his mind and of every deliverance. It was a great pleasure to stand with the preachers on the crest of Mars Hill and hear the reading of the biblical references to Paul's visit to Athens. I wished with all my heart that I could have felt the thrill of emotion experienced by those reverent and worthy gentlemen as they stood in spirit with the apostle that day and read the story of his wonderful sermon on the unknown God. I stood with them again in the old market place where Paul disputed daily with those who would meet him in argument; but while the other divines were discussing the scripture apropos to the place I stole away to examine an old water clock that marked time for the Athenians and to which Paul doubtless often referred when he wished to cut short his religious discussion for a hot lunch at midday.

The temple of Jupiter Olympus is a most magnificent ruin. Originally this temple possessed more than 100 marble columns, each about sixty feet high and four feet in diameter, arranged in double rows of twenty each on the sides and triple rows of eight each at the ends. Only fifteen of these great columns remain, and of these twelve are standing, like solemn sentinels on duty, and three, tired of their long service, have fallen and are prone upon the ground in broken sections. The size of the temple was 353 by 134 feet and was exceeded only by that of Diana at Ephesus.

The best preserved of all the old edifices is the Theseum, which retains its original form and parts with the exception of its roofs, friezes and contents.

The golden yellow columns, the dignified and solemn pose of the structure, the stain of age upon its venerable, front presents an impressive picture to one who delights in such antiquities.

Within a stone's throw from the Theseum is the old Hill of the Pryx, an artificial area 395 by 212 feet where the Athenians assembled for public purposes. It was their city auditorium. My, but those people delighted in fresh air! From a rock, which is still preserved there, Demosthenes thundered his philippics and all the orators of the nation played upon the passions of the people.

We were shown, among other interesting places, the "exact spot" where Diogenes conducted a department store in a tub, and if the locality be not apocryphal, it was there that he uttered the fine philosophy, "If you please, sir, get out of my light," in who inquired if he could help him in answer to a well-meaning passerby any way.

And lo, the Stadium! Who has not heard of the great anthropodome? All the literature of Greece has something to say of the Olympic games and it was, perhaps, to these St. Paul alluded when he advised the early Christians to throw aside every weight and run the race before them with patience, surrounded as they were by a great crowd of spectators. The old

course was erected 350 B. C., in a natural hollow, where it was only necessary to erect seats in tiers against the hills on three sides without artificial supports.

It went down in the collapse of all the best of Greece in Greece and remained under the debris until a few years ago, when a rich citizen of Alexandria rebuilt it on the exact former location and in the same splendid style, at a cost of \$500,000. The amphitheater is of white marble and will seat 60,000 persons. The length of the race course is 1340 feet and the whole Stadium, rehabilitated and resplendent in shining marble, is a charming feature of modern Greece and one in which she approximates her former excellence. While I was leaping the marble seats and running against time on the race course, a demonstration broke loose among a party of Canadians. The guide had announced that the winner of the chief prize in last year's international contests here was one of their countrymen. There are many interesting places in Athens. I have mentioned only the most prominent. It is really an outrage to try to compress a description of Athens into a few short columns.

What a history it has! How inexhaustible the stories of its struggles to the light, of its heroism, its superb and enduring achievements in every field of refined endeavor. In poetry Homer has never been surpassed; in history there is a greater Macaulay in Herodotus; Solon and Lycurgus are still the world's greatest law givers; Demosthenes by general consent holds the palm of superiority in forensic eloquence; Aristotle was the first great mathematician; Socrates and Plato are supreme in the realm of philosophy. Pericles in statesmanship, Miltiades in war, Sophocles and Aristophanes in the drama. There is no other such record; there is no other such list of immortals.

Modern Athens, like the first, is built of marble and this is not surprising when it is known that marble is so plentiful that the streets are paved and curbed with it and many of the inhabitants have marble hearts. The streets are wider than those of most southern European cities, and cleaner. The people are thrifty, and beggars, thank the Lord, are scarce. The old town around the Acropolis is filthy and the natives are repulsive, but the new town is made up of splendid stores and a cultured, intelligent and ambitious class of citizens. The national dress, as worn by the peasants and soldiers, is much like that of the Highland Scotch, and is really quite attractive. The natives of the city have as a rule discarded their former costumes and adopted the western style of dress.

The fire of their ancestors is not

dead in the breasts of these plucky Greeks. Listen! In this little kingdom, not much larger than a beef-steak, there are 2500 schools, and numerous colleges. Listen again! There is one university in Athens with 3000 students and a library of 100,000 volumes—but, alas, not a football team nor a college yell. There is a brilliant future before these doughty mountaineers, if they will only part company with the goat. Herds of these animals are driven over the city in early mornings and late afternoons, with adders distended, and when the driver makes a sale he milks one of his goats from between the hind legs and delivers the goods. But it is a fact—no man and no race of people can ever amount to much who have anything to do with the goat or the donkey.

In religion the people believe in the Greek Church, a religion that prevails in Russia and is dominated by a hierarchy there.

King George is a democratic gentleman, liberal and progressive, and is loved by his subjects. He is a substantial friend to all reforms and encourages the industrial enterprises. This is explained by the fact that he is neither Oriental nor Latin.

So much for Greece, her plucky people and her ruins. Before returning to the boat at the end of a short day in this the most attractive place so far in our tour, I waited with a company until nightfall for a view of the Acropolis by moonlight. From the crest of Mars Hill we saw the western skies stained crimson and orange by the setting sun, and its last rays fell upon the ruins like the kiss of a parent upon the forehead of a child that was dead. And then the outlines of the Parthenon grew dimmer and dimmer in the gloaming and changed from pale to livid against the gray sky, until it seemed like an ethereal sepulchre of some grandee of mythology. But just when night was in the act of throwing her sable mantle upon the ruins as she had done for 2000 years and more, the moon rose and turned her face full and fair upon the scene, and in the track of the long shadows night crouched and hid himself. Along the great beams a current of silver ran and a flood of mellow splendor poured upon the stately pillars and the marble floors. A grand, gloomy and peculiar picture it was, so shrouded in its mystic sheen, that I could almost see the forms of the ghosts of history flitting from niches to dark corners in the old house poised so sublimely in mid-air, so far removed from the revels of men, so convenient a resort for the spirits of the sky. The Parthenon by moonlight—who having seen it, can never forget it?

The glory of Greece is her ruins.

College Education in Texas Methodism

By Dr. R. S. Hyer

To understand the college problem as it today exists in Texas Methodism, it is necessary to understand in some measure this same problem not only in other sections of our Church, but throughout the United States, for the conditions of success, the forces that are effective, are everywhere substantially the same. We may, therefore, first of all, ask: How does that which we are doing here compare with what is being done elsewhere? Are we succeeding now? Are we planning wisely for future success? Are we doing the things that the experience of others indicates to be the conditions of success.

Before making any comparison between our educational work and that done elsewhere we must clearly understand what we mean by our terms. In its broadest sense, education may comprehend many different forms of instruction. It may include the kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, training schools, technical schools, schools of art and music, commercial schools, seminaries for young ladies, professional schools, colleges

and universities. The following incident well illustrates how the term "education" may be used to designate a very limited course of instruction. A father once wrote to his son, who had entered the Fitting School at Georgetown, that he was not to go there longer, because the father had seen Bro. Blank, who had promised him that his son could come to his "college" and "finish his education by spring."

It is proposed in the present article to discuss only college education, and to recognize as Methodist colleges only such institutions as are thus classified by our General Board of Education. However excellent the work done by our Methodist schools—and they are doing some work that should be highly praised—and however necessary it may be to encourage and support them, it is college work only that is to be referred to.

How much of this work are we doing? The report of our General Board shows that for 1905-6 Polytechnic College, which it ranks as a college in

class C, had 125 in college classes, and Southwestern University, in class A, had 233 in college classes. It may surprise some to learn that this represents the whole amount of college work for which Texas Methodism is given credit by our General Board. Have we not read in the "Advocate" about the large attendance at our colleges, how phenomenal has been their growth, etc? Our Board of Education at Nashville has a very definite idea as to what "college" work is; and has given us full credit for all the work of that kind that we are doing.

Now that we know the number of students in our college classes, let us see how many students of like grade are claimed by other colleges of our Church. The report of the General Board shows that in 1905-6 Trinity College (N. C.) had more students doing academic work of college grade than any college in Southern Methodism,—this number being 284. Next to Trinity came Southwestern with 233, and then Vanderbilt with 201.

In point of numbers at least, the showing of Southwestern was not bad in 1905-6. It is sometimes said that our people are not loyal to Southwestern, that they do not patronize it as they should. Again it is said that Southwestern does not advertise enough, that its professors do not "mix with our people," and work up patronage as they should. If this charge of disloyalty on the part of our people and of failure to do their duty on the part of professors is to be sustained by the fact that there were only 233 students in the college classes of Southwestern in 1905-6, what shall we say concerning Vanderbilt in the same year? At that time the Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes of that university contained 201 students. Of this number about 43 per cent came from Nashville and from the territory within fifty miles of that city. Of the 88 in the engineering department, more than 70 per cent came from the same limited area. At this time there were 233 at Southwestern, and only 20 per cent of these were from Georgetown and surrounding circle of fifty miles' radius. If all Southern Methodism outside of Nashville and its fifty miles circle sent only 113 students to Vanderbilt's academic classes and but 31 to her engineering department; and at the same time, Texas Methodism was sending 185 to the academic classes of Southwestern, surely the charge of disloyalty should not be laid first of all on Texas Methodism. This same argument might be used to defend the professors at Southwestern from the charge of failing to make themselves known to our people.

If this attendance at Southwestern in 1905-6 was a creditable showing, that of the present year is much more so. The academic students of college grade now numbers 322. This does not include 27 who are doing some college work, but devote most of their time to the fine arts, as music, elocution, etc. Nor does it include students from the preparatory department who may have two or three college studies. If we were to include in this list every student who is doing some academic work of college grade, the number would probably be over 400. This 322 taking regular courses leading to A. B. or B. S. is the largest body of such students ever reported from a college

of Southern Methodism. So far as patronage is concerned, Southwestern has no present problem. Whatever it may need it does not now need more students.

To those who are wise in educational affairs it is of little concern to know that the number of students attending a given college; not how many are taught, but what are they taught, and how well, is the question. An institution may for a time attract students because it will graduate them with less work and in less time than others demand. As to the courses required at Southwestern, let the Dean of Yale answer. To a young man who presented the catalogue of Southwestern as evidence that he was prepared to do graduate work at Yale Dean Wright said, "That is the best course of study that I have ever seen in a catalogue from a Southern college." Are these courses well taught; are these requirements rigidly enforced? Let the fellowships and prizes won by Wilm at Cornell and by Carroll at Johns Hopkins answer. Not many A. B. graduates can win Ph. D. at either Cornell or Hopkins in two years. The instances mentioned are by no means the only ones that could be cited to show that whenever the graduates of Southwestern have gone elsewhere for professional or graduate courses they have made records that speak in no uncertain way concerning the extent and character of the work done in Southwestern. The same evidence can be found outside of the great universities. The President of Polytechnic, Clarendon, Alexander Institute, Terrell, St. Charles, Mo., Columbia, Tenn., are all Southwestern men. Its training has fitted not only for academic honors but also for the professions and business life. Sam Haas, Frank Andrews, Sam Streetman and John H. Kirby, are known not only in Houston, but all over Texas. In the city which is the home of the "Advocate" there are sixty or more former students of Southwestern, some of whom are among the best known men in Dallas. What it has done directly for Methodism is shown by the fact 155 of the preachers of the Texas Conferences are its former students. What it is doing now for the same cause may be inferred from the fact that in its present student body 75 young men are preparing for the ministry. The last Quarterly Conference at Georgetown recommended seventeen of Southwestern's young men to the next District Conference for license to preach. Our pastor said at the time that it was a record probably without a parallel in Methodism. Some eighteen or twenty young men and young women now in college have said that they are ready to be used as missionaries or for other special church work; and during the recent preachers' institute, four others volunteered for the same service. Such facts show that the spirit of active Christianity is alive in Southwestern today. It is not a machine that once did good work, but now runs idle and is rusting out. The trouble is that it is the most overloaded machine in Southern Methodism.

It has never been properly equipped for its work, and today, considering the amount of work that it has to do, it is more poorly equipped than ever before. An electric motor can for a time carry a heavy overload. The man who sells a machine that he rates as a fifty horse-power electric motor, informs the purchaser that it can for a time carry an overload of 50 per cent; in other words, it can for a time become a seventy-five horse-power machine; possibly for brief intervals it may be a hundred horse-power machine. The agent will caution the purchaser that the machine cannot be guaranteed if used on heavy overloads for more than a brief interval of time. The extra amount of current required in the armature, when working above its normal rating, heats it unduly, and if this be continued for too long a time the insulation on the wires becomes baked and will ultimately break down; when this happens there is a short circuit—a flash—and the armature is burned out. Then the old fused wires, with

their charred and ruined insulation, must all be taken off, and new ones put on in their place. Electricians have learned by many costly experiments what a safe load is; and the users of these machines have learned that it does not pay to try to get more work out of the machine than the expert says it was designed to carry. Occasionally an old machine was found that for some unexplained reason could carry heavier loads than others of the same type, but electricians did not regard them as safe models upon which to form estimates in designing others. Thus the designing of generators and motors has become a science so exact that burn-outs do not occur where the machine is called upon to do only such work as the manufacturer recognizes as legitimate.

Have we no similar rules to guide us in our educational work? We have certainly made experiments enough and have had enough "burn-outs" to learn something concerning the laws of safety. Can we not, as the electricians have done, deduce certain laws which, if followed out, will lead to the production of machines to do their work efficiently and permanently? Tell the electrician the number of lights that must be carried by the generator, or the horse-power to be gotten out of the motor, and he can calculate the amount of iron in the magnets,—the size and number of wires in the armature necessary for this work. Can we make a calculation of what is necessary to equip Southwestern to properly teach the 311 students now in the Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes? Have we no laws by which to calculate the "student-power" of a college? The facts given in Dr. Moore's paper before the Educational Convention held last year in Dallas, may serve as data from which to deduce such laws. The smaller colleges of New England are among the oldest colleges in our land. They have done a great work in the past and continue to do that kind of work today. They may be taken as safe types upon which to build. Let us see something of their equipment for work. That they have ample grounds and buildings may be taken for granted. That other things are just as essential as these, the general public and many well informed people do not seem to understand. Many of the large colleges of the North and East have more money invested in endowment than they have in grounds and buildings. Almost any one can figure out how many buildings, such as chapel, class-rooms and dormitories are necessary, and how large each should be for a given number of students; but who can tell us what more is needed? In a vague way the necessity for a library is felt. In like manner there is an impression that certain physical and chemical apparatus is needed, and also that some of this "stuff" is expensive. We hear of "science halls" costing from six to sixty thousand dollars, and imagine that such institutions are well equipped for scientific work; but the real value of a science hall is determined, not by what the building cost, but by the value of the apparatus that it contains. Some importance also should be attached to the skill of the workman in whose hands these tools are to be placed. Even if a visitor to a college has due appreciation of the value of books in the library and of the apparatus in the laboratories, he cannot definitely determine that the college is equipped for its work by the things that he sees. Back of all these, and hidden from the public, is something just as essential as the visible plant; and that thing is "endowment." Colleges are expensive affairs; their business cannot be carried on without a large reserve fund. Schools of a certain character may become self-supporting; they may make money and at the same time do honestly and well the work that they attempt; but no good college can do faithful and honest academic work and sustain itself by tuition fees alone.

Support of Colleges. If we wish to know the amount of endowment that must lie back of a college to enable it to do its work well and permanently, let us see what lies back of the New England colleges that have survived to the present day. If we study the relation existing between the number of students in attendance upon each of these colleges and the amount of money invested in productive endowment, we shall find a fairly constant ratio. Divide the endowment by the number of students and the quotient will be about 3000. This means that in each of these institutions for every student in attendance there has been invested the sum of \$3,000 in some productive form of endowment. At Bowdoin there are 254 students and \$3,400 per student; at Amherst 404 students and \$1,900 per student; at Williams 398 students and \$2,800 per student; at Tufts 201 students and \$6,000 per student. The same conditions that have led to success in the smaller colleges in New England are to be found in the great universities. Harvard University with its 4,900 students has for each student more than \$2,800 in endowment. At Columbia University a like provision has been made for an equally large student body. Yale is regarded as the great rival of Harvard. She is more democratic, she has had a long list of distinguished presidents and professors, she has a large body of enthusiastic alumni; but Yale has scarcely more than half as many students as Harvard or Columbia. The explanation of this may be stated in many ways. A part of the explanation is to be found in the fact that Harvard is in Boston, and Columbia in New York City. Another part of the explanation is to be found in the fact that Yale has not made provision for as many students as have her great rivals. For each student she today has only \$1,800 in endowment; and it is certain that there will be no large increase in her student body till her endowment is largely increased.

Ratio of Students to Professors. There is another important fact that must not be overlooked, and that is the ratio between the number of students and the number of professors and instructors. This is also a ratio that is fairly constant at both the successful small college and the great university. Take almost any example of either kind and it will be found that if the number of students in attendance be divided by the number of instructors, the quotient will seldom be larger than fifteen; and the average for the best American college is about twelve. This means that for every group of fifteen students the college should provide a teacher. Is it necessary that all good colleges comply in the matter of endowment and teachers with these laws? Those that are most successful certainly do. At Trinity College, N. C., which last year ranked first of the colleges of our Church in the number of students there is practically an endowment of \$2,000 for each student, and for each group of fifteen students there was either a professor, an assistant, or instructor. The catalogue of Vanderbilt sets forth that there were 29 instructors for the 201 students in its academic department in 1906.

The number of students that should from year to year attend a certain college can be determined when we know how many competent teachers that college can employ, and this latter number is to be determined, not by the uncertain income from tuition fees, but by the amount permanently invested in good securities. This is the safe mathematical formula by which to calculate the "student-power" of a college. Some believe that they can "figure" otherwise, something like this: 100 students each paying \$75 tuition will bring in an income of \$7,500; five teachers, therefore each \$1,500. If these teachers "hustle" they can increase the attendance to 200 and thereby get twice as much salary. Conclusion: If our teachers are real live men they can build our school and get rich at the same time. Practically such "figuring" as this has been the basis upon which some have attempted to build colleges. I shall not attempt to explain why these figures are deceptive; but that

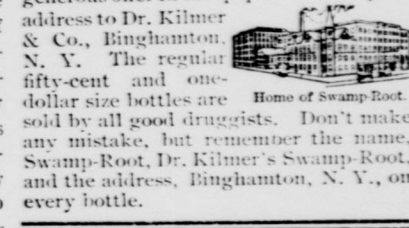
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Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for every thing but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



they are is shown by the fact that such a plan as this has been tried time and again, and no college worthy of the name is supported in such a way. Colleges must be endowed or they die, is the rule to which no exceptions are found.

Has Texas Methodism conformed to the one safe rule,—the rule that experience has shown to be true? Have we invested in endowment \$2,000 for each student who enters the halls of Southwestern, and have we provided an instructor for each group of fifteen students? The average attendance of college students at Southwestern for the past four or five years has been about 220. This would call for an investment of \$440,000 in endowment, and for about fifteen professors. The number of professors has been ten with one assistant. Now that the number of students has increased to 311 we should have \$600,000 endowment and twenty professors, in order that Southwestern should be as well equipped for her work as the best colleges of our land. The president of Cornell has said to the trustees of that institution that they should never create a new chair or department of instruction till it is first endowed with \$200,000.

The great need of Southwestern today is not students, it is not suffering from lack of these,—it needs endowment; it must have endowment. What are our Boards of Education doing to supply this great lack? The \$15,000 assessed upon their recommendation upon the membership of the Church at large is a great thing; not because it is so much, but because it makes Southwestern's existence possible. This assessment will probably produce an income of at least \$12,000 per annum. This income, on a basis of 5 per cent interest, will represent an investment of \$240,000. And this is all that we are now doing for the support of an institution that to be properly equipped for its work should rest upon a basis of \$600,000 in endowment. If a provision of this kind is not made for the students who select our Methodist college, is it right to insist that the faculty of this institution shall do their utmost to increase the number of students in attendance? The criticism has been made that these professors have not always been as active as they should have been. It must be admitted that they have not been "hustlers" for students—that they

Continued on page 7

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Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

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revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood. Pure blood means health. Health means happiness. Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

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Unfermented and Sweet
in Any Climate.**

Its Effect Upon the System

History tells us that Eve gave Adam the apple to tempt him; but scientists now say that when the pure juice of the apple is used, eliminating the skin and fibre, which contain no nutrition, there is nothing better as a tonic and blood purifier or so satisfying as a drink in place of liquor, to those who wish to stop using intoxicants.

Many clergymen from all over the United States are advocating Duffy's Apple Juice as an invigorating Spring and Summer drink, and the strong words of praise from these prominent Temperance Advocates have created a large demand for this pleasant beverage. "I have no hesitation in commending Duffy's Apple Juice," writes the Rev. J. S. Montgomery, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Eatonton, Ga., "as I believe it meets a long felt want for a pure, non-alcoholic, healthful drink. In drinking the pure juice one gets all that is good in the apple without the woody matter of the pulp, which is only an extra task on the digestive organs; the pure juice of the apple is both a food and a medicine as well as a delightfully refreshing drink, and Duffy's Apple Juice deserves to be widely used."

Duffy's Apple Juice is prepared from selected apples from the most highly cultivated orchards of New York State by a new and secret process which preserves all the rich original flavor of the apple in a permanent form and prevents it from fermenting and producing alcohol; it retains all the great medicinal and food virtues of the apple, which make it such a valuable tonic beverage; it is sterilized and the rich flavor of the apple, mingling with the carbonation, makes it indeed a most palatable as well as highly beneficial drink.

Besides being a sparkling, refreshing temperance drink, it is healthful because of its tonic properties; it keeps the system in perfect condition, regulating the bowels, aiding digestion and purifying the blood. The Rev. W. H. Collinson, State Leader of the United Christian Workers, Bronx, New York, says—"Duffy's Apple Juice is a delightful non-alcoholic drink; it is also an appetizer and tonic. I am satisfied that it will be in great demand as a helpmate to strengthen the run down body."

Many are using Duffy's Apple Juice in place of tea, coffee or milk during the warm weather, and certainly a more delicious, sparkling beverage for the table as well as social gatherings and places of public resort could not be found. Clergymen are also recommending Duffy's Apple Juice to those who have an inclination for alcoholic drinks, for a peculiar quality of this refreshing temperance drink is that it is such a wholesome, satisfying beverage that it removes all desire for intoxicants.

To any Clergyman or President of a Temperance Organization who would like to satisfy himself as to the merits of Duffy's 1842 Apple Juice, and know of a pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic beverage which he can safely recommend, the manufacturers will send a large bottle absolutely free of charge upon receipt of his name and address, together with the name of the church or temperance organization with which he is connected.

The American Fruit Product Co. also manufacture Duffy's Grape Juice, a guaranteed pure, unfermented and absolutely non-alcoholic beverage; a pleasant and healthy drink.

Duffy's 1842 Apple Juice and Duffy's Grape Juice are sold by all grocers, druggists, dealers, hotels and clubs.

A trial order of one dozen pints of

either the Apple Juice or Grape Juice, or a half dozen of each, all charges prepaid, will be forwarded on receipt of \$3 sent to the American Fruit Product Co., 83 White St., Rochester, N. Y.

Secular News Items.

The interpellation of the Russian Government in the lower house of Parliament, April 15, on the subject of the mutiny in the prison at Riga, April 13, when seven mutineers were killed and twelve wounded, and which developed into an investigation of the charges brought against the prison authorities that they had tortured prisoners in order to obtain confessions which was alleged to be the cause of the mutiny, was the subject of a debate in the lower house of Parliament April 20.

M. Pergament, Constitutional Democrat and a prominent lawyer of Karzen, read the records of the interpellation committee which contained details of about seventy cases of alleged torture in which the names of the victims were given.

It was stated that they were beaten on sensitive parts of their bodies with Cossack whips and rubber rods and that their finger nails and hair were pulled out.

The tortures in some cases were prolonged for eight to ten days. One man, who was only 22 years old, looked like an old man after having been tortured.

The report added that it was difficult to determine exactly the number of victims, but it could safely be assumed that all who were sentenced by drumhead courtmartial or who overpowered the prison officials at Riga, April 13, passed through the torture chamber.

Severe volcanic eruptions continue in the southern part of Chile. The town of Valdivia is covered with ashes and overhung with clouds.

Valdivia is the capital of the province of Valdivia, on which the Puyehue volcano, which has been in eruption recently, is situated. The town has a population of about 10,000, and is on the Valdivia River. The volcanic eruption has destroyed many cattle and farms. Deposits have been falling 150 miles from the volcano, a river is reported to have dried up and a lake is said to have disappeared, but there has been no loss of life reported up to the present.

Women of all classes in Geneva have formed an association to secure for themselves the suffrage in every department of public life, and especially the right to vote in parliamentary elections. The vice president and the secretary of the association are members of the Chamber of Deputies, and several university professors have accepted minor offices. Many public men are giving their support to the movement.

A dispatch from London says that there has been an attempt in the House of Commons to revive the agitation against the American packing houses, a subject which practically passed into oblivion months ago, and the Board of Trade rather discontenanced any recrudescence of the matter. It arose from a question of Sir William Bull (Conservative), who suggested the necessity for "protecting the meat trade of this country against the attacks of foreign trusts" and the taking of steps to "prevent meat unfit for food from being marketed here by representatives of the American meat packers."

From recent accounts the Roosevelt administration in the application of its policies in the South, a special service which has been committed to First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, has gotten into a vexing dilemma. It involves, in short, the sincerity of the administration in pushing the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the Republican nomination.

The village of Hemming, in Denton County, was completely destroyed by a cyclone last Saturday. The fact that Hemming was small, containing about

seventeen houses, accounts for the deaths being limited to five killed outright, for every house in the village was completely destroyed.

A telegram from Brussels, dated April 25, says that an anarchist armed with a dagger, loaded revolver and other weapons, was arrested in a church where Prince Albert, of Belgium, nephew of King Leopold and heir presumptive to the throne, was about to visit. One of the attendants of the church accidentally discovered the man hidden in a room and notified the police. Later three anarchists, similarly armed, were arrested in the vicinity of the church. Two admitted that they were French anarchists. The authorities are convinced that the prisoners were engaged in a plot to assassinate the Prince.

Prince Lvoff, head of the zemstvo organization for famine relief, reports that the crucial moment has arrived. Scurvy is spreading in Ufa Province and has appeared in the provinces of Samar, Sntov, Kazan and Tambov. Ergotism poisoning from ergotized grain also is widely prevalent, the inhabitants of whole villages being affected by the convulsions of the disease. The distribution of grain is on the same scale as during the winter. Private relief has been given to the greatest extent possible with the funds available, the zemstvo organization alone feeding 1,000,000 persons. Prince Lvoff appeals for the speediest possible forwarding of the money collected in America. The Government reports present a discouraging picture of the prospects in the central famine region, where the spring sowing is restricted by the lack of seed and grain. American wheat is being purchased for seed, as it is considered to be of better quality than Russian wheat.

Dr. Alexander Bell, inventor of the telephone, said in London the other day that it would be but a short time until aerial navigation would make it possible to have dinner in America and breakfast in Europe the next morning. He says he looks forward to the day in the near future when airships can be directed at a speed of from 172 to 200 miles an hour. Dr. Bell thinks the first real successful airship will be built in the United States.

Mexico is to be visited by Gen. Kuroki, the famous Japanese soldier, after his visit to the Jamestown Exposition. Gen. Kuroki is due in Seattle, Wash., May 1, and will immediately proceed to Jamestown. Meanwhile the Japanese fleet which will represent the Mikado's navy in the review at Hampton Roads is en route to the Atlantic Coast from the Indian Ocean by way of the Suez Canal.

Alan R. Hawley, of New York, who, with Arthur T. Atherholt, of Philadelphia, made an eighty-five mile balloon trip from Philadelphia to Matawan, N. J., has issued a warning to aeronauts that they must be careful in making balloon trips near the coast or the ocean will get them. He has observed, he says, that all the upper currents near the coast tend to carry the balloon out to sea. He thinks that the balloonists who are to make ascensions at the Jamestown Exposition should be warned.

The drought continues in Cuba and there is no cessation in the hardships endured. Everywhere in the island serious conditions are faced because of abnormal meteorological conditions. From Santiago comes a report that the source of supply of the waterworks has dried up and that there is much suffering in consequence.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington for his summer home at Oyster Bay June 12. This is much earlier than has been the practice of the President to leave Washington for the summer, but he feels that the public business is in such shape that he can conveniently do so. He looks forward to a long period of recreation. Secretary Loeb said that no speeches were to be made by the President after

he leaves Washington until he goes to Canton, Ohio, for the unveiling of the McKinley monument. Sept. 30. From Canton the President will return to Washington for the fall and winter season.

The President is to make two speeches on Georgia Day at the Jamestown Exposition on June 10. One of these is to be at the opening of the Georgia building and the other before the National Editorial Association. He will reach Washington on the 11th from Jamestown and on the following morning will go to Oyster Bay.

One man is missing and twenty houses were destroyed at a loss of \$50,000 in a cloudburst at Okalahoma City, April 28. It struck Capitol Hill, a suburb, with particular effect. Several people passed part of the night in tree-tops for safety. Lightning Creek, justifying its name, rose twenty feet in five minutes. The flood has not subsided, but the bridges are down and the work of rescue incomplete.

The program which the friends of peace at the national conference adopted by their resolutions and recommended to The Hague conference is as follows:

Efficient co-operation of the nations in the development and application of international law, and the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Hague Conference hereafter a permanent institution.

Hague court open to all nations.

General treaty of arbitration for ratification by all nations.

Where disputes are not covered by arbitration treaty, the disputing parties, before resorting to force, to invoke the services of an international committee of inquiry or the mediation of one or more friendly powers.

Extend to private property at sea the same immunity from capture in war as now shelters private property on land.

Decided action toward the limitation of the burdens of armament.

A gift of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a fund for rudimentary schools for Southern negroes has been made by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a Quakeress of Philadelphia. Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee Institute, and Hollis Burke Frizell, President of the Hampton Normal Institute, are named as trustees of the fund, but neither of the institutions they represent will share in the gift. The income of the \$1,000,000 is to be used for the sole purpose of assisting in the "Southern United States, community, country and rural schools for the great class of negroes to whom the small rural and community schools are alone available."

Dr. Sir Frederick Treves, lecturing for the movement for the abatement of the coal smoke nuisance, said that he had seen the lungs of many persons who had died in London, which were black from the surface to their innermost recesses. This not only made it more difficult to resist disease, but started disease, causing appalling misery. These conditions were entirely due to dirt and soot inhaled.

Everybody knew the terrors of a London fog, he said. It would be merely a white mist but for the coal smoke, which gave it its filthy choking constituents. The London fogs killed people by thousands, he averred. Experiments showed that during a bad fog six tons of soot were deposited to the square mile.

If the plans of the United Daughters of the Confederacy do not miscarry, monuments to those daughters of the South whose heroism and devotion to a cause that was to be lost forms one of the bright pages of the civil war, will soon stand in the capitals of the thirteen original States.

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MARRIED.

Stiefer-King.—April 6, 1907, at the Methodist parsonage in Rusk, Mr. S. H. Stiefer to Miss Georgia King, both of Jacksonville, Texas, by Rev. I. B. Manley.

Holcomb-Harper.—At the gate of the Methodist parsonage in Rusk, by Rev. I. B. Manley, Mr. John Holcomb and Miss Mary Harper.

Hines-Holmes.—By Rev. I. B. Manley, April 12, 1907, at the home of the bride, in Rusk, Texas, Mr. M. A. Hines, of Kenedy, Texas, and Mrs. Carrie Holmes.

Naler-Benson.—In the office of the County Treasurer, Goldthwaite, Mills County, Texas, April 29, 1907, Mr. I. W. Naler and Mrs. M. E. Benson, Rev. G. W. Templin officiating.

Dinard-Wyatt.—At the Methodist parsonage, Sunday, April 28, in the presence of friends and relatives, Mr. Frank Dinard and Miss Mary Wyatt, Rev. M. C. Dickson officiating.

Notes From the Field

Comanche Station.

We closed a great meeting last night. There were about one hundred and twenty-five conversions, and there will be about seventy additions to our Church; besides, a number will go to the other Churches. Rev. John B. Andrews did the preaching and Prof. E. G. Phillips led the singing. I have never heard better preaching. John B. Andrews is pure gold. He did not use any clap-trap methods. The pure, unadulterated gospel was preached in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. The people came to the altar, got religion and shouted the praises of God. Bro. Adams said to me this morning: "Brother Fort, our Church is in the best condition I ever saw it." All our finances are up to date and everything is lovely. I never saw a brighter outlook for any Church than ours at this place. We are grateful to our Father for this great victory.—J. W. Fort.

Cooper.

I have just closed a very successful meeting at this place. Rev. L. S. Barton was with me and the work which he did is a work that abides. Brother Barton is a preacher with all that the word preacher signifies. Our converts were converted at the old-time Methodist altar, and when the Holy Spirit came down strong men and women shouted aloud the praise of Him who said: "If your parents, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto their children, how much more will your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." So just as the child hungered for natural bread, we had been hungering for the bread of life. And thank God when it did come it came down in great chunks. The board made no mistake when it sent Bro. Barton out as "missionary evangelist." Brother Barton is a strong preacher and he delivered a most masterly discourse on the subject of "missions," and we gave him a good collection for the Board. The singing during the meeting was excellent. It was led by Rev. G. A. Marvin, of Ladonia. He proved himself equal to the emergency and "acquired himself like a man." Brother Marvin is one of our most

efficient local preachers and he did us good. Brother Conkin, of Ladonia, a new convert to the Christian religion, spent several days with us, doing personal work among the sinners of the town. God bless him; he's a noble hearted fellow, "standing like Joshua" for God and the right. The pastor and some others had been praying for a great meeting, and it was no surprise to some of us, for God had promised it. The result of the meeting was about forty conversions and accessions to the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. I have not finished my part of this work yet, hence do not know how many members I will get, but they are coming. The last day of the meeting Brother Barton started a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a set of pews for our new church and the pastor continued the work until he landed the enterprise and now we will seat it. We raised for all purposes during the meeting \$840. The pastor will spend the balance of the conference year in trying to add to what has been done, and the effort of my life will be to lead my people on to perfection. May the Lord send the power now.—T. M. Kirk.

Claude.

Our second Quarterly Conference came early, and we are well advanced toward the third. Thus far, the year has been one of great hopefulness and pleasant service in this charge. The second Quarterly Conference reports the indicated salaries of presiding elder and preacher in charge paid to date. Substantial improvements have been made on Church property by our ladies, together with new furniture added to the parsonage, poundings, etc. Clarendon District Preachers' Institute and Missionary Conference met with us, much to our pleasure. Brother W. B. Wilson, Financial Agent of Clarendon College, preached one Sunday for us, and raised a substantial subscription for that worthy institution. May his campaign result in enlarged and abiding success to this great arm of our work. Our conference claims are well under way, with a good proportion in the bank. We are looking forward to the protracted meetings with hopefulness of large results. To the present, we have received twenty-five members into the Claude Church, mostly on certificate. The rapid development of this section of our great State is affording abundant opportunity for pastoral effort, and with gratifying results.—E. B. Chenoweth.

Mineral Wells.

Bishop E. E. Hoss dedicated our church here last Sunday morning. Though the weather was inclement, the large building was crowded. The church was beautifully decorated. The singing, led by our excellent choir, was soul-inspiring. The Bishop's sermon on the Church for breadth of thought and massiveness of gospel truth, I have never heard surpassed. His emphasis of the catholic spirit of Methodism will be a great benediction to our Church here. Though we stand firm for every doctrine of our great Church, we can never afford to be unfraternal or narrow. It was a great day for Mineral Wells. In the afternoon the Bishop addressed a mass meeting of young people. At night Rev. M. K. Little preached a strong gospel sermon on the conditions of rest. He is a busy man, and is gaining great favor on the district. His preachers and members love him.—S. J. Vaughan, April 24.

Renner.

I began a meeting at this place the fifth Sunday in March, with J. W. Tinscher to help me. He did us good, strong gospel preaching and my people fell right in with him and did good work. We had good singing by our own folks. We had the best meeting that has been held at this place for years. We had about thirty conversions and several reclamations. The Church was greatly revived. There is new life in the Sunday-school and all the work of the Church; in fact, the whole work is doing fine. We are expecting the Lord to do great things for the Renner work this year.—Samuel Weaver, April 29.

Kelly Memorial.

It affords me great pleasure to report the condition of our Church at Longview. I have never had anything to complain of as to my appointment, or my treatment at the hands of the people that I have served. I have only the kindest feelings in my heart and pleasant memories of every pastorate. In all the years of my itinerant life I have not met a more cordial welcome nor have I found deeper satisfaction than I have found thus far at Longview. There is a simplicity of manner and depth of spiritual earnestness

among the members and in the town that is to me beautiful indeed. The welcome tendered me, the co-operation given, the love and confidence bestowed, the respect and reverence shown, and above all, the plain, straightforward human friendship, stir and stimulates and encourages me quite up to the best energies of my soul. In some respects I have never had such a clear and open field; never such freedom in the pastoral work, and so never such perfect pleasure. This is the only Church that I have ever served that relieves the pastor of the duty of "serving tables." They have the apostolic idea that the preacher should be free to give himself wholly to the ministry of the word and to prayer. The pastor at Longview has little or no concern about the "collections." These moneys are raised through the Sunday-school classes by direct solicitation. This method has the double good effect of reaching the entire membership and at the same time of training up the children and young people in the knowledge and work of all the missionary and benevolent institutions of the Church. I have great joy in my present charge. The willingness upon the part of the laity to assume the obligations and do that part of the work of the Church which is properly theirs has wrought in me a conscious depth and desire to do the work of a pastor never before felt. My one great desire, the desire of my life, is to be a humble, cheerful, faithful, Christ-like minister of the gospel of our Lord. This desire, I say, has been deepened and my heart is cheered by the stimulating joy that I find in serving a people who think it worth while to make it possible for their pastor to give his whole time strictly to pastoral labors, and not to money-gathering. What have we accomplished these four months? I have made about 400 pastoral calls; fifteen have been added to the Church, three of these on profession of faith, twenty-eight new subscribers have been secured for the Texas Advocate; Sunday-school and Church attendance has been increased; the Home Department of the Sunday-school has been organized with more than fifty scholars; a new room has been added to the parsonage and new furniture put in at a cost of about \$300; the pastor's study has been renewed; a cash contribution has been made to the Industrial Home at Dallas (under the auspices of the W. H. M. Society) to the amount of \$243; all the conference collections are paid in full; the pastor's salary has been increased from \$1200 to \$1500. But I must stop lest I should seem to boast. But I do not credit myself with all the good work done. I have tried to do my full duty, it is true; but I report these things that the good people of Longview may have the honor, and with the still higher, or at least additional, motive that others, seeing their faith and good deeds, may be provoked to like good works. If it would not seem indelicate or invidious, I should like to call the names of a number here of as fine Church workers as I have ever known, among whom are the stewards, whose faith and liberality make Kelly Memorial one of the best pastorates in the Texas Conference. This splendid showing is all the more remarkable and praiseworthy when we take into the account that we have but 263 members, and not a wealthy man among them. It shows what consecration and concerted action can accomplish. The possibilities of our people under God are indefinite, if not infinite.—J. L. Massey.

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Jasper and Kirbyville.

Brother and Sister Godbey came up from Beaumont and held our second Quarterly Conference last Saturday and Sunday. Brother Godbey preached two very fine and helpful sermons. Sister Godbey, on Sunday afternoon, held a workers' meeting, which embraced the Sunday-school and women's work of the Church. This meeting proved to be very beneficial, indeed. She is full of methods of Church work, and they have been proven to be good in their own experience. Brother and Sister Godbey have both been successful from the beginning of their ministry. The Beaumont District is making very gratifying progress. It is, no doubt, one of the most difficult districts in the conference to travel, on account of the railroad service and bad dirt roads, but our present presiding elder is traveling it all right. He spares neither time, money nor himself in meeting his appointments. Our Quarterly Conference was a fine success. The stewards made good reports, especially from Kirbyville. They have advanced the preacher's salary at Kirbyville over last year \$100, and at Jasper they have advanced \$50 over last year, making \$150 advance in salary. There has been a steady advance ever since my connection with this charge. When I came, they had been paying \$400; now they will pay \$800. This speaks well for the work, in view of the fact that we have had so much building and furnishing on our hands. This year is going to wind up my connection with

this charge. It will be open for some good man next year, and whoever gets it will get a mighty pleasant little work. My health hasn't been good since conference. I have had to miss a number of appointments. Have been out to Mineral Wells and stayed a while and, by the way, that is a fine place to go for one's health. I think now that I am very much better, and hope to be able to hold my own through the year, but I may have to leave this malarial country this fall.—M. L. Lindsey.

Revival at Ardmore.

Thursday night witnessed the closing of one of the most successful revivals ever held in our city. Rev. J. J. Clark, of Gainesville, preached for us ten days and in that time preached twenty-four sermons. His preaching was of the highest type, strong, clear and scriptural—the kind which will abide for years to come. Of all the throngs which heard him, not a single criticism was heard. He impressed saint and sinner alike as a true man of God. The visible results were fifty conversions and reclamations, the Church rejoicing on account of the visitation of the Holy Ghost, and the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sims, is all smiles on account of the good work done. Ardmore is now a healthy young city of 16,000 people, and Methodism is in the forefront. Broadway has a membership of about five hundred, Carter Avenue about two hundred and the Ardmore Mission quite a number. Our Sunday-school at Broadway is fine; 280 answered to roll call the second Sunday in April. We have the best Senior Epworth League in the Oklahoma Conference. Our Hargrove College is doing fine work and we have secured Rev. O. B. Staples, of Hillsboro, for our President next term. We had the misfortune to lose the boys' dormitory by fire on last Sunday, but we expect to replace it with a modern 30-room brick.—W. G. Ditzler, April 27.

Springtown.

So far, we are getting along very nicely on our new charge. Have not altogether been eating idle bread since conference. Quite a lot of new fencing has been done that adds very much to the appearance of our parsonage. One Sunday-school has been organized and a new organ placed in one of our churches. A couple of weeks ago we held a very interesting and profitable meeting at Springtown, in which we had about twenty conversions and thirteen accessions to our Church. Bro. L. B. Tooley, of Eastland, and Bro. J. T. Bloodworth, from Fort Worth, did the preaching. These brethren labored faithfully, and the Lord blessed their efforts. A good conference collection was taken during the meeting. On Monday afternoon, after the close of our meeting, the ladies of our Church gave us quite a nice pounding by bringing to the parsonage quite a lot of things which were very much appreciated by the pastor and his family. We are counting on some great revivals at our three county appointments this summer, and all our collections to be brought up in full for conference.—A. P. Smith.

Sherwood.

Rev. T. N. Lowrey arrived here Saturday, March 2. Prospects for a meeting were, indeed, poor, there being so many things to hinder. It seemed almost everyone in town was sick. The pastor was not slighted, for he had sickness in the parsonage. Bro. Lowrey preached the opening sermon March 3. The Holy Spirit came upon him and he preached with liberty and power. The Church was quickened, felt keenly the call to work, and freely yielded. Young men, young ladies, older men and women, also heads of families, were converted, joined the Church and are at work for God. There were in all twenty-five or thirty converted and some reclaimed. We spent three or four days at Knickerbocker, with good results. In all, we had twenty additions to the Methodist Church, and more to follow. Since the meeting we have organized an Epworth League, which bids fair to do lasting good. The Sunday-school is revived and prayer-meeting alive and spiritual. We all love Bro. Lowrey, and hope and pray that he will live long to preach and lead men to Christ. He is a plain, practical preacher, earnest and consecrated. Sherwood charge is in good condition, for which we are thankful.—S. C. Dunn, April 18.

Bryson.

On April 14 we closed a ten days' revival at this place. Bro. W. H. Brown, of Whitesboro, was with us and assisted our pastor, Bro. Overstreet. His preaching was instructive, inspiring and convincing. He is a soul-stirring man, and preaches with the power of a man of God. The Church was stirred from center to circumference, and besides the great work done in the Church, quite a number were happily converted to the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus

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If you want knives, forks, spoons, etc., that last a lifetime, ask for those marked "1847 ROGERS BROS."
The best-wearing, best-designed silver plate on the market.
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Christ. The good people of Bryson feel that they have the devil on the run and our earnest prayer is that we may keep him there. We have an interesting Wednesday night prayer-meeting, and our young men have organized a Saturday night prayer-meeting. We feel proud of our noble young men and hope that they may ever press onward and upward. We would not fail to speak of our Sunday-school at this place. Our officers and teachers are enthusiastic, wide-awake Christians, and we feel, are accomplishing much in the Sunday-school. The ladies of the W. H. M. S. are doing a great work, both spiritually and financially. On last Sunday, Bro. Sherwood, of Bowie, was with us and preached two able sermons. He was out in behalf of the supernumerary homes, and the people here gave liberally to that cause. We realize the importance of this great work, and feel that it is one of the noblest moves now being made. Last, but not least, our own pastor and wife (Brother and Sister Overstreet) are doing a great work here. They are earnest, consecrated workers, and seem to know just how to get hold of our people. We expect this to be the greatest year in the history of Bryson.—Augusta McCloud, April 23.

Bells Circuit.

I am deeply grateful to our Heavenly Father for another great meeting in Bells Circuit. For three weeks we continued at Everheart Memorial, and every service a divine visitation. The brethren, Webster, Everheart, Roberts and others say it was their greatest meeting. Fifty-two professed faith in Christ, and the Church generally revived. The preaching fell upon the pastor, except four fine sermons by Brother Ed. Williams. He was hindered from greater pulpit labor by a sore throat, but gave valuable assistance. I the past sixty days this charge has had 185 conversions. To God be all the praise.—D. F. Fuller.

Maryville.

Our second Quarterly Conference was held on the 29th inst. Not very well attended on account of sickness and rain. Our dear presiding elder, J. A. Stafford, was present and preached once for us. I feel sure it was an uplift to all who heard him. I did not get to enjoy the presence of our presiding elder and conference on account of measles, having been confined to the house for two weeks, but am able to be at my post again. We are getting along very well, but there is room for improvement and hope that we may improve our way of serving God and consider that it is a very important work and duty which we must perform. Our people seem to be getting more interested in the Church work, and hope before the year comes to a close that we can say that both pastor and people have grown in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. My people at Marysville are people that are willing and ready to stand by their pastor and Church. My people at Spring Hill are wide awake and keep their lamps trimmed and burning. My people at Sivel's Bend are people that want to see a prospering Church at that place, and I think by a little more talk with Jesus and among ourselves we might build a nice little church at that place. May God bless the Marysville work and may she grow and get back like she once was. The Lord visited our midst this morning and took one of our dear members, Brother Booker. May God bless the bereaved ones.—J. C. Gibbons, April 29.

THE TEXAS WONDER

Cures all Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic troubles; sold by all druggists, or two months' treatment by mail, for \$1. Dr. E. W. Hall, 225 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Send for Texas testimonials.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

My machine came to hand some time ago. I have been trying it, and I like it fine. It sews to perfection. I think my machine as good as these \$60 machines. It is strictly first-class and does first-class work. No one need be afraid to try it. I will always speak a good word for it, you may be sure.
MRS. ALMA BABER.
Knox City, Texas, April 25, 1907.

BABY'S FACE IN TERRIBLE STATE

Awful Humor Was Eating Away Face and Ears—Body Mass of Sores—Three Doctors Tried to Help Little Sufferer But She Grew Worse—After Spending Many Dollars on Doctors and Medicine

CUTICURA CURES IN TWO WEEKS AT COST OF 75c.

"I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humor, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, and her little face was being eaten away. Her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbors advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Soap and box of Ointment the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body were as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost five dollars, instead of seventy-five cents, which is all it cost us to cure our baby, after spending many dollars on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever. Mrs. George J. Steese, 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1905."

ITCHING TORTURES

Speedily Cured by Cuticura

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, will afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most distressing forms of torturing disfiguring humors, eczemas, tetter, rashes, itchings, and irritations of infants, children, and adults when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.) or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per box of 60 to Purify the Blood, Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, How to Treat Skin Diseases.

The Home Circle

Answer to Bible puzzle in issue of April 18.

"A wise son heareth his father's instruction; but a scorner heareth not rebuke."—Proverbs 13:1.

"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."—Matthew 23:24.

We received seventy correct answers to the above puzzles.

The children will find the answer to puzzle of April 4 given on 8th page of the Advocate of April 25, if they have not yet seen it.

NOT MY WILL BUT THINE.

It was transition time with us. The long winter frost, with but one day's thaw since Christmas, had collapsed with the advent of May like a house of cards.

The splendid ice bridges over the great bays had been shattered by the heavy Atlantic rollers, which were now permitted to leave home to the rocks. For the westerly winds of springs had driven the ice floes far off shore. The hard, smooth roads of beaten snow over the barrens were made impassable by jagged points of rocks which everywhere now peeped out through them.

The universal roofing of ice and snow which all winter covered the patches of impenetrable scrub, would no longer support the weight of either dogs or sleigh. Even the ice on the numerous lakes had become unsafe, while foaming torrents replaced the level highways in the river beds, which usually form our highways in the winter.

No traveling on the land was any longer possible. Even skis and snow racquets were no longer of service, and were hanging disconsolate on the walls. The sleighs had been shellacked and stowed away on their lofts till next fall's snow should make them useful again. Our faithful dogs were already barred into a large enclosure fenced with wire, so that the hospital cow, cooped up in its stable for nearly six months, might come out and hunt for a precarious living amidst the fast disappearing winter's snow.

Traveling by water offered but little better facilities. For the running ice floes from the far North everywhere covered the sea, and threatened with the least veering of the wind to the eastward to blockade the coast in an incredibly short space of time. It is not well to be nipped between the ice floe and the rocks. There's no good arguing the matter with an ice floe. The only thing to do is to keep out of its way.

So we were fain to stand by the hospital for the time. Nor were we sorry, after months' incessant traveling with the dogs, to enjoy a "spell" and limit our efforts to the patients that we had at the hospital and the people within a mile or two radius from it.

"There's some men in the waiting-room to see you, Doctor," said one of

the maids, who had come up the hill to where, with a crowd of young fellows, I was helping to clear some land of alders and to root out old stumps in a preparatory effort to improve matters for our cow.

"Is that so? Where are they from?" From the North, I think, Doctor.

"Well, tell them to wait. I'll be down directy. See that they get some tea and something to eat."

"Please, sir, they says it be's very important, and they wants to hurry back right away."

When I reached the hospital I found that the new arrivals were making good progress with the tea. For work like they had just come through, converts tea into ambrosia nectar to our fisherfolk. It is the custom to offer it to any and all who visit the house.

"What's wrong, Nat?" I asked. "Some craft on the rocks, I suppose."

"Tis Mark Rawson's Alick, Doctor. He be terrible sick. We'm come to see if you be so well pleased to come down along w'im us."

"Is he sick enough to die?" "Well, now, he hain't knowed nobody since Saturday, and that be three days gone."

"How was the ice, Nat, coming up?" "She be well off now. T' wind caned off the land about midnight, and you'se can go right down straight."

"All right, Nat. You can start as soon as you like. I'll come along after you in the motor launch."

The medicine chest that travels with our dog sleigh in winter marked in large letters, "Lend-a-Hand." It stands ready for beat duty all spring until the sea is open enough for the hospital steamer, and forms the movable dispensary during that time on the small craft we have to get around in.

We were not long making our preparations, and were soon bowling along; "northward ho," a fine wind following us.

The wind freshening and the night closing in very thick, we at last determined to leave to, and make a harbor some two miles to the southward of our patient's home.

It was already late when we walked across an intervening neck of land. As we approached the house it was getting on to midnight, and so dark that when at last we reached the promontory opposite the island on which the house was stationed, we almost fell over the fisherman father, who had been patiently waiting "on the off chance that we might possibly come by the mainland," since we could not reach by sea. "I suspicioned you might come this way, Doctor," he remarked. He meant that he had been earnestly praying that we might attempt to push on by the land. His faith had taken form in hours of waiting in the dark here on the beach with his boat. It was the testimony of his faith. It was the effort part of his prayer.

The little wooden cottage was perched on a rocky ledge under the eaves of huge—almost overhanging—cliffs. The scanty foreshore fell

straight down into deep blue water, so that we stepped almost from the boat into the house. A strong feeling came over one that nature was anxious to shoulder out human life from the place altogether.

When we opened the door to enter, a subdued light of a half-turned up kerosene lamp, small enough at the best of times, was just sufficient to show me a crowd of people solemnly huddled together in the tiny room; that served as both kitchen and parlor. It was a bad omen, I knew. For when any one is thought to be sick unto death on this coast, just such a lugubrious, silent crowd gathers to "see the end."

On a low, rude table at one end of the room was a bundle of heterogeneous bedclothes, and on this, visible to all, lay the body of a beautiful boy of four years—a regular curly-haired, rosy-faced fisher lad.

The weeping mother rose as I entered, and one hand covering her eyes with her handkerchief, as if she did not wish to see the sight, led me over to the child's side without speaking.

There was perfect stillness in the room. No one spoke a word. Only the stertorous breathing of the sick child broke the silence as I bent over it to form some idea of what I had to deal with.

"How long since he knew you?" I asked, obliged to lay my hand on the mother's shoulder to call her attention.

Waiting in vain to stem the tears which she sought hard to restrain, she sobbed out at last: "Not since Saturday, Doctor." Only a cursory examination was necessary to satisfy me that the child's only chance for life lay in an immediate operation. It would involve the removal of a portion of the skull, and would be quite impracticable unless I could get the child to the hospital.

But then at once the vision of fifteen miles of angry ocean that lay between us, and the child in this condition, tossed about in our small boat, prevented my saying what I thought. It seemed a pity to suggest that any means might save the child if one had only to add that that means were not available.

I was roused, however, from my brief reverie by a sudden consciousness that the mother was watching me, and even through her tears was trying to read for herself the truth which she seemed to be conscious I was intending to withhold from her.

She spoke first. "What is it, Doctor?" She had looked up, and I seemed to see in her face a courage that I thought she did not possess. My mind was made up in an instant.

"There's only one hope I can offer you, dear friend, and even that is but a faint one. If he were my boy, I should at once take him to the hospital."

A little more absolute silence seemed to fall immediately upon the room; so silent, you could almost feel it. For all these kindly meaning friends were also hanging on the Doctor's words, and again the loud, measured breathing of the unconscious boy, like the ticking of some great clock, was alone audible.

At length an old woman, arising from her seat, came over to where we

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were standing, and taking the hand of the poor mother encouraged her to take even this forlorn chance.

A little pause, and then, with an energy and directness I had little expected, she looked me bravely in the face and said, "I will, Doctor—any thing and anywhere if it would only save my darling."

His life is in higher hands than ours. No mortal can certainly promise to give you Alick's life. All we can say is that as far as we know, the hospital offers him his only chance.

"Then I'll come," she said eagerly. "When shall we start?"

It was dark as pitch outside, and we had yet to snatch some sleep. So we arranged to return and find shelter in a cottage near our boat, and that a party should be told off to bring the mother and child to us soon after daylight.

Once again we were on the mainland, and the deep, broad arm of the sea separated us from the house of sorrow. As I stumbled along over the rocky path, recent events kept revolving in my mind. Why cross that separating arm at all? Why seek trouble thus naturally shut off, as it were? Why add to cares by bringing the sorrows of others voluntarily into our lives? What a relief to shake one's self free, as the cool night air cleared one's head, when at last I topped the brow of the hill! What a relief to leave it all behind, even if it were only for a few hours!

Yet, no—one's heart was going back again over the water in the boat with that solitary father. In my mind I could still hear the splash of the oars, and they seemed to beat out in the mystery of the darkness a sweet refrain—"Ye did it unto Me—unto Me—unto Me."

Descending to our landing place I found there was only one tiny light in one of the fisherman's houses. All the rest had gone to bed long ago. But I recognized that the window was that of a room I had twice occupied on my winter travels. As I expected, the door was on the latch, so going in quietly, I went upstairs to find everything left ready. "Because," as the good fellow explained in the morning, "I mistrusted somehow, Doctor, you'se might like to come back over night."

It was an evidence of a fellow-feeling and of sympathetic courtesy that is not uncommon among our seafaring people, and a trait of character that lightens to no small degree the burden of serving them.

The little party with the child arrived before we were even stirring—though, in truth, they needed sleep far more than we did. But true love is ever self-effacing and they betrayed no signs of their long watch.

The wind had come in from the southeast and was dead ahead, and though nothing was said, we all knew that the sea voyage in the small launch would be anything but pleasant. The mother was seated in the small cuddy, well propped up with boards to keep her from being thrown about by the pitching and rolling of our little craft. The unconscious child, in heavy wraps, lay across her knee. A tarpaulin was fixed in a small frame to keep the flying water and the wind off as much as possible. Steering myself involved standing close to them, and I could keep an eye on how they were getting on. At the end of the first hour, the mother, who was very seasick, caught my eye, and she had several times assured me she desired no help. I learned without any doubt that her strength was being taxed to the utmost.

"You want some help. Let me take the child a bit. You can lie down on the locker and perhaps you'll feel better."

"No, thank you," was all she found time to say before she bent down, crooning over the child as before.

Another hour had passed away. As yet she had not uttered another word. The sudden and violent jumping of our boat in the head sea must have shaken her all to pieces. Yet all she said, even now, was, "Is it very far, still?" "No, that is St. Anthony's head on our bow. We should have been round it by now, but for this seaway. Won't you let me take the child for a bit now? You shall have it back when we get into the smoother water around the head."

"I can hold on a little longer, thank you," and again she was absorbed in crooning over her child.

At length we were alongside the wharf, where, though strong and will-

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ing arms offered to help her with her burden, the mother would trust it to no one till she laid it in the hospital. There our good nurse was allowed to put the boy to bed.

A few hours and the operation was over, and the little lad was back in his bed once more. The pressure on his brain had been relieved. He even spoke; and in the mother's eyes, as she came into the ward and bent over the bed, one could see the intensity of longing that he might still know, and once more speak to her. Hope, indeed, burned fiercely in all our hearts for a time, that even yet this little life might be given to us. But He who loves the children knew best, and slowly, but surely, the tiny vital spark flickered out.

When I ventured up to the ward again, the violence of the first burst of sorrow had somewhat subsided. The poor woman was sitting, as if exhausted, by the bedside, and yielded more readily than I had anticipated to the suggestion that she should go and take some rest.

When everything had been got ready, I ventured to ask this broken-hearted mother if she would face the journey back in the launch with her sad burden.

I was prepared for a hysterical rejoinder, but she spoke calmly, even cheerfully, with the confidence of one who had fought a good fight—not with the despair of the craven. "No, Doctor thank you, it is more than I could face now. I'll wait for the mail steamer next week, if I may."

True, the stimulus of hope that had buoyed her up on the previous voyage had died out. Yet, thank God, no void had been left in its place. Her heart was filled with a peace that passes understanding, a hope that robs death of its sting and the grave of its victory. Like David, she knew that though the child should not return to her yet she should surely go to it.

The four days' watch by the little coffin—quite alone, as it were, fifteen miles from her home and friends—would be a trying experience at the best of times. We were afraid that, worn out as she was, it would be torture to her, not unaccompanied with danger. But she bore it bravely; and when at length the great boat came in, and we shook hands and bade her look beyond the valley of shadows one felt in spite of the piteous failure of it all, it was a song of triumph, not a wail of despair, that was filling her soul. And it lessened the bitterness as she said: "Good-bye, Doctor. May God always reward you for your kindness to me and mine."—The Interior.

FRIEND'S HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum.

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." "There's a Reason." Read, "Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE BIBLE SAYS:—

THE WHEELS OF THE BIBLE SAY:—

SAATH IN P

ER,

At length we were alongside the wharf, where, though strong and will-

COLLEGE EDUCATION IN TEXAS METHODISM.

Continued from Page 8. have not been good "mixers" among our people, and that they have not often from the platform or in the public press spoken of the work they are trying to do; but nevertheless they have not been idle men, nor men lacking in energy, zeal and enthusiasm.

They have left undone many things that others have thought to be the duty of teachers in such positions; but one thing they have done, they have taught; taught to the very best of their ability, taught with inadequate facilities, without such books for reference as they have frequently needed, without apparatus sufficient to carry on investigations and illustrate the great principles of science. And, from the number of students now in attendance, it may be inferred that this quiet, earnest, poorly paid teaching has in some way become known to our people and has won their respect and confidence. Otherwise how can we explain the fact that more students have come for instruction to these men than have ever before gathered about the faculty of any college of Southern Methodism? An equal number of students of like grade cannot be found in any other unendowed college in America. Some of the men who are doing this work of teaching today at Southwestern have been doing this same work for a long time. Three professors have each served over twenty-five years. They have not complained, they do not complain now, for their work is pleasant, and their great reward has been that they have had some share in the making of some of the greatest and best men and women in Texas. They believe that they and their colleagues are now doing that same kind of work, and they thank God that their opportunities for such work are today greater than ever before. But they have more work now than they feel able to do well. Like the overloaded motor, the work has demanded a greater out-put of power than they were designed to carry, and like the overloaded motor, the insulation is being strained where it has carried the load longest. It is possible that it has gradually baked and charred, and that some day the old coils will burn out and new ones will be put in their places. They at least hope that so long as they last, the old machine will not be sent to the "scrap pile." To save it from such a fate ultimately, something must be done. That is the problem of Texas Methodism today. The men who are to solve this problem of endowment are our preachers. They can endow Southwestern and they alone. I have never known these men to fail to get the thing for which they felt there was a great and righteous need. They must not only preach on education in general, but must talk in private to their members about Southwestern in particular. At the Educational Convention held last year in Dallas there were present many of the foremost educators of Southern Methodism. These men have studied our college problems till they have a right to speak on such subjects. And, without exception, whenever one of these referred to our Texas problems he always declared that our chief concern should be the endowment of Southwestern.

Are our Boards of Education making this their chief concern? There are now some eight or more agents in the field with the authority of our Conference Boards of Education, all calling on our people for money to support our various educational institutions. These causes are all worthy; but are they equally important and equally urgent? and is it best to try to do so many different things at the same time? Are we not in danger, on the one hand, of leading into perplexities and confusion that large class of our members who always give

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Spanking does not cure children of bad wetting. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 157, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

freely when they see their duty clearly; and, on the other hand, of furnishing a good excuse to those who give but grudgingly even when the call is clear and not a mingling of voices? The number of students now at Southwestern necessarily makes a crisis in her history, a responsibility on all Texas Methodism, and an opportunity greater than that ever before given to any section of our Church.

How to Begin Work.

A good way to begin the work that must be done is for each preacher to help Brother Harless find men who are willing to join President Harrison of the San Antonio Female College, who proposes to be one of a hundred who shall each give \$1000 to Southwestern for endowment. Some 20 such men have already been found. If each preacher will faithfully and earnestly try to find one such man, more than a hundred will be found. When this has been done we may more confidently hope to make real the dream of the founders of Southwestern, to place the key-stone in the arch of the Texas Conferences that future generations may cry, "Grace, Grace unto it."

SOME PHASES OF EDUCATION NEGLECTED IN OUR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

I want to make just one more argument. We claim that we believe in religious education, and we do. Every denominational university, college and academy tell this tale. Otherwise, they should never have existed. The question now arises, how best to secure the largest results from our investments for religious education? and I answer by teaching in these schools the science of education. To justify this claim is my present purpose.

There were in our Texas schools last year 2720 pupils enrolled. But in the public schools there were 722,000 enrolled in Texas. Making allowance for those who go to State higher institutions, we can safely say that not more than one in every 400 of this mass thronging our public schools will ever enter our denominational schools. The religious education we are offering is all right for the one who goes, but what of the 399 who do not go? Can we in any way reach them? That is the problem. I say we can. How? By preparing teachers for them.

You establish a Chair of the Science of Education at Southwestern University and at Polytechnic College and three things will result: 1. Those who want to make teaching their life's work will go there—at least many will. There will be something to attract them there that is not there now. 2. Many who go through these colleges who thought of teaching only for a start will adopt it as their life's work. In these ways you will be filling the public schools with the best teachers, teachers who will take their places at the front as high school teachers, principals and superintendents, teachers who will mold educational ideals and direct educational activity. 3. You will give to these teachers high religious ideals of education for which they will always strive in molding their pupils, and you will teach them how to attain the ideals as much as it is possible to do so. This third result will be attained if you have the right man in the chair. A man who poses as a "professor of pedagogy," but who is a mere method-maker, had better be given the janitor's job.

Education is a science—a young science, it is true—and so not perfected, but it is going at its problems in a scientific way, and will reach scientific results. I don't like the term pedagogy. It is too closely associated with hot-bed methods. Now if we are to ever solve this problem of religious education we must go at it in a scientific way. Wrangling over the questions upon platforms or in the papers, or "orating" and "resoluting" on it at conferences and conventions will never solve the problem. You must bring to bear upon it the scientific method.

Take your teachers, no matter how religious he is, no matter how anx-

ious to give the right kind of instruction, no matter how well in hand he has the subject matter he is to teach, and ask him how he will actually train the children to have high ideals, to be honest, truthful, pure and devoted to God—making their lives tally with their profession—how many can answer that question in a clear, satisfactory way? I am afraid there are not a dozen in America that could. I can't; don't claim that I can. That is why I am here studying the question. I believe it can be worked out. The trouble is that most of those who have attacked the problem scientifically had no sympathy for the cause of religion. Dr. Oppenheim, of New York, is an example. There is no reason on earth why his chapter on religious education of children in his book should have ever been written, except to vent his spleen against religion. Yet that book is put into the hands of thousands of teachers studying the science of education. Can we hope to solve this great problem unless our own schools will take it up? Dr. Coe has done fine work on the subject. I endorse much that he says, but he leaves a lot unsaid. There is scarcely a field of knowledge so barren as this of a sympathetic and scientific study of religious education.

Understand me. When you establish a Chair of the Science of Education in Southwestern University, the results of this investigation will not be simply for the teacher or his pupils; these results will filter down through the pupils to the schools until the effects reach every nook and corner of the land. The graduate of Southwestern will become superintendent of the town or city school, and his influence will be felt by every student. He has high ideals, and he knows the science of education. If a teacher does not meet his ideals he will help him to do so, or get another. So he molds that school. His pupils, rightly molded, go to the rural district to mold it.

There is another thought. Modern psychology has a new word on religious education. It changes it from an obligation to a necessity. It says that you ought to have religious education, but that you must have it. Not simply in the Church schools as a kind of experiment garden in piety, but everywhere, at home, in Sunday-school and week-day school, from kindergarten to university. It is a misnomer to call it education if it is not religious. But the State says we can't have it in the public schools, yet 722,000 of our children enroll on her books and 2700 on ours. What shall be done?

I can't stop here to show how it can be done, but I believe that if our Church schools will take it up scientifically the problem will be solved in the next quarter century. Not solved satisfactorily to the ideals we shall then have. God forbid that it should, for then stagnation and decay would ensue. But, methinks, if some Rip Vanwinkle would doze off now to wake on that morning, 1932, he would shout for joy at the progress we had made on this very problem.

You think I am full of the subject! Why, man, if I had each Methodist in Texas off to one side to talk to about this thing for about four hours, and he lived through it and had a nickel on earth, he would give it to endow a Chair of the Science of Education at Southwestern University.

Education counts today as never before. The moral and religious influence of the preacher may or may not be waning, but it is a fact that the moral and religious influence of the teacher is rapidly increasing. The teacher is molding thought, and he has the pupils five hours a day five days a week and he has pretty near all present. The preacher has a few present one hour a day one day a week. The day is coming, and may it hasten, when the people will be as exacting in their demands of the teacher's moral and religious character as of the preacher's.

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2. Address all business letters touching subscriptions, changes of address, advertising, or other business matters, to Blaylock Publishing Co.
3. Do not address matter for publication to any individual—either editor or publisher—but to the Texas Christian Advocate. An individual may be out of the city; hence serious delays occur.
4. Bear in mind that all communications should be written on different sheets of paper from that intended for the business office, and should be written on one side only.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE NOTICES.

Abilene, Haskell	April 12
Vernon, Munday	April 23
Waxahatche, Italy	April 23
Beeville, Corpus Christi	April 24
Cuero, El Campo	April 25
Terrell, Crandall	April 25
Georgetown, Hutto	April 26
Corsicana, Rice	April 26
Plainview, Plainview	April 26
Sherman, Tioga	April 30
Fort Worth, Cleburne	April 30
Jacksonville, Henderson	May 1
Austin, Columbus	May 3
San Marcos, Waeider	May 3
McKinney, Farmersville	May 7
Albuquerque, Melrose	May 8
Clarendon, Canyon City	May 10
Brenham, Somerville	May 14
Beaumont, Liberty	May 14
Houston, Alvin	May 15
San Augustine, San A.	May 15
Tyler, Lindale	May 23
Sulphur Spgs., Cumby	May 29
Bowie, Jackboro	May 30
El Paso, Hagerman	May 31
Huntsville, Anderson	June 5
San Antonio, Pearsall	June 13
Llano, Cherokee	June 19
Sulphur Springs, Cumby	June 20
Calbert, Calvert	June 25
Colorado, Snyder	June 25
Weatherford, Ranger	June 26
Gainesville, Myra	June 26
Dublin, Gorman	June 27
Greenville, Commerce	June 27
Gatesville, Clifton	June 28
Waco, Mt. Calm	June 28
Brownwood, Comanche	July 1
Bonham, Whitetock	July 4
San Angelo, El Dorado	July 12

The law passed by the Legislature putting a tax of \$2000 on joints known as Ino, Uno and the like, and also on whiskey drummers, with an emergency clause putting it into immediate effect, has given our local option communities protection from these subterfuges and frauds. They can now have the benefits of local option.

The Knights Templar Conclave, which met in Dallas awhile back, was a notable gathering of prominent Masons from all over the State. The religious exercises of the opening of their proceedings took place in First Methodist Church. The house was crowded. Rev. George S. Sexton, who is prominent among the Knights, preached the annual sermon to the gathering. Rev. J. W. Hill took part in the services. The Masons are an influential body, and their benevolent work is known all over the State. Many of our ministers are identified with the order.

A FEW DAYS IN SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT.

Last Friday we took the T. & N. O. train for Caro, and reached our destination late in the afternoon. Rev. C. N. Morton showed us many courtesies, and we had the pleasure of the hospitality of the parsonage. This is his first year and he and his family have a strong hold upon the good will of the people. We lectured for them at night and had a good attendance for a pay lecture. Caro is a saw mill town, but a big improvement on towns of this character. Usually a saw mill town is a very temporary place, composed of people who abide only for a season. But Caro is an exception. The Whiteman & Decker Company bought twenty-five thousand acres of timber lands and located their plant at this point. They laid off a regular town site, built a good character of houses, and located there themselves. They started out to build up a good community and they have succeeded. When they projected the enterprise some three years ago, it was in the woods. There was practically nothing there. Now they have a good town of twelve hundred people. They have a good Methodist Church, with a substantial membership, a good parsonage and a station preacher. They have an electric light plant and good water service. The streets are well laid off and the sanitary conditions are excellent. They run a great saw mill and turn out millions of feet of lumber annually; and they have a large planer and ship thousands of feet daily. We have never looked through a better equipped plant. It has all the modern machinery that goes with such a great enterprise. The proprietors are Methodists, but try to take no advantage of the religious belief of their employees. The town has something of the air of a large family. Messrs. Whiteman and Decker are held in very high esteem by those who work with them, and there is an army of employees. They carry on their payroll about four hundred men. Brother Morton, the pastor, is doing a most excellent work in the community, and his influence is a power for good.

On Saturday we took the Caro Northwestern, a good, short railroad, built by the company, aided by others, out to Mount Enterprise, a distance of eighteen miles and reached that point at 10:30. The road will ultimately be extended, probably to Marshall, where it will have good connections. It is not an ordinary saw mill road; but it is well equipped and doing a good business. The Railway Commission has given it recognition and it is under the supervision of this body, just as are the other railway interests of the State. Old Mount Enterprise is a mile or so from the new town. It has been there a great many years. Prior to the Civil War it was a trading point of no small volume. The freighters on their way to Jefferson and Shreveport from the country this side made it one of their stations, and it prospered materially. A number of leading people have always lived there. But since railroads have intersected the country, Mount Enterprise has made no progress.

There are no modern buildings, and it looks like an old, quiet town far out in the country. Several very excellent families live there still; among them the Turners, the Longs, the Marches and others. But the new town down at the station is drawing everything that way now. It is about eight months old, but we presume it has two hundred people living in and about it. The houses are new and modern, and the place is taking on a genuine town air. The Whiteman & Decker Company have put up an immense planer, and they are buying up all the output of the multitude of small saw mills. They have millions of feet stacked in the yards, and as fast as they can dress it and get cars for moving it it is being shipped to the markets. There is one large brick store and several good frame buildings. Rev. B. C. Anderson, living at Minden, is the pastor. He has already secured a good lot in the new town, and has the foundation for a good church structure.

He hopes to have it ready for use by fall. The Odd Fellows have a commodious hall, and we preached on Sunday night for the community. Had a good audience of attentive people, and they seemed to appreciate the service. It was the first religious service ever conducted in the new town.

Sunday morning Brother Anderson came in, and we drove twelve miles into the country to Laneville, a most excellent rural community—rather a village. There they had built a new church at a cost of \$1,200, had it all paid for and ready for dedication. It is neat and tasty, and a credit to the community. We have a small membership there, but they are enterprising and take great interest in their church. This is the first church building we have ever projected there, though there is an old building not far away where the people have heretofore worshiped. We had the house completely filled at the hour for service. After the sermon the house was set apart to the worship of God by the use of our beautiful ritual. It was an impressive ceremony.

As usual, we found an old friend living out there whom we knew in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1883. Brother Williamson. There are three brothers of them; and two of them located there a good many years ago. They all went into business together and have prospered. They own large tracts of land, a store and a gin. They have established a branch business in the Territory, and one of them lives there. We dined with our old friend, and it was pleasant to meet him again. Brother Anderson did not build the church; but he took part with the people in paying it out of debt. Lumber is cheap, and for this reason the building cost only the above amount. In this black land country it would have cost twice that price.

That country has almost ceased to be a farming country. The people, many of them, are giving their attention in one way and another to the lumber business. Some of them have small mills, and others haul the output to the big planer. We saw many fields turned out and growing up in pine. Yet it is fairly good soil. When the pine trees are cut off and sawed up, then many of the people will turn to the farm and clear it up for cultivation. It is a fine fruit country, and vegetables grow well. One of these days it will be a very prosperous fruit and truck growing section. But the pine trees are engaging the most of the attention of the people. Brother Anderson has a large circuit—too large for one man—but he is doing his best to occupy it until the Church can give him reinforcements. Brother Tower is the presiding elder and we heard good reports from him.

On the way down we had the company of Rev. W. K. Strother, of the Alexander Institute, at Jacksonville. He reports his school in fine condition, and their new building will soon begin to take shape. It will be an elegant property when completed.

Good rains have dressed the whole country up in a suit of beautiful green, decorated with wild flowers. The hills, the running branches, the red soil, and the dog fennel reminded us of East Tennessee.

On our way back, as the train was waiting for the passengers to take supper at Athens, we approached a hack driver. It was good dusk, and we quietly whispered in his ear: "Say, can a man get anything to drink around here?" He looked wistfully, and said: "No, boss. Dis is the driest town in Texas. It's as dry as bone." That pleased us, for we went down there some time ago, and helped them to run the saloons out of that precinct. It prohibits.

"Suffering and its culture, like joy and its, culture, are within the lot of every man. We shall not need to seek opportunities enough, for it will meet us everywhere. And may God help us everywhere to find the treasures they contain!"

TARRANT AND McLENNAN RE-MAIN WET.

Last Saturday two memorable elections came off—one in Tarrant and the other in McLennan Counties. They were partially wet counties to begin with, and they will remain so. Tarrant gave about three thousand majority against local option. We did not expect the county to go dry, really; but we thought the majority would be held down to a low figure. But from some cause, the local option people failed to get half the strength to which they were entitled. Fort Worth gave less than eight hundred dry votes. This is a sad commentary on the Church life of that enterprising city. The Methodist Church alone ought to have done better than that, to say nothing of the other large religious bodies. Even the country did not sustain expectation. However, it was not a Waterloo; for Napoleon went down to rise no more on that bloody field. Local option did not share that fate. It will come again. Moral revolutions never die. They are sometimes retarded, but never permanently defeated. It will do better the next time. For the Fort Worth saloon is not going to behave. It never has done it in the past and will not do it in the future. The "business men" in Fort Worth promised much for it in the way of good behavior under the Baskin's McGregory law; but give it a few more months and it will take up its old life of lawlessness. The people will open their eyes by-and-by.

In McLennan County the pros did valiantly. The antis fully expected to carry the county by not less than a thousand majority; but they got through with about seven hundred. They will roost several limbs lower from this on. And the next time the pros go after them they will wipe them out. Many of the negroes had their poll taxes paid by the brewer and liquor interests. A majority of the English speaking white people of the county voted right on this subject. In both of these contests we have made sentiment. The liquor business is strongly entrenched in these centers. It takes more than one campaign to dislodge it. Some of the Dallas antis are consoling themselves with the delusion that on account of the vote in Tarrant there will be no election in this county. They will find out a little later. We are going to give them a fight, it matters not what the result may be. We can not fare much worse than Tarrant, and maybe not so badly. The fight will come.

OTHER McLENNAN NOTES.

Last issue had a hurried write-up of a little trip to McLennan, but we desire to add a few more lines to what we said. It has been many a day since we have seen such a gathering as met under the town tabernacle at McGregor to hear local option discussed. There were people there from the town and the country until there was not standing room. The enthusiasm was at fever heat. The public schools turned out and all the children stood and sang local option songs, lead by the good women. Mrs. Garvin had trained them and we have rarely ever heard the volume of music surpassed. The mothers of this State are bringing on a crop of youngsters who, when grown, will clean up whatever of the liquor traffic the older generation will leave to them. It is doomed!

After taking part in this great demonstration we drove to Moody, ten miles below, to attend another gathering at night. We passed through one of the most beautiful sections of country in Texas. The corn and cotton lands are in fine condition, and the rains had caused the grass and the oats to take on new life. One needs to drive through any portion of Texas to get an idea of its farming resources. Looking from a car window only gives a partial idea. We reached Moody before sundown, and became the guest of the parsonage. It is occupied by Rev. J. H. Wiseman, the pastor, and his family. This is his third year. Moody is on the Santa Fe. It has a population of twelve

or fifteen hundred people, and among them our Church has a strong hold. While Bro. Griswold was pastor, a splendid church house was built. It cost \$12,000, and it is an elegant property. I was surprised to find such an edifice in a town of that size. It is well finished and superbly furnished, and it is paid for. We have a good membership, and they must have means. The church building indicates as much. Now when they build a new parsonage that congregation will be one of the best, in proportion to numbers, in the conference. Bro. Wiseman has hold of our people, and he is influential in the community. He is a wise pastor, a strong, successful preacher, and his work is of the best character. That night the house was filled with a most interesting congregation, and the service was profitable. This was my first visit to Moody, and it was a pleasure to meet and know our people. The Advocate is popular among them, and they welcomed me not as a stranger. Methodism is well rooted in McLennan County. We have good facilities in all the towns and in the country. The new church at McGregor is a model of good architecture, and it gives us an advantage in the community. At Bruceville, the small town of which I wrote last week, we have a most substantial church and tabernacle. Bro. Morphis has other appointments. The one at Eddy is a good one also. We are writing this on Friday, and do not know how the election is going in the county, but the people are aroused and there has been the development of a wonderful sentiment. Lorena is the next station above Bruceville. Rev. C. B. Smith is the pastor. We did not get to stop there, but met the preacher. He spoke very encouragingly of his work. The Barcus homestead is near there. We thought of that spot as we passed. No home in Texas has made a larger contribution to Methodism than that one. The good old mother is still there, loved and adored by her children, and once a year they meet and hold a reunion. G. C. R.

Dr. Charles A. Briggs, who for a number of years was professor of theology in the Union Theological Seminary in New York, a leading Presbyterian institution, but whose peculiar interpretations of the Bible caused him to resign his position and finally to enter the Protestant Episcopal Church, is writing articles in the North American Review advocating the union of Catholicism and Protestantism in one Church, recognizing the Pope as its head, but with modified powers. We thought he was entirely too liberal while a Presbyterian, but he has gone further than we ever dreamed in this suggestion. He may be in position to speak for his new Church affiliation in matters of this sort, but not for Protestantism. In many respects the Protestant Episcopal Church is very similar to the Catholic, but that communion is an infinitely small part of Protestantism—modified Protestantism—in this country. His suggestion, so far as the great body of Protestant Christians is concerned, does not rise to the dignity of seriousness.

The Kansas Supreme Court has rendered a decision upholding, in every particular, the prohibition laws of that State; and the Attorney General is making it hot for the brewers and wholesale whisky dealers who have been openly violating those laws and bringing them into contempt. Nine breweries and one wholesale whisky house have been put in the hands of receivers, and there is weeping and wailing among those establishments. For years these law-breakers have been running over the Kansas prohibitionists and giving outsiders the occasion for justly saying that prohibition is a failure in Kansas. But it can be no longer said now. The brewers and the rummies are in a bad way in Kansas. Yes, they are getting in a bad way all over the country. The day has passed when great States will longer sit by and permit such law-breakers to trample the

rights of the people. The Supreme Court, by its decision, has made it clear that the State of Kansas is not to be trifled with. The brewers and rummies are in a bad way in Kansas. Yes, they are getting in a bad way all over the country. The day has passed when great States will longer sit by and permit such law-breakers to trample the

rights of the people. The Supreme Court, by its decision, has made it clear that the State of Kansas is not to be trifled with. The brewers and rummies are in a bad way in Kansas. Yes, they are getting in a bad way all over the country. The day has passed when great States will longer sit by and permit such law-breakers to trample the

rights of the people under their feet. The whack taken at them by the Supreme Court of the United States recently, in that South Dakota case, was well-nigh a death blow to their effort to longer hide under the Interstate Commerce Act. That court has said in unmistakable terms that liquors going from one State into another under this act, are subject to the police powers of the State when they enter its borders. Ha! ha! We do not care now whether Congress passes the Hepburn-Doliver bill or not, amending this act. The Supreme Court has done the work! Justice travels slowly, but it has arrived, and we welcome it.

Rev. W. W. Watts and his people are moving in a splendid church enterprise at Jacksonville. It is their plan to erect a building to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000. We congratulate them on this move. For a number of years they have needed a new church building. Jacksonville is one of our best East Texas towns; her citizens are enterprising and up-to-date in all lines of industry. Our Church is strong there, and a new structure will make them the leading religious body in the town. Their old house has served its purpose, and the new one will be looked forward to with interest.

Bishop E. E. Hoss made a flying visit to Texas a while back. He spoke for the Southwestern Endowment Fund at McKinney and White-wright. From thence he went to Mineral Wells and dedicated their new church. On last Sunday he was in Ft. Worth and dedicated the Missouri Avenue Church. He is in good health, full of energy and none the less out of repair because of his strenuous labors. While in this city a few hours he met the pastors at the Publishing House and counseled with them for a season. He was delighted to find them all succeeding so admirably with their several charges. He has returned to his home in Tennessee, now Monteagle.

A letter from one of our little friends demonstrates that the younger generation is getting in line. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration. A move of this kind was suggested by parties in Fort Worth, but we have not seen the result. However, if other boys and girls desire to contribute, they can send the amount to Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, pastor First Methodist Church, South, Fort Worth:

I am a little boy twelve years old, but if there can be a fund started to build a monument over the late Mr. McLean, County Attorney of Fort Worth, who laid down his life to break up gambling I want to give one dollar.—John W. Price, San Marcos, Texas.

THE BAPTIST STANDARD AND TRIBUNE.

The Baptist Standard has purchased the good will and subscription list of the Baptist Tribune, owned and edited for some time by Dr. J. B. Cranfill. The interests of the Tribune are now absorbed by the Standard. Dr. Cranfill will move to Chicago and take charge of the press bureau of the National Prohibition Committee. For a great many years he has devoted much time to the study of prohibition, and this fact, connected with the other fact that he is very familiar with newspaper work, will give him a fine opportunity to serve the cause of prohibition as he has long understood it. For several years Dr. Cranfill has been connected with the religious and secular press of Texas, and we wish for him great success in his new field.

Judge T. B. Butler, who has for some time been the business manager of the Baptist Standard, has resigned that position and will return to the practice of law at Tyler. He is an able lawyer, a stalwart Christian gentleman and on the right side of all great moral questions. During his connection with the Standard, we had most pleasant relations with him, and regret that he found it

necessary to give up journalism; but he is a lawyer, and his old profession has a strong hold upon him. Rev. J. F. Norris succeeds Judge Butler as Business Manager of the Standard. He is an able man and well qualified for the place. We welcome him to our ranks. Dr. J. H. Gambrell continues as editor. He has shown himself to possess the editorial instinct, as well as the acquired gift of strong writing. He is a brotherly man and doing a useful work for his Church. We wish the Standard continued prosperity.

Rev. H. G. Horton, who writes for the Advocate under the signature of H. G. H., is sending us some good historical matter and it will appear in due time. He is the most capable man we have in matters of this sort, and we hope he will put in his odd time in rescuing data of this character. Much of Texas Methodist history is in his experience and under his observation, gathered there as the years have come and gone. The more of it he can give us in his crisp style, the better it will be for us. He has had a few spells of sickness of late, but is about himself again, we are glad to report.

Rev. R. E. Porter, of Bellevue, writes us that he has had the misfortune to lose the last of his sisters recently. She lived in Arkansas, and died in great triumph, in the forty-fifth year of her age. She was a good woman, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and a devoted member of the Church.

Stamford College, our youngest institution, is now taking shape. Not only is the building going up rapidly, but the teaching force is being judiciously organized. W. S. Nelms, son of Dr. W. L. Nelms, has been chosen for the chair of mathematics, and Miss Caroline Duncan will have the chair of oratory and physical culture. Both of these are admirable selections. Others are being agreed upon, and when the time for opening comes, the faculty will be complete and ready for duty. The outlook for this school is very bright, and that section of our Methodism is to be congratulated upon the projection of such a worthy enterprise. With Clarendon at the foot of the panhandle, our western territory will soon be well provided for in matters of education. We are glad that such is the case.

THE WORDS OF A COURAGEOUS JUDGE.

Judge John W. Goodwin, presiding at the recent session of the District Court of Mills County, delivered a striking charge to the grand jury. His remarks touching the evils of the liquor business and its effort to violate the local option laws of the country, are worthy of a close reading and we take pleasure in giving them to the readers of the Advocate.

There is another matter that I am by law required to call your attention to, and I take pleasure in complying therewith. It is the local option law. I presume the object of the law-making power in requiring District Judges to give this law in charge to each Grand Jury was to emphasize it and impress it upon the minds of those charged with its enforcement. Whether that was the purpose or not, it serves that purpose, and I know of no law more deserving of attention and emphasis.

The liquor traffic has in effect declared that revolution and bloodshed would result from any attempt to destroy their business. There will be a revolution, but no blood will be shed. That revolution is now on. It is the revolution of sentiment, and it is growing stronger each day. The hold that the saloon had upon this fair land of ours is slipping. It at one time controlled largely the politics of the State. The saloon held the balance of power and those who sought offices had to court their favor. That day has almost passed—has passed except in a few localities. I trust the day will soon come when no section of this State will feel the grip of its black hand upon its politics.

But the whiskey men are organized and bent upon destroying local option sentiment. As soon as local option is adopted clubs spring up and those engaged in the club business seek by their methods to disgust the people and render the law odious. All their efforts are to create the impres-

sion that the law is a farce and can not be enforced. But as usual with such people, they have over-done the matter. So coarse, daring and brutal have they been in their disregard of the will of the people and the law of the land that they have no one to defend their cause. Today they stand branded alike by both pro and anti law breakers. The law-abiding people, both pro and anti, are against them. They have laid aside their views upon the question of prohibition and everywhere are joining hands and making common cause against this foe to civilization, Christianity and good government.

The people of Mills County have always stood for law and order and no county has a better record for enforcing the law. I believe that I but reflect the sentiment of all good people of this county when I say that the local option law must be respected in this county. I believe that I know how the people feel upon this subject and that their sentiment is in favor of enforcing the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

The last legislature passed several laws that will materially aid in driving out the clubs. I regret that it



REV. J. W. BOWDEN.

The above is a picture of a real live "supply" in the Northwest Texas Conference—one who enters vigorously and successfully into the work of the Church. Especially does he look well after the interests of his Church paper, having secured last year on China Springs Mission forty new subscribers. For this reason, as well as many others, we take pleasure in introducing him to the "Advocate family." We desire that our readers may have a short sketch of his career, which follows:

He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., July 6, 1842; was licensed to preach at Galley Rock, Ark., May 2, 1868; ordained deacon at Searcy, Ark., November 15, 1874. Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh officiating; was ordained elder at Ozark, Ark., November 16, 1879, Bishop George F. Pierce officiating. He served as pastor eight years in the Arkansas Conference and is now serving his 13th year as pastor in the Northwest Texas Conference—all as supply. As to the results of his labors he says: "So far as I can see, they amount to but little, compared to the great demand, but I feel that I have been enabled to do something under the direction of our Divine Master and leader that will be of ten thousand times more value in the final wind-up of human events than I could possibly have accomplished on any other line or in any other business. The Lord has added through me, as an unworthy instrument, to the Church about 100 annually and about that number of conversions." He has built fourteen church houses, and added to and improved a goodly number. He further says: "Had I a thousand lives to live, I would gladly give them all to the one work—that of pointing helpless and depraved humanity to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

did not go further and abolish the saloons.

When Jeff McLean was murdered by a gambler a wave of indignation swept the State and as a result a death-blow was dealt gambling. The blow was misdirected—it should have been at the mother of gambling, the saloon. Destroy the saloon and gambling and all the vices that are nursed at her vile breast will perish with her.

The civilization of the age demands the abolition of the dram shop, and

Spring Humors

Impure or effete matters accumulated in the blood during the winter cause in the spring such disfiguring and painful troubles as boils, pimples, and other eruptions, also weakness, loss of appetite, that tired feeling.

The best medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly cleanses the blood, and effects permanent cures by giving healthy functional activity to the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin.



Mrs. L. Bickford, Gossville, N. H., says: "Every spring I was completely prostrated, run down, from dyspepsia and that tired feeling. But I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla helps me from the first dose, completely restores good health and strength."

Sarsaparilla are Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate tablet form. They have identically the same curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy, no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. \$1. of druggists or promptly of us by mail. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

the time will soon come when it will be a thing of the past. Let it come now. I do not want my children to criticize me for having tolerated such an inexcusable evil. I regret that posterity will have to find on our statute book a law permitting the people to vote upon the question of saloon or no saloon. They will justly be astonished that it was ever deemed proper or necessary for such a vote to be cast.

PERSONALS.

Bro. H. F. Morris, a good layman from Mineral Wells, made us a brotherly visit this week.

Rev. W. M. Griffith and daughter, of Brandon, brightened up this office with a pleasant visit recently.

Rev. George Stuart is aiding Bro. McClure in a meeting at Waxahachie. Great preparations were made for the services, and the meeting is now in progress.

Bro. J. T. Peel, of Hamlin, made us a pleasant call recently. He says his town out there in Jones County is only one year old, but that it has 3000 people. That country is growing marvelously. They hope to build a new church by conference.

Rev. E. L. Spurlock, Business Manager for the North Texas Female College, was in to see us last week. He is passing under the shadows now, as the death of his good wife is a great affliction to him. But his hands are full as well as his heart. He is a most useful man.

Dr. S. A. Steel writes us that Brown-wood is having the greatest meeting ever known in her history. There have already been over two hundred and fifty conversions, and the work is still in progress. It is led by Rev. W. M. McIntosh and Rev. Tatum. The old time revival is in evidence in Texas.

Rev. J. A. Stafford, presiding elder of the Gainesville District, made a pleasant call this week. He visits Dallas in the interest of his daughter's health. He reports his district in fine condition. He is looking exceedingly well and says he never enjoyed better health in his life. We were glad to see him.

Rev. Jno. M. Barcus writes us that at the recent Georgetown District Conference there were twenty-five choice young men licensed to preach. Twenty-four of the number are students in the Southwestern University. This speaks well for our great school, and it is proof that the Church has no dearth of laborers in preparation for the ministry.

Bishop Seth Ward preached at the opening of the new church at Bryan, Sunday, the 21st. It will be remembered that the other new church burned down soon after it was dedicated; but the people went to work and built a better one. This means much, for the other one was a gem. A great crowd listened to the Bishop's sermon; and the Bryan press devoted large attention to the building and the services. It was a great occasion. Bishop Ward was born in an adjoining county, and the people who knew something of his early life gave him an enthusiastic welcome.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

H. G. H.

The delegates of the Federated Clubs, Fifth District of Texas, at their late meeting in Goliad, one afternoon took carriages, were driven across the river and visited the scene of the tragic Fannin massacre that occurred in 1836.

Gen. Rusk, Texas U. S. Senator who committed suicide, delivered an eloquent address at the burial of the charred bones of Fannin's men.

When Bishop Keener and this writer visited the spot during the Goliad Conference the scene was desolate beyond description.

Now a splendid monument has been erected in memory of the men who died for Texas independence.

Thrall, in one of his brief sketches, mentions a few historical points now almost forgotten—"that, on Dec. 22, 1835, a declaration favoring Texan independence was promulgated at Goliad, probably while Capt. Philip Dimmitt was in command at that place. At this time Gov. Smith and the executive council at San Felipe had quarreled and mutually deposed each other. As the result, Gen. Houston had been virtually suspended as Commander-in-chief, though Dimmitt obeyed Houston's orders and fell back to Victoria.

Cols. J. W. Fannin, F. W. Johnson and Dr. James Grant had each independent orders to raise companies. Fannin fell at Goliad, 1836; Grant was captured near San Patricio, March 2d, his men shot, but, being a doctor, he was employed in attending the wounded Mexicans until his services were no longer needed, then he was strongly tied to the hind feet and tail of a wild mustang and the animal turned loose. On the 4th of July, 1841, Capt. Dimmitt was captured near Corpus Christi, taken to Monterey, and, to escape the terrors of a long imprisonment, he took morphine and ended his life.

Oriental Tour For February, 1908.

Organized by John R. Allen, of Southwestern University. He and his wife will be on the trip. The tour takes in the Holy Land. If interested, write to John R. Allen, Georgetown, Texas, for itinerary.

OPIUM AND WHISKEY HABITS CURED, PAINLESS.

Permanently cured in 10 to 15 days. Our treatment is GUARANTEED. Not a dollar paid until satisfied. Free consultation. Smith Sanitarium, Waco, Texas.



Say, Ma, if I live will I be as big a goose as you? Yes, my child, if you don't use

MAGIC WHITE SOAP. Rub Magic on soiled parts, leave them in water one hour. No boiling; no washboards; no backache, if you use MAGIC WHITE SOAP. Will iron easy as magic; has no rosin like in yellow soap. Get your grocer to order or send us \$1.00 for 1 box of 100 5c cakes. We pay for freight. Save the wrappers. MAGIC KELLER SOAP WORKS. New Orleans, La.

The Texas Christian Advocate one year and sewing machine for \$23.50.

Epworth League Department

EPWORTH LEAGUE DEPARTMENT

GUS W. THOMASSON EDITOR
Van Alstyne, Texas.

All communications intended for publication in this department and all papers with articles to be commented upon should be addressed to the League Editor.

The following rules should be observed in remitting money on account of the State Organization. Local Chapter dues should be sent to Frank L. McNeny, Dallas. Assembly funds should be sent to Theo. Bering, Jr., Houston.

State League Cabinet.
President, Allan K. Ragsdale, Dallas.
Vice-President, A. H. McVeigh, Cleburne.
Second Vice-President, Miss Laura L. Allison, Austin.
Third Vice-President, Prof. P. W. Horn, Houston.
Fourth Vice-President, Miss Mae Dye, Plano.
Secretary, Frank L. McNeny, Dallas.
Treasurer, W. E. Hawkins, Ft. Worth.
Junior Superintendent, Mrs. W. F. Robertson, Gonzales.

COMING LEAGUE MEETINGS.
Sherman Dist., Collinsville, May 16, 19.
Fort Worth District, Grapevine, June 19 and 20.
North Texas Conference, Paris, June 20-23.
Texas Conference (place to be selected), June 28-30.
State Encampment, Epworth by the Sea, Aug. 1-11.
N. B.—Other dates will be inserted as sent in.

McKINNEY DISTRICT TO THE FRONT.

We are giving considerable space this week to the report of the proceedings of the McKinney District Epworth League Conference held at Prosper last week. We desire to call special attention to the action of this conference in electing a District Field Secretary. We have always believed that the one thing needed in Texas was a Field Secretary, but the fates have been against us in our efforts to secure the election of one. But we have seen this character of work done under another name, and it has borne good fruit. This step now by the Leaguers of the McKinney District will, we predict, be the beginning of a revolution in the League work in this State, if Bro. Hamilton succeeds in meeting the requirements of his office, and we have faith enough in him to believe that he will. All Texas will watch the experiment.

NOTES.

We quote with appreciation, the following from the official proceedings of the West Texas Conference: "We most heartily endorse the work of Mr. Gus. W. Thomasson in editing an Epworth League Department in the Texas Christian Advocate."

Here is a question we pass up to our brethren of the editorial craft: A correspondent in writing about other matters, said: "Don't tell what is not doing in the Advocate." Our question is, "what should be done with such requests?" The city in question has enough League organizations to be a strong League center, and ought to be doing some vigorous work as such. But it is not, and if we could publish the reasons offered by our correspondent, a quickening might result.

Miss Grace Switzer, of Itasca, has been appointed pianist for the next Encampment. This is a splendid appointment.

Mr. A. W. Fisher, of the Y. M. C. A. at Galveston, has been re-appointed as Physical Director for the State Encampment. His selection for the third time indicates the confidence of the State Cabinet in his efficiency.

The South Texas press is giving

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

I have berries, grapes, peaches and apples two years old, fresh as when picked. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold; keeps perfectly fresh and costs almost nothing. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week. As there are many people poor, like myself, I feel it my duty to give you my experience, feeling confident anyone can make \$100 around home in a few days. I will mail bottle of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for 25-cent stamps, to cover cost of bottle, fruit, mailing, etc. Address Francis A. Turner, 179 Eighth Avenue, New York. Let people see and taste the fruit and you should sell hundreds of directions at \$1 each.

much space to Epworth League news. The San Antonio papers recently published an illustrated article about the new hotel, and other improvements to be made at Epworth-by-the-Sea.

The Corpus Christi Caller recently published the portrait of President Ragsdals, and along with it gave an extensive mention of the State Assembly work.

We want President Ragsdale's \$5 bill, and herewith offer a name for the new hotel. We suggest "Wesley Inn." We would be glad to publish suggestions from others. G. W. T.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

The McKinney District Epworth League held its Annual Conference at M. E. Church, South, Presper, Texas, April 11th to 14th. A good attendance from many of the Leagues in the District was present. All these came with an enthusiasm to put something into the meeting; Prosper flung open wide hearts and homes for our reception, therefore the conference was a great success. Special mention is due Rev. J. D. Hudgins, Mr. Byron Smith, Mr. Chelsea Crockett for their efforts for our entertainment.

The conference was entertained Thursday night by a lecture entitled "The Epworth League," by Rev. J. B. Gober, of McKinney. In this Bro. Gober discussed each department of the work thoroughly and all were greatly helped.

At the first business session Friday morning Mr. E. S. Brown, of McKinney, delivered the President's annual address. In this he called the attention of the conference to the lack of Christian young men in the work and advised that the League direct its energies and prayers in that direction. He also said "the Epworth League has come to stay in the Methodist Church and the Church members who oppose this movement stand in their own light. Young laymen and women who are supporting this organization will be the pillars of our grand old Church, the synonym for enthusiasm and aggressiveness, and the charge that does not train its young people in the Christian graces through the medium of the League will see its young people indifferent to religion or belonging to some other denomination. If this be true it behooves us to urge more zealously the cause of League extension through our district, and your President suggests that one or more of our delegates appear before the District Conference, which convenes at Farmersville, present our arguments for more sympathy and co-operation among the Methodists of this district for our cause."

We had with us Misses Dye and Kendrick, of Plano, in whose work we are all deeply interested. Miss Dye led a discussion "Some things the Charity and Aid department of our Leagues have overlooked." We thought we had done our best in this department for the past year, but when we examined ourselves after this discussion we found we had neglected many opportunities for good.

Miss Kendrick led a discussion: "How to make the devotional meetings interesting and attractive." In this the time of meeting, the place of meeting, music and program were discussed.

Mr. O. L. Hamilton, our North Texas Secretary-Treasurer, was ever present, on the question "How to collect dues." "The monthly assessment and how to collect" was his topic, and we were thoroughly convinced that we could do nothing in League work without dues.

Our sermons during the conference were: "Power and Progress," by Rev. A. N. Ulien, of Gunter; Missionary sermon by Rev. A. R. Nash, of Plano; Conference sermon by Rev. J. M. Binkley, Sherman.

Friday night's service was conducted by Mr. E. T. Pheland, on "Epworth by the Sea." Many of the Leaguers who had been to the encampment took

part in this and told of "Epworth as I saw it." In response to Mr. Pheland's call, several of the Presidents of the different local Leagues pledged themselves to do all they could to forward this movement. Plano Seniors took ten bonds, also McKinney Seniors ten.

The missionary department, with Miss Mary Ferguson as President, made the best report of any of the departments. Indeed, at times, we felt as though we were attending a missionary meeting. The district is educating in the "Anglo Chinese College" at Shanghai, China, a young man, which we have named the J. A. McDermitt scholarship for our beloved Mr. McDermitt. This is his second year, and this one thing has been more of a blessing to our conference than anything else, because in this we had a common interest. This department reports \$71.50 collected for missions during the year.

Among the most beneficial services held during the conference was the sunrise prayer meetings. We hope these will never be neglected at any conference, whether district, North Texas or State.

The Prosper Juniors rendered a model program Saturday afternoon. The Celina Juniors attended in a body. The Frisco Juniors also attended this conference. But we felt that this work was not given the place that it should have been, as the Juniors could not attend on account of their school work.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. E. S. Brown, McKinney, pres.; Mr. Byron Smith, Prosper, 1st vice; Miss Velda Hamilton, Frisco, 2d vice; Mr. M. A. Childers, Celina, 3d vice; Miss Mary Ferguson, McKinney, 4th vice; Miss Sara Doggett, McKinney, sec-treas.; Miss Carrie Hughston, Plano, Junior supt.; Mr. O. L. Hamilton, Field Sec.

A motion was put before the conference that the remaining part of the money in the treasury, amounting to \$19.11, be donated, and a collection be taken up to present Misses Dye and Kendrick with a remembrance, as they are soon to go to their fields of labor. This motion was carried and an amount of \$14.61 was collected, making a total of \$24.12.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Be it resolved by the McKinney District Conference Epworth League assembled at Prosper, April 13th, 1907, That we favor a district field secretary, whose special duty it shall be to visit every pastoral charge in the district at least once during the coming year and render such assistance to the pastors as he possibly can to organize new Leagues and stimulate organized Leagues to a more efficient and effective work in every department of League work; to secure and report to the different district officers the names of all local League officers and perform such other duties as he may deem expedient toward the advancement of Epworth League work in the McKinney District. Resolved, further, that this district secretary be elected forthwith.

Whereas, Large meetings and attractive programs awaken enthusiasm and inspiration in any kind of work; and whereas, the success of League work in the district depends upon the enthusiasm of the local chapters; therefore be it

Resolved by the McKinney District League Conference, That the president of this district be instructed to divide the district into three sections, and effect in each section the organization of a union meeting or institute for League officers and workers, to be held once every quarter

Be it resolved by the delegates of the McKinney District Conference, That we extend to the kind people of Prosper our sincere thanks for their many kindnesses and thoughtful hospitality, and especially do we tender our thanks to the Epworth League of this place. There will always be a place in our hearts for those who have made our stay in your little city so pleasant and profitable. It seems that nothing has been left undone which could have been done to make the

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conference a greater success and our stay among you more delightful.

Whereas, most of the delegates of this conference are going away to attend services at their respective homes tomorrow, be it

Resolved, That the McKinney District League Conference be held entirely on week days next year, and be it further resolved that this meeting be held sometime in the month of June.

Be it resolved, That every League chapter in the McKinney District heartily endorse and insist upon having their respective chapters represented to the North Texas Annual Conference, to be held at Paris, June 20th to 23d, of this year. Also impress upon your League members the importance of paying their League dues. Be it resolved further that while we wish to increase our interest and loyalty to our district and the North Texas District Conference we wish to submit to every chapter an urgent request to be represented at our annual encampment meeting at "Epworth by the Sea."

The conference unanimously voted Celina the next place of meeting.

(MISS) SARA DOGGETT,
Dist. Sec.-Treas.
McKinney, Texas.

SUNDAY AT PROSPER.

As the report of the McKinney District Epworth League conference held at this place during the past week is to be reported to you by our secretary-treasurer, Miss Doggett, of McKinney, up to and including Saturday's work, I have been asked to report our Sunday services.

Although several of the delegates went back to their respective homes after the business session Saturday afternoon, we did not quit, thinking the conference was over. Our Sunday-school was well attended, and Rev. J. M. Binkley, of Sherman, preached two great sermons for us, one at morning service and the other at night.

At three o'clock in the afternoon we had our union meeting of delegates and the Leagues of Celina, Frisco and Prosper. Our field secretary of the McKinney District Epworth League, Mr. O. L. Hamilton, of Frisco, conducted the services. This was his initial performance of his duties of the new office created by the conference during this meeting.

An Epworth League Institute was organized between the Celina, Frisco and Prosper chapters. Our first meeting will be held Thursday and Friday before the fifth Sunday in June at Frisco.

The largest crowd during the entire conference attended this union service. It was impossible to find room inside the church for all who came. Mr. Hamilton called for that grand old song: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" to close with. Everybody sang and it seemed that a new voice prevailed, for the Holy Spirit was in the hearts of every one present. We not only sang praises for what the Lord did for us during this union meeting, but for the whole time the conference was in session. Yours truly "All for Christ."

BYRON R. SMITH,
First Vice President McKinney District Epworth League.

FROM A VISITOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

During my connection with Epworth League work and my attendance upon various kinds of League meetings, I can't recall one in which the spirit of the Lord was more manifest than in the McKinney District Epworth League meeting, at Prosper Texas, April 11th to 14th inclusive.

Long to be remembered by those in attendance upon this conference is the paper of Mr. M. A. Childers, of Celina, Texas, "The Value of Good Literature," and that of Mrs. Stone, of McKinney, "Duty of the Epworth League toward Missions."

Immediately after the rendition of these two masterpieces a motion to have them sent to the Texas Christian Advocate for publication was made, and every delegate in attendance voted for the passing of this motion. Watch for them, Leaguers and Methodist people; it will do you good to read them.

[These papers will appear in due time—League Editor.]

And the papers, as good as you will find them to be, can only give a very faint idea as to what the Texas Epworth Leaguers are doing toward promoting piety and loyalty to the Church.

Miss Dye and Miss Kendrick, of Plano, who have put upon the altar of our God their lives to be used by Him as missionaries to the foreign field, were with us and they planted thoughts in the minds and hearts of those present which will bring forth a great harvest in that day when the sheaves are gathered.

Bro. Binkley, of Sherman, was there, making himself known again as the man of God.

Bro. Ed. Brown of McKinney, President of the district, kindly gave us a night's service in the interest of our "Epworth by the Sea" movement. One could readily tell by the interest manifested in this meeting that the Leaguers of the McKinney District are going to rally to the needs of the State League in improving Epworth-by-the-Sea.

I have only mentioned a few of the good things which we were permitted to enjoy by being with them.

Leaguers, if you desire a better Chapter, then become a better Leaguer; to become a better Leaguer just attend a few conferences like the one at Prosper.

And say, you who were there, did we ever meet with better or more congenial people? I hear you answer, No! Now, once more, altogether, N—O—! May the Lord's richest blessings be upon the Prosper people.

EDWARD T. PHELAN,
Sherman, Texas.

PASTORS AND LEAGUE PRESIDENTS.

Are you loyal Methodists? I might say are you a Methodist, for all Methodists are loyal, and when the Church puts forth an effort on any line a loyal member puts his shoulder to the wheel, and if you oppose, you are disloyal. This is a fact. Every Annual Conference has helped promote the Assembly Grounds at Corpus Christi, and it is an indorsed Methodist proposition and loyal Methodists will indorse it. I am proud of my Church

Rad vents enza, of the Rheu Tooth Radw for ev the B first i instal pains conce ach, 1 by on
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Through Trains Change of cars is one of the greatest inconveniences of travel. You don't have to change cars if you travel via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y. Through trains (over its own rails) are run between St. Louis and Kansas City in the north and San Antonio and Galveston in the southwest. All through trains have Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers.

and take pride in seeing anything she promotes succeed.

Very few Sabbaths go by that I do not make one or two talks to Sunday-schools or Leagues, and I know Leagues that are dying spending all the money they make on themselves, and know nothing of the great ennobling and enlarging power in giving with no thought of self-benefit or return.

Now, as pastors, listen. I have never seen a League accept and endorse any proposition not viewed with favor by pastor, and if you do not urge and endorse the League Assembly Grounds it will be a failure as far as your League is concerned; and if there is failure on any part at Corpus Christi it is a Texas State League failure and your League must bear its part. Our Church has planned this encampment for our young people; our Church is behind it and any failure will be a Southern Methodist Church failure; and, if any failure, the individual pastor and League President will be the direct cause of failure.

This is not a charitable object. It is a sure and safe investment, and I sound this plea in behalf of our Methodism, in behalf of our young people, and say let us all loan to Allan K. Ragsdale, President, enough money to make the most beautiful place on the sea coast, for it is a loan at four to eight per cent.

Every denomination in our State and out, too, are looking at this venture of ours, and it is "up to you," dear pastor, to give it a good word. Act quickly. Let your League send check to Judge C. C. Walsh at Van Alstyne on the double quick. A dollar now is worth as much as ten next year. Do it now! now! now!

W. E. HAWKINS, Trustee and Treasurer State League. Fort Worth, Texas.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE NOTES.

Never before in the history of the McKinney District was such an interesting and enthusiastic conference held as the one just closed at Prosper. President Brown is full of Epworth League electricity and doesn't fail to keep his cabinet officers charged to their fullest capacity.

It took just three minutes to raise \$80 for the McKinney District Conference to complete the education of our Chinese protegee in the Mission School. How's that for earnestness in Epworth League work?

Not an Epworth Leaguer in North Texas would fail to pay their dues promptly if they had attended the McKinney District Conference at Prosper.

Is it possible that there is a pastor of the Methodist Church in North Texas who does not take enough interest in the Epworth League movement to place its merits before his young people? We think not, but trust they will at once see that delegates are elected to the North Texas Conference to be held at Paris June 20-23 forward their names to me, together with their 5 cents per capita dues.

It made our hearts glad to see the dear old people at Prosper take such an interest in the League Conference. Tears were streaming down their faces as they bade the new officers God-speed. The scene was indeed touching. O. L. H.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INCORRIGIBLES AGAIN.

The readers of the Advocate will remember that for the past five years this writer has been agitating this question before the people and the Legislature. Two years ago I was assured by the members of both houses that but for the financial distress of the State the bill would then pass without a dissenting voice, and that I might expect without doubt this session would make it sure.

Waiting in hope, as unfinished business, it was presented to this session in company with two other companion bills by our good laymen, Judge

D. M. Alexander, of Weatherford, in the Senate.

They went right along as companion bills, to engrossment in both houses. But the school bill, the main one, lodged in that last ditch, because it carried an appropriation, which is still the scarecrow to our Texas politicians. It waits for that last vote, within one of becoming accomplished. It may yet get through.

The other two bills are now laws and are very fine. All the people should know them, and I believe the preachers should read them from the pulpit. It will be good reading. They will produce a reformation and settle many vexations in the home, school and social life of the country. They sweep clean. I have a copy of both before me and will give their scope or definition:

No. 1. Sec. 1. "The words 'delinquent child' shall include any child under sixteen years of age who violates any laws of this State or any city ordinance; or who is incorrigible; or who knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons; or who knowingly visits a house of ill-repute; or who knowingly patronizes or visits any place where any gambling device is or may be operated; or who patronizes any saloon or place where any intoxicating liquors are sold; or who wanders about the streets in the night time without being on any business or occupation; or who habitually wanders about any railroad yards or tracks; or who jumps on or off any moving train or enters any car or engine without lawful authority; or who habitually uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language; or who is guilty of immoral conduct in any public place. Any child committing any of the acts herein mentioned shall be deemed a delinquent child, and shall be proceeded against," etc.

No. 2. Sec. 1. "The words 'dependent child' or 'neglected child' shall mean any child under sixteen years of age who is dependent upon the public for support, or who is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who has not proper parental care or guardianship; or who habitually begs or receives alms; or who is found living in any house of ill-fame or with any vicious or disreputable person; or whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child.

"Any child within the provisions of this act whose parents or guardian permits it to use or become addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, or whose parents or guardian rears, keeps or permits it in or about any saloon or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or any gambling house or house of ill fame, shall be deemed to be without proper parental care or guardianship."

This bill gives special supervision to the County Court of each county as a Juvenile Court, over these cases, with specific instructions. Both bills are very simple and clear. Both anticipate the industrial school provided for in my bill—the third one in this companion group, which yet waits in the last ditch, not because of objection, but it carries an appropriation.

It will come next session, if not now. A better day is at hand.

JEROME HARALSON, Pierce, Texas.

Catarrh,

Called an American disease, is cured by an American medicine, originated and prepared in the most catarrhal of American countries. That medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures radically and permanently in that it removes the cause, cleansing the blood of scrofulous and all other impurities. It overcomes all the effects of catarrh, too, and builds up the whole system.

Submission is no cry of a defeated man; it is the soul seizing on the privilege and right of being completed after God's pattern.—Phillips Brooks.

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 "Improved" Texas Advocate SEWING MACHINE



The Head is unusually handsome and well proportioned; finished with three coats of hand-rubbed and polished black japan, elaborately decorated in gold and bright colors.

ALL THE WORKING PARTS—(screws, plates, levers, etc.) are nickel plated and highly polished.

THE BED PLATE is without obstruction of any kind, and sets into a recess in the machine table, bringing the surfaces flush with each other, greatly improving the appearance of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

THE ARM is the largest size furnished with any family sewing machine; strong and perfectly proportioned, the clear space being 5 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, permitting the easy handling of the bulkiest work.

THE NEEDLE is short and made with an enlarged shank, flattened on one side, which assures perfect setting. It is held in place by our patented needle clamp which locks it securely, at the same time permitting ready removal.

THE NEEDLE BAR is round, accurately finished and thoroughly hardened. This round form of needle bar insures uniform wear at all points and perfect lubrication throughout. It is equally rigid in every direction, and is fitted more perfectly than can be done with any other form, and will run with greater freedom and without noise. The upper end of the needle bar is covered and protected by a nickel plated cap which insures cleanliness in the bearing.

THE TAKE-UP is absolutely positive and automatic in its action; it is operated directly by a cam on the main shaft of the machine, and will control any kind and size of thread in a perfect manner in any class of sewing, and will thus produce an absolutely correct stitch.

THE STITCH REGULATOR may be readily set for the machine to produce any desired number of stitches to the inch, from six to thirty-two.

THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER is a vital improvement; with it the bobbins are wound as accurately and uniformly as a spool of thread, contributing much to the perfection of the sewing.

THE TENSION is of the latest improved disc type, situated conveniently on the front edge of the face of the arm. While the action is most delicate and covers a wide range of adjustment, it is so simple that there is no possibility of its getting out of order or causing trouble of any nature.

THE AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASE is an important special feature. It is operated by the presser bar lifter, and the action of operating this lifter automatically releases all tension on the upper thread so that whenever the presser foot is lifted, the work may be freely removed with no possibility of injury to the needle, and altogether without special attention from the operator.

ALL BEARINGS AND WORKING PARTS which are subjected to heavy wear are thoroughly hardened and finished in a most accurate manner, and when kept properly oiled will wear for a lifetime.

THE HAND WHEEL is equipped with a releasing device of the best construction, by means of which the mere rotating of a milled-edge thumb screw, one-half turn releases the hand wheel for the purpose of bobbin winding without causing the machine to run. Thus the bobbin may be wound any time without removing unfinished work.

THE FEED is double and extends on both sides of the needle. It is absolutely positive in its action and is strictly four motion and will handle all grades of work easily and accurately. This feed is absolutely free from springs or other yielding devices, which invariably wear and weaken and cause serious trouble when used. The positive feed motion of this machine is one of the strongest special features.

THE SHUTTLE is positively self-threading and made of the finest tool steel.

THE SHUTTLE CARRIER is of new design, and fitted with a spring lining which balances the shuttle and holds it delicately and firmly in proper position, and altogether obviates the noisy clicking and uncertain action.

THE CABINET WORK is the highest grade and piano finished quarter sawed golden oak. It is made on the laminated, or built up, principle. It absolutely cannot warp or split.

THE ATTACHMENTS are guaranteed to be of superior quality and are warranted steel throughout. Each piece is made of solid steel, polished and nickel plated. A set, supplied without extra charges, consists of the following: Ruffler, tucker, binder, braider foot, shirring slide plate, four hemmers of assorted widths, quilting, foot hemmer and feller.

THE ACCESSORIES include 12 needles, 6 bobbins, oil can filled with oil, large and small screw drivers, sewing guide, thread cutter, certificate of warranty, valid for Ten (10) years and illustrated instruction book.

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AUTOMATIC BELT REPLACER—The automatic belt replacer is supplied on all drophead machines. It automatically replaces the belt on the machine when the head is raised unbelted to position for sewing.

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:

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The above prices will place the machine at the nearest freight depot of the purchaser. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Address

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The Woman's Department

Mrs. Florence E. Howell, Editor, 170 Masten St., Dallas, Texas.

All communications in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Mission Society should be sent to the address of the Editor of the Woman's Department.

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY DAY.

A heart full of thankfulness
A thimbleful of care;
A soul of simple hopefulness,
An early morning prayer;
A smile to greet the morning with,
A kind word as the key
To open the door and greet the day
Whatever it bring to thee;
A patient trust in Providence,
To sweeten all the way—
All these combined with thoughtful-
ness,
Will make a happy day.

—Exchange.

NOTICE.

All delegates and visitors to the annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Texas Conference, to be held in Sherman, June 5-9, are requested to send their names to Mrs. Amy L. Porterfield, 813 E. Lamar Street, Sherman, Texas.

NOTICE.

To delegates of N. W. T. Home Mission Society: Please bring as many copies of the Minutes as you can, to the annual meeting at Stamford, as we have no reserve this year.

MRS. R. E. GOODRICE,

Recording Secretary.

Alvarado, Texas.

UNION DISTRICT MEETING. BOWIE DISTRICT.

The joint session of the W. F. M. and W. H. M. Societies, Bowie District, will be held in Boyd, May 15-16. Every auxiliary of both societies is urged to send delegates. We insist that every pastoral charge send a representative. Will the pastors of Bowie District please come to this meeting? These annual meetings of the district are a great help to us. Send names of delegates and visitors to Mrs. A. T. Hightower, Boyd, Texas.

MRS. H. H. HALSELL,

District Secretary, W. H. M. Society.
MRS. W. W. WILLIAMS,
District Secretary W. F. M. Society.
Decatur, Texas.

DISTRICT MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE MCKINNEY DISTRICT.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of the McKinney District met in session April 24, 1907, at the Methodist Church, McKinney, Texas. The opening service began at 10 o'clock by singing "Blessed Be the Tie," after which the presiding elder, Rev. J. F. Pierce, conducted the devotional exercises.

Owing to serious illness in the family, Mrs. A. R. Nash, of Plano, District Secretary, was prevented from being present, and in her stead Mrs. Florence E. Howell, of Dallas, President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Texas Conference, presided over the meeting.

Mrs. Howell conducted a most inspiring praise service. The slogan of each talk was, "I am happy in His service, and the Foreign Missionary work is a God-given opportunity for service."

Miss Mary Ferguson was elected Recording Secretary. The following delegates and visitors were in attendance at the meeting: Mrs. J. E. Wiley, McKinney Auxiliary; Mrs. G. A. Mays, Plano; Mrs. W. P. Herron, Farmersville; Mrs. T. L. Hughston, Plano; Mrs. R. L. Douglas, Frisco; Mrs. Ida Teel, Frisco; Mrs. J. H. Tinker, Pilot Point; Mrs. J. H. Bowman, Mrs. Klepper, Miss May Dye, Miss Ruby Kendrick, Mrs. Stark, Plano; Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mrs. W. C. Naugle, Prosper, and Mr. J. H. Tinker, Pilot Point.

The District Secretary's report was read by Mrs. T. L. Hughston, of Plano.

A motion was made and carried that all visiting ladies who were members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society should be extended the courtesy of the floor. The same courtesy

was also extended to ministers who were present.

During the discussion "How to interest people in Foreign Missions," Rev. Pierce, in quoting Dr. Lambuth, made the remark, "It takes just nine cents of every dollar to put the dollar into use in the mission field"—an important fact to be remembered.

Mrs. Howell appointed all regularly elected delegates a committee on "Extension of Work." At noon adjournment was made until 2 p. m.

Mrs. Abbie Allen, of Frisco, led the afternoon devotional service. The presiding officer, Mrs. Howell, then introduced the visiting ministers to the society. Those presented were: Rev. S. L. Krause, Farmers Branch; Rev. Wm. Allen, Frisco; Rev. J. L. Sullivan, Frisco; Rev. J. F. Pierce and Rev. J. B. Gober, McKinney.

Reports from the various auxiliaries were read, all of which evidenced much activity and substantial work being accomplished.

Mrs. C. P. Heard then proposed a telegram should be sent Mrs. Nash, and 1 Thes. 2:3 was suggested. A unanimous rising vote showed the pleasure of the society that the telegram should be sent. At the request of Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Abbie Allen offered a prayer in the behalf of Mrs. Nash, whose absence was so generally regretted.

Mrs. J. E. Wiley read the report of the Committee on Extension of Work, which was adopted by item. Mrs. J. H. Bowman, of Plano, told of a suggestion from Mrs. Nash that the W. F. M. Society of McKinney District should contribute liberally toward the support of the two young ladies, Misses Dye and Kendrick, from Plano, who are to go out as missionaries in the summer. After full discussion, this was agreed to, and this item was incorporated in the report of the Committee on Extension of Work, and the societies on McKinney District thus became pledged for one-third of the amount necessary to support Misses Dye and Kendrick for the coming year. The Epworth League was to be asked for aid on this pledge.

The two young missionary candidates, Misses Dye and Kendrick, who had arrived since the adjournment of the morning session, were called forward by the Chairman and introduced to the society.

Mrs. Howell conducted the question box, questions coming before the society for discussion as follows: "How to make a missionary meeting as attractive as a club meeting?" "How to revive the work." "How to interest a larger number of our pastors in the work of our Foreign Missionary Society?"

Mayor Doggett and Judge T. C. Goodner, of McKinney, were at this period introduced to the society. The afternoon session closed with benediction by Rev. Krause.

The evening's program at 8 o'clock began with a song service, and prayer by Rev. J. B. Gober, followed by the addresses of Miss May Dye, "Report of the Student Volunteer Convention," and Miss Ruby Kendrick, "Our Success, Our Opportunity, Our Duty." These two young ladies, so cultured, elegant and trained in the world-wide plan, won completely for themselves their audience. Our district is truly proud, and justly so, of Miss Dye and Miss Kendrick. At the close of her address, Miss Dye said: "I may never again have the opportunity of telling you I am not making a sacrifice in going to foreign fields. I count it a privilege to tell the story of Jesus and his love." Miss Kendrick, in speaking of her departure, said: "The sacrifice is swallowed up in the joy of telling the gospel story."

Miss Kendrick and Miss Dye will receive their appointments for the foreign field at the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, in Richmond, Virginia, next month, and will sail in August.

The evening's program concluded the proceedings of the district meeting, and adjournment sine die was made, with benediction by Rev. J. F. Pierce.

MARY FERGUSON.

McKinney, Texas.

GEORGETOWN AUXILIARY.

The Georgetown Auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is in a prosperous condition. Our last report was better than that of any previous year. We have a fine President. Our membership numbers 65, with a subscription list of 45 for the Woman's Missionary Advocate. We are to take a Bible woman in training for our new work for this year. We have inaugurated a plan for securing our funds, which we think will make our members more systematic in giving and also increase our donations.

On last Monday afternoon the society met in the pleasant home of Mrs. Craig, our Recording Secretary, for the installation of the officers, recently elected. In the absence from town of our pastor, Rev. J. Sam Barcus led the beautiful installation service of our society. After the service an hour was spent in a delightful social feast, during which time refreshments were daintily served. This was a very helpful meeting. We are planning and praying for a good year's work.

MRS. J. SAM BARCUS,

Corresponding Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC HOME MISSION NOTES.

Not since its organization has the Polytechnic Heights W. H. M. Society, Fort Worth, had so large an enrollment of members or such enthusiastic workers as it now has, enrollment being 47. The way in which the new officers have entered upon their respective duties foretells the accomplishment of much good in our Master's work at this place.

The preaching hour Sunday morning, April 14, was occupied by the society in a public installation of officers, the officers of the Young Ladies Society being installed at the same time. The program consisted of interesting papers and talks interspersed with fitting music specially prepared.

There was given a concise and well prepared outline of the organization, progress, and purposes of the society, both general and local.

Mrs. M. H. Cox, District Secretary, executed the installation ceremonies. The officers of the society are: President, Mr. W. F. Mister; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth; Second Vice-President, Mrs. O. F. Sensabaugh; Third Vice-President, Mrs. M. H. Cox; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Bishop; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. W. Ellis; Treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Lowe; Agent for the Homes, Mrs. J. D. Young.

Mrs. Mister has been President of this auxiliary since its first organization—which, I believe, was about ten years ago. This fact alone shows we have a leader of unusual ability, whose active and consecrated life is an inspiration to all connected with her in this work.

Our First Vice-President, Mrs. Bloodworth, is also a woman of broad experience and enters upon the work in such a whole-souled way that we feel that we have gained much by having her added to our membership. In fact, each of our officers seems specially suited to her place; so, with the co-operation of a good pastor, we believe great progress and the blessing of many souls will result from this year's work.

Our society is divided into four circles, the circles alternating weekly in serving pies, cake and ice cream, etc., to the college boys and girls—a plan that we find is fast replenishing our treasury.

The Workers' Conference, held at the college April 19, was a success of which we are proud. Every auxiliary of the city was well represented. There were excellent papers and discussions on all the different departments of the Home Mission work. I am sure each person in attendance at this meeting was spiritually bene-

fited, and that new life will show among the members of each auxiliary.

It was voted to have these conferences quarterly, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the next meeting, which will be held in North Fort Worth in July.

MRS. S. M. SEWELL,

Press Superintendent.

W. H. M. SOCIETY.

As the Press Reporter of the Auxiliary of the Cartwright Church in Beaumont, I wish the society in general to know something of the work that has been accomplished by this auxiliary, as I consider it to be one of the truest and noblest band of workers in the Texas Conference.

It has a membership of 30, and since its organization, in 1902, has raised for local purposes, \$971, and for connectional work, \$145; total amount, \$1,116. There is more interest at present in the connectional work, and we hope to be able this year to report the extra \$1 per member; also to add many new names to the McEachern Brigade and the Baby Roll. We have, at present, 18 names on the McEachern Brigade and 14 on the Baby Roll.

The Church has been recently papered beautifully and the debt on the building liquidated. We had a great service March 10, when Bishop Morrison formally dedicated it.

We have one payment yet to make on the parsonage, for which arrangements have already been made. Plans are also being perfected to add new furnishings in the parsonage. The pastors of Cartwright Church will always be under obligations to the members of the W. H. M. Society for their home, as it is the result of their zeal, devotion to the Church and their untiring energy.

Under the guidance of our efficient President, we expect to accomplish more this year than ever before.

MRS. FANNIE FOWLER CAIN.

W. H. M. SOCIETY, MADISONVILLE, TEXAS.

The Woman's Home Mission Society of Madisonville has closed a good year's work. At our first meeting this year we elected the following officers: President, Mrs. T. J. Ford; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. C. Carr; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Sherman McAfee; Third Vice-President, Mrs. George Turner; Secretary, Mrs. B. T. Poole; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. T. Hawkins; Local Treasurer, Mrs. W. D. Evans; agent for "Our Homes," Mrs. Mollie Gibbs; Press Reporter, Mrs. E. M. Thomason.

Our little society is composed of twenty-four members, but these are all zealous, good workers. During the last year we made 45 visits to sick and strangers, gave \$11.50 to home charity, expended on church and parsonage, \$123.65, gave to Wesley Home, \$1.85.

Our Third Vice-President has taken up her work and has 6 on the Baby Roll; 12 on roll for Florine McEachern Brigade.

Each and every member began this year's work with renewed zeal and determination to make our society one of the best in the State and to let no opportunity pass to advance the interests of our Master.

May we all do our duty to the best of our ability and may others, seeing our good works, say of us:

"The gospel of a life like hers,
Is more than books or scrolls.
Our dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls."

MRS. E. M. THOMASON,
Presse Reporter

SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

(Compiled from missionary statistics, and read by Mrs. Emma Steadman at Missionary Rally, given by Elizabeth Hughes Auxiliary, Taylor, Texas.)

It is Christ-like to love all the world, and one who does not cannot claim with much assurance a part in the household of God.

The great question, after knowing and feeling this Christ-like love, is how best to show it. Deeds, not words, simply, are the test. Words

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may be beautiful, may be arranged in faultless rhetoric, may be as bright as the sunlight in dark places; but they may lack the power to touch the soul, to heal its sickness, to take away its sins. Being, doing, prove the value of words, prove their sincerity. Only the bread of life can feed a hungry soul; only a robe of righteousness can cover a suffering body.

Can one live to himself, can one close his eyes to the needs of his fellows, with safety to his own soul? To relieve the needs of humankind that know not God, the needs of nations afar, with sins mounting to the heavens, whose direct poverty is not for the bread that perisheth, but for the bread of life is, after all, the great concern. Those who know Christ must tell the wonderful knowledge to others. Christian character comes short of its high calling, it not missionary. The world's evangelization, the dominating purpose of Christ's sacrifice should be the Christian's watchword. If absorbed only in our home interests, in our country's well-being, in our civilization, our culture, we simply strengthen our own selfishness.

The gauge of the true Church is its missionary spirit and activity.

Such service transforms self into broad-minded, large-hearted giving, and puts one in league with the forces which identify one with God.

In surveying the work of foreign missions during the past year by the Woman's Board, we find great cause for thankfulness. While much, under more favorable conditions, might have been done, and in view of the needs of the millions who know not Christ nor the power of redemption, should have done, yet, with inadequate resources and the indifference of thousands of the women of the Church, much has been done, for which God be thanked.

Labor is not in vain in the Lord. God values the little things done in His name for the unsaved, for those who sit in the shadow of death and know nothing of the glorious Sun of Righteousness whose illuminating rays fall upon us and upon our country.

Prosperity is testing the Church. May it not be said of us: "Their land is also full of silver and gold, neither is there any end of their treasures." We pray it may never be said of us, "The Lord of Hosts doth take away . . . the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water," because, being enriched, the poor and needy have not been succored, nor the hungry filled with bread.

Twenty-seven years have passed since the women of our Church stepped out on the promises of God and asked authority of the General Conference to prepare for aggressive work in the foreign field. Since this forward movement began, China has become a recognized neighbor, entitled to our ministrations; Korea, beyond the narrow seas, an interesting, needy sister, with whom we would share our privileges; and to Brazil, Mexico and Cuba, a part of the great continent of America, hard by our own fireside, we are seeking to give warmth and comfort, draw them closer to God, whose children they are, as are we. We have obeyed orders; we have gone "into Samaria and to the uttermost parts of the earth." We have heard and felt the power promised; and what has been done but stimulates to greater things, and greater things we must do if "well done" marks our service.

As an organization the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions has a record somewhat worthy.

A review of the quadrennium, as well as the year just closed, may not be uninteresting. The membership of the organization has not made the increase hoped for, but the general

collected for four years make a total of \$494,871.69.

The missionary force numbers sixty-nine, fifteen of the number having been sent out during this quadrennium. An increasing attendance upon our schools in each of the fields occupied, an increase in conversions and Church membership, and a gratifying advance in the property owned by the board, are to be noted with gratitude. The organ of the board, the Woman's Missionary Advocate, not only meets all its expenses, but has a balance to be used in enlarging and rendering it more attractive. The demand for missionary literature advances year by year, and new publications have appeared from time to time. Study Circles have become quite popular and the present text, issued by the United Study Committee ("Christus Liberator"), has a wide circulation. Intelligent workers multiply, and the spiritual life of our constituency occupies a higher plane. The board has not succeeded in purchasing or in building in all its stations, but much has been done in Brazil, as well in China. On the Mexican border the buildings destroyed by storms have been repaired or rebuilt. The present valuation is largely in excess of that of four years ago.

During the year which closed March 1 the Lord was gracious in the outpouring of revival spirit upon the missions of the board. Many conversions are recorded, and scores of believers have been confirmed in the true faith.

It is not possible to tabulate results of these revivals, but more has been done than ever before in one year. The seed-sowing of years is bringing forth not only the ten-fold, but the sixty-fold, the hundred-fold. The word preached is having a divine power never known before. The Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues, as well as our day schools, boarding schools, visitation work, all show encouraging results. In some places the quickening power of the Spirit has been so manifest that the missionaries themselves were astonished. The revival in Korea is especially noteworthy, and in McTyeire School, in Shanghai, as well as other parts of China. How wonderfully God has blessed our effort as a Woman's Board! How this should stimulate to larger giving, more persistent waiting upon God, are we! The board's equipment is inadequate, if extension, so much called for from all quarters of the foreign fields, be possible. A larger membership, more proportionate giving, fuller consecration by the women of the Church, a deeper, more sincere, more persistent waiting upon God are essentials that God may open the windows of heaven and pour upon the Church at home such blessings that it will become a delightful land. John R. Mott said: "To preserve the spiritual life, the pure faith, the conquering spirit of the home Church, even in the interest of work on the home field, a much larger number of the choicest young men and women must be set apart for the extension of Christ's kingdom abroad." He said further: "When a Church cannot send forth her members to propagate the gospel, she has reached a state in which she has nothing worth propagating." The burden of our prayers should be a large number of consecrated women for the foreign field, and the means to send them and sustain them. "We will not stay nor tarry,

Till this blessed gospel light Shall shine in every valley And gild each mountain height; Till all earth's teeming millions Shall join the sweet refrain: The whole round world for Jesus, We'll conquer in his name."

MRS. EMMA STEADMAN, Taylor, Texas.

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MEETING AT HILLSBORO.

Closed meeting at Hillsboro last night with more than fifty conversions and reclamations. Two young ladies volunteered for service and will go to Scarritt Training School soon. Three young men were called to the ministry. The special offering for missions is nearly \$300, with possibly \$25 to follow. Two laymen have indicated their desire to assume \$100 each for the support of a Living Link. The special amount for missions is not a part of the conference assessment against the charge, but will be used to place men in the home field. The work at Thurber moves off with great promise, and Bro. C. W. Macune is meeting great encouragement. As another good result of the meeting the pastor, Rev. E. A. Smith, who is in great favor with his people, will enjoy a newly-furnished study. I go to Gatesville next. M. S. HOTCHKISS.

BECKHAM-FLEMING DEBATE.

In last week's issue of the Advocate, I noticed a report of the Beckham-Fleming debate, by the official board of the M. E. Church, South, at Crandall, Texas. In this report two very important items were omitted. On the morning after the debate a crowd of Methodist friends gathered at a leading drygoods store and after a very short but impressive speech by Dr. Hudgins, the writer of these lines was presented a beautiful gold-headed umbrella, with his name engraved on it, said to have cost \$25.00. (2) In a few moments the same speaker picked up a brand-new purse and presented it also, which, when opened, was found to contain \$60.00 big dollars, with no Campbellite water in them, far they were all "greenbacks." Ten years ago the Methodist and their friends at Forney, Kaufman County, gave me a gold watch at the close of the Beckham-Jarrell debate, so this county has given me nearly all the gold I ever owned. We had a pleasant and profitable debate, and Methodism still flourishes. T. J. BECKHAM.

GATESVILLE DISTRICT.

I wish to call attention to the meeting at Gatesville by Rev. M. S. Hotchkiss, May 10-19. We are anxious for all of the preachers of the district to attend and as many of their people as possible.

In the next place I am anxious for the preachers of the district to go to Georgetown during the institute and take the lectures. We can not afford to miss them, and our people can not afford it. JAMES M. SHERMAN, P. E. Gatesville, Texas.

FORT WORTH PASTORS' MEETING.

Bro. Bickley: Good services; one reclamation at Riverside. Bro. Shearer, at Rosen Heights: Good services; Bro. Mussett preached in the evening. Bro. Slover reported largest congregations since he has been in the new church at Mulkey. Bro. Webb, at Central: Best day ever had; fine services in morning. Bishop Hoss preached in evening. Bro. Singleton, Glenwood: Fine congregations; two accessions. Bro. Lane: Fine services and good congregations. Bro. Knickerbocker, First Church: Packed house; two accessions on profession; two men converted and one accession on profession. SECRETARY.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

April 25.-C. P. Martin, sub. Ben Hardy, subs. A. L. Scarborough, sub. J. D. Dorsey, sub. L. B. Saxon, has attention. W. L. Gibbons, sub. C. P. Martin, sub. C. P. Combs, sub. J. T. Trice, o. k. E. F. Boone, sub. C. A. Hooper, sub. J. M. Barcus, sub. April 26.-M. H. Neely, sub. A. H. Huesey, subs. J. C. Mimms, o. k. W. W. Graham, sub. April 27.-O. F. Zimmerman, sub. April 28.-S. L. Burke, sub. W. H. Terry, subs. T. B. Vinson, sub. C. S. Cameron, sub. A. W. Waddill, sub. C. R. Wright, sub. I. F. Betts, sub. R. B. Bonner, sub. G. W. Henderson, sub. T. L. Beck, change. April 29.-Minor Bounds, sub. E. L. Egger, subs. C. W. Dennis, sub. Thos. Gregory, sub. Sam'l Weaver, subs. J. T. Bloodworth, sub. D. C. Ellis, sub. J. C. Huddleston, sub. J. S. Wilson, sub. W. A. Gilliland, sub. N. W. Turner, sub. W. F. Bryan, sub. May 1.-A. P. Hightower, sub. W. P. Edwards, has attention. J. G. Pollard, subs. O. P. Kiker, sub.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE NOTICES.

Gainesville District Conference Postponed.

On request of many brethren and to meet the emergencies growing out of total loss of small grain crop, the Gainesville District Conference has been changed from May 16 to June 26-30. Opening sermon Wednesday night, June 26, will be preached by Rev. J. P. Rodgers. Committees remain as heretofore announced. J. A. STAFFORD, P. E.

Tyler District.

This District Conference will convene at Lindale, Texas, Thursday, May 23, 8 p. m. Opening sermon at that time by Rev. New Harris, of Tyler. Opening business session Friday, May 24, at 8:30 a. m.

The following committees are hereby appointed:

- License to Preach—J. L. Russell, W. F. Packard, C. E. W. Smith. Deacon's and Elder's Orders—O. A. Shook, C. T. Cummings, J. W. Cullen. Recommendation to Annual Conference—C. H. Adams, New Harris, H. T. Cunningham.

Pastors will please see that the Quarterly Conference Records are on hand; also urge delegates-elect to attend. Let the names of all who are to attend be sent to Rev. H. J. Hayes, Lindale, Texas. THOMAS H. MORRIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

The Weatherford District Conference will convene at Ranger, Texas, June 26, at 9 a. m., and continue over Sunday, the 30th. Prominence will be given to the preaching of the Word at 6, 11, 4 and 8 o'clock. The laboring men shall have a chance to hear at 6 a. m. each day. As it is a fifth Sunday, I desire every pastor to remain over Sunday. Pastors will go from here to their revivals for the summer. Let us pray for a Pentecostal preparation. Brethren, come prepared to do the best preaching of your life.

Committees: License—S. J. Vaughan, J. P. Peterson and B. W. Akard.

Orders—E. V. Cox, G. G. Hamilton, M. L. Story. Admission—J. C. Mimms, B. F. Alsup and J. M. McCarter. M. K. LITTLE, P. E.

Houston District.

The District Conference will convene at Alvin, Wednesday, 3 p. m., May 15. Let each Epworth League elect two delegates to be present Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night. Pastors will please give their attention to this. Local preachers are required to have written reports. CHAS. F. SMITH, P. E.

San Augustine District.

The San Augustine District Conference will convene at San Augustine, Texas, May 15, 1907. The following are the committees:

License to Preach—Chas. U. McLarty, A. G. Scruggs, C. M. Simpson. Admissions and Readmissions—J. Walter Mills, B. C. Rausch, P. R. White.

Deacon's and Elder's Orders—W. W. Graham, L. H. McGee, J. B. Luker. Quarterly Conference Records—Geo. W. Davis, W. W. Armstrong, W. R. Crawford.

Missions—W. F. Davis, J. S. Wilson, F. E. Luker.

Local preachers will please read and conform with paragraph 169, page 76, of new Discipline. C. A. TOWER, P. E.

NOTICE OF DELAY.

The Dallas Publishing House informs me that their stock of Children's Day programs has run short, and they will have a new supply in a few days and will fill all orders as soon as possible.

This is to explain delay. Upon request from any preacher in charge or superintendent, I order at once in every case. C. S. FIELD, Sec. Sta. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

NOTICE TO THE PREACHERS OF THE TEXAS CONFERENCE.

I wish to say to those that have written me in regard to the subscrip-

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tions you gave me to the Go Forward during our last session of conference that I sent them direct to G. W. Cain, Nashville, Tenn., and I hold his receipt for same. So you will please write him instead of me about your paper not reaching you. It's no little trouble for me to answer all your letters in regard to this matter. J. N. MCCAIN. Park, Texas, April 29, 1907.

UNTO THEM A SON IS GIVEN. Embree Little Hughen, quite a promising youngster, arrived on April 23d, 1907, and has taken up his abode at the parsonage, Cresson, Texas. FRANK HUGHEN, P. C.

San Angelo District—Third Round. Sonora, at Eldorado, May 14. San Angelo Cir., at Eola, May 18, 19. Menardville, at Hext, May 25, 26. Miles Sta., May 31. San Angelo Sta., June 2. Mason, at L. V., June 8, 9. Fredonia, at Couch's, June 15, 16. Milburn, at Milburn, June 18. Brady Cir., at Live Oak, June 22, 23. Brady sta., p. m., June 23. Water Valley, at China V., June 29, 30. Sterling City, at Divide, July 3. Sherwood, at Sherwood, July 7. District Conference—the opening sermon by Nat B. Read—Friday p. m., July 12. Junction, at Bode, July 20, 21. Paint Rock, at Eden, Aug. 3, 4. Garden City, at Stiles, Aug. 14. Midland, Aug. 18. Ozona, Aug. 28. WILL T. RENFRO, P. E.

The hundred Spaniards brought to New Orleans some weeks ago and scattered throughout Louisiana have become greatly dissatisfied with their surroundings and have written back to their former homes in the Canary Islands, advising their friends not to come here.

TENT WANTED. I want to buy a second-hand tent, about 40x60, in good condition. Give size, condition, time used, price, etc. Address A. J. WEEKS, West End, San Antonio, TEXAS.

Brenham District—Third Round. Buckholts, at Ben Arnold, June 15, 16. Davilla, at Davilla, June 18. Thorndale sta., June 19. Pleasant Hill, at P. Hill, June 21, 22. Rockdale sta., June 22, 23. Milano, at Minerva, June 24. Giddings, at Ledbetter, June 29, 30. Caldwell Mission, July 6, 7. Caldwell sta., July 7, 8. Bellville, at Buckhorn, July 16. Maysfield, July 20, 21. Cameron, 8 p. m., July 21, 22. Brenham, July 28, 29. Somerville, Aug. 2, 3. Sealy, 11 a. m., Aug. 3, 4. Fulshear, 8 p. m., Aug. 4, 5. Wharton, Aug. 11, 12. Bay City, Aug. 17 18. Lexington Aug. 23. Chappell Hill, Aug. 25, 26. C. R. LAMAR, P. E.

Thou wakest morning by morning with the love of God oversteaming thee. Give thyself for the day to His love; to speak words or to leave them unspoken, to do acts or to leave them undone, as thou thinkest in thy truest heart that the God who loves thee wills for thee.—Dr. Pusey.

HOW'S THIS? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. Wadding, Kimman & Martin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Our Departed Dead

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

Poetry Can in No Case be Inserted.

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

GUNTER.—Mrs. Anna Gunter (nee Ballard) was born at Red Oak, Ellis County, Texas, November 12, 1881, and departed this life March 22, 1907, near Irene, Hill County, Texas. She was converted at the Salem Church in Hill County, Texas, August, 1894, in her thirteenth year and at once united with the M. E. Church, South. She was married to Mr. H. F. Gunter May 16, 1902, at Frost, Texas in the Methodist parsonage, this scribe pronouncing the words that made this beautiful Christian girl a happy wife. And the intelligence of her untimely death brings deep sadness to our hearts, for to know Anna was to love her and the intimacy of her father's family and mine was of that character that Christianity and friendship combined can alone produce, and then the privilege of having her in our home for weeks at a time causes wife and me to feel almost as if we had lost a daughter, rather than a dear friend. We can not understand why she should be taken when she was so much needed; in the prime of her young womanhood to be called away from her loving husband and two precious little children looks hard from the viewpoint of earthly observation, and from the anguish of our hearts we are prone to cry out why, oh God, why should we be called upon to undergo such sorrows? But while we may not be able to understand the why in this life we have the consolation of our holy Christianity and know that in it all God will be consciously near to his own and give grace and strength for every sorrow and trial and we have the assurance that all things work together for good to those who love God. And this and other such precious promises enable us to look up through our tears and say, not our but thy will be done. That she was ready when the call came is a great comfort to her loved ones and friends. And from the time she gave her young life to Christ till in his goodness and love he took her to himself no one who knew her ever doubted her love to God or his Church and while the separation is a sad one and the grief rends our hearts, we are daily sustained by the assurance that we shall meet her again. That the Good Father may comfort, guide, and abundantly bless the grief-stricken husband, precious children, father, mother, brothers, sisters and hosts of friends and finally bring us all to himself and our departed loved ones, is the prayer of one who knew her and loved her.

R. B. EVANS.

MARTIN.—Sister Martha Lavona Martin (nee Brackberry) departed this life April 16, 1907. She was born in Clay County, Alabama, November 23, 1873; was converted at fifteen years of age; became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1902. She was united in marriage to R. E. Martin about twelve and a half years ago. They came to Texas December, 1905, and have been living at Kirk. She took sick nearly five weeks before death overtook her. She said while sick that she would never get well. Her friends and relatives endeavored to clear her mind of that notion, but she would often respond with a look of astonishment. She was conscious almost up to her death; and some fourteen hours before death came she told them she was dying, that she was ready, but hated to leave her family. She leaves a husband and eight little children to mourn their loss. May the devoted and grief-stricken husband "find grace to help in time of need," and those bright-eyed little fellows have God's providential oversight to attend their footsteps.

Z. L. HOWELL, Pastor.
Kirk, Texas.

FARMER.—Mrs. M. C. M. Farmer was born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, October 6, 1862; born of the Spirit, and joined the Methodist Church when but a child; was married at the age of 21 years. She had ten children. Twin girls only a few days old are left without a mother. She was afflicted for several years before her death. She was a faithful, good woman. We all know where to find her. She sweetly passed away April 3, 1907. On the next day the funeral service was held by her pastor, and she was peacefully laid away to await the resurrection at the last day. May God bless the bereaved husband and children.

J. H. WATTS, P. C.

WILKERSON.—James West Wilkerson was born in Groves County, Kentucky, August 30, 1859, and died February 25, 1907. He was converted and joined the Methodist Church at fourteen years of age; was married to Miss Imogene Puryear December 1880. To this happy union were born three boys and four girls. Bro. and Sister Wilkerson moved to Texas in January, 1882, and resided in Wise County until 1892, when they moved to Parker County and settled at Knob, where they have lived ever since. Bro. Wilkerson was a leading merchant, a leading citizen and one of the leading members of the Church in the community where he lived. No person in this section of the country could be more missed than he is. He possessed a very cheerful disposition; was pleasant and agreeable to all mankind alike. He had a host of friends and stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He was the leading spirit in the building of the church where he lived and one of the stewards of Springtown charge. He was a spiritually-minded man, was a dear lover of the Church and a faithful supporter of the same. No man had a sweeter and happier home than he. He was as tender and devoted to the happiness and welfare of his wife up to the time of his death as he was in the early part of their married life. His religion was impressed upon the minds of his children, and he lived to see them all converted, and become active members in the Church. A family altar was constantly kept up in his home, and so anxious was he concerning the welfare of his children that during their absence he always remembered them by name in his devotions. Not a former pastor of his will read these lines but will call to memory many happy hours they have spent under his roof and the great benediction it was to their souls to be so kindly entertained in his home. Although it was a rainy day when we laid him to rest, yet so anxious were the people to pay him a last tribute of respect that our commodious church was crowded by those who attended his burial service. Besides his own family, he leaves one sister, an aged father and mother, and a host of friends to mourn his departure. Farewell, Bro. Wilkerson; no more in this life will we behold thy many form and hear those gentle and tender words thou didst so often speak, but all of us who knew thee know where to find thee, for thou art at rest with God.

A. P. SMITH.

HOGAN.—Mrs. Maggie Hogan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laster, was born June 2, 1876; was married to John Hogan, December 30, 1894, and died at Fruitland, Texas, April 14, 1907, aged 30 years, 10 months and 12 days. She came to her death from being burned the day before. She lived sixteen hours after she was burned, during which time she suffered untold agony. Some thirty minutes before she died she tried to sing: "O, how I love Jesus!" and then passed away from earth in the triumphs of the gospel. She was converted in her tenth year and joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived an upright Christian life for twenty years. She told her loved ones and friends that she was prepared to die. Sister Hogan was of a very quiet disposition, a kind and accommodating neighbor. One of her greatest delights was to make her home happy. She was a kind and obedient daughter, a loving sister, a devoted wife, and an affectionate mother. She has gone from earth, but her influence will remain with her loved ones for good. To the bereaved, look to Him for help who has said in his Holy Word: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!" Also "Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you." Her funeral was preached at the church at Fruitland, Texas, where she held her membership, in the presence of one of the largest congregations ever assembled here. The entire community was present to honor one who had loved.

J. B. ADAIR, P. C.

REED.—Mrs. Mattie P. Reed, daughter of G. M. and Penina Cauthen, was born in Calhoun County, Ala., July 17, 1866, and died March 22, 1907. She was married to Geo. S. Reed October 16, 1887, in Calhoun County, Alabama. To them were born seven children—five boys and two girls—the youngest three years old. Besides these children she leaves a husband, a mother, three brothers and two sisters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She professed religion at an early age, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. She was a consistent member of that Church until 1906, when she joined the M. E. Church, South, with her husband. She was a faithful worker in this Church and she will be greatly missed in the Church and in the sick room. She was a faithful wife, a patient and loving mother and her sweet influ-

ence will ever live with her husband and children. So, husband and children, live faithful and you will meet mother where suffering and parting will be no more. She died after a lingering illness of typhoid fever. She never complained or murmured, and died with a sweet smile on her face. She lived a pure life and died a triumphant death. So weep not, loved ones, but meet her in her heavenly home.

A. E. TURNEY.

PARKS.—Opal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Parks, was born February 13, 1905, and died February 25, 1907, being sick only a few days. Opal was too pure to stay with us, but oh how hard it was for the fond parents to give up their darling little girl, after striving so hard and giving her such careful attention! Heaven seems nearer and dearer than ever before. They are left with only one child, a little boy, eight years old, who delighted in helping care for his sister and was grieved so much at her death. Grieve not, loved ones, as those who have no hope, for she has gone to live with Jesus and the angels and you shall meet her some sweet day bye-and-bye. Little Opal has gone to meet a dear little cousin that passed away a few months ago. They are at rest and their true Christian parents will meet them some day where parting is no more.

HER AUNT MATTIE.

HUBBERT.—David Hubbert was born in Alabama June 12, 1836, and while a small boy moved with his parents to Mississippi, where they lived twelve years. In 1954 the family came to Texas, and spent one year in Williamson County and then came to San Saba County, where the deceased lived continuously till his departure for the heavenly home, on March 18, 1907. Bro. Hubbert was happily married to Miss Mary Woods, December 31, 1863, and his devoted companion, four sons, an adopted daughter and many relatives and friends mourn his departure. Bro. Hubbert professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, when sixteen years of age, and remained a faithful and devoted servant of his Lord till his crowning day. He was in San Saba in an early day; saw troublesome times—trouble with the Indians, and with rough white men, but he so lived as to be always on the side of right. I had known Bro. Hubbert for almost twenty years, knew him in his home, as a member and officer of the Church and as a citizen, and at all times and in all places he maintained his integrity. On July 24 last he was stricken with paralysis and while almost helpless and at times suffering very much, yet he was a cheerful, patient sufferer waiting for his release. His companion, children and friends did all they could for him, but he is gone and his end was peace. May his God comfort and sustain the bereaved.

T. F. DIMMITT.

San Saba, Texas.

DILLEN.—Henry Dillen, son of W. H. and Josephine Dillen, was born July 14, 1902, and died April 15, 1907. Little Henry was a very bright child, always had a pleasant word for everyone, hence is greatly missed, not only by the family, but by all who knew him. Of all the children on this large work none were gladder to see the preacher than this precious little boy. He was sick only one week and then quietly passed to his home above, and we are quite certain that his little sister, Willie, and his little brother, Daniel, were both at the beautiful gate to bid him welcome and to escort him to the mansion that his Savior has prepared for him. May the loved ones all be faithful and join that goodly company by-and-by.

W. W. GRAHAM.

KEAHEY.—Mrs. Effie Keahey (nee Godwin) was born in North Carolina, July 19, 1828. She was born of the Spirit at nine years of age, and joined the M. E. Church, South; was united in marriage to G. A. Keahey, in Alabama, January 13, 1852. Brother and Sister Keahey left Alabama in February, 1852, and came to Cherokee County, Texas, where they lived seven years. They then moved to Erath County, where they remained until her sweet spirit went home to live forever, March 29, 1907. Many long years of toil they peacefully spent together. She was very patient in all her afflictions. She loved her Church, and her home was an old time Methodist home, where family prayers were regularly held. This union was blessed with seven children, three of whom preceded her to the better land. Four of them and her aged husband still linger on the shores of time. O, how lonely and sad Uncle George is! Funeral services were held by her pastor, in the midst of many tears. O how sad to give up one of the very best, truest, sweetest spirited Christians that we have ever met. May God bless the bereaved ones.

J. H. WATTS, P. C.

MCCURDY.—Sister Margaret Catherine McCurdy (nee Nash) was born near Springfield, Mo., September 20, 1859; came to Texas in 1875; was married to D. A. McCurdy January 1, 1879. She was the mother of nine children. Her husband and seven children—five boys and two girls—survive her. She was converted and joined the M. P. Church when about sixteen years old. After her marriage she joined the M. E. Church, South, with her husband and lived a consistent member of the same till death claimed her, March 20, 1907. Sister McCurdy had been a sufferer for a number of years and suffered a great deal before she died. She was a loving mother, a devoted wife and a true Christian. She died as she had lived—with her faith in the Son of God. The once happy home has been made a sad one by the death angel crossing the threshold and taking the beloved mother and companion, but she has gone to make another member of that great family in heaven. I praise God that through Jesus our Lord, the husband and children may some day join that happy family which shall never be broken.

R. E. PORTER.

HUNT.—Sister Serepta Hunt (nee Williams) was born in Titus County, Texas, February 10, 1855. She died at Taft, San Patricio County, Texas, March 14, 1907. Between these two dates is the life of one whom St. James says is perfect, James 3:2 says: "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." It is said of Sister Hunt that she never spoke evil of anyone. When two years of age she moved with her father's family to Williamson County, where she grew to womanhood. On August 20, 1874, she was married to Mr. A. J. Hunt. To this union were born eight children—four boys and four girls. Seven of the children, the boys and three girls, live to mourn the departure of a good mother, while the husband feels deeply the loss of a splendid, noble and exemplary companion. In 1883 Mrs. Hunt was converted and joined the Baptist Church. But in 1895, when under the ministry of Revs. John R. Nelson and Joe F. Webb, her three oldest children were converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, she joined with them. Sorrowing ones, say with David of old: "She can not come to us, but by God's grace we can go to her."

EDWARD W. MORTON, Pastor

DARBY.—Sallie Elizabeth Darby was born January 30, 1874, in Grimes County, Texas; professed faith in God and united with the M. E. Church, South, Zion Church, July, 1887; was married to A. M. Darby, son of Rev. T. J. Darby, October 20, 1891. There were born to them six children—five boys and one girl—the youngest being an infant of only seven months. She was the daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth Solloek. On March 5, 1907, while the death angel was reaping for the Master he paused at the bedside of Sister Darby and whispered "It is enough; come up higher," and her spirit took its flight. She had lived a consistent Christian life for a number of years. She gave the sweetest death-bed experience we have ever heard. She told her aged father all was well with her. When asked who she wanted to give her little babe to she said: "To God." She leaves a husband, six children and an aged father and a number of brothers and sisters and a host of friends to mourn their loss. Weep not, loved ones, she has gone to that beautiful mansion above, where there is no more parting, weeping, sorrow or death, where all is peace and happiness forevermore. A FRIEND.

JOHNSON.—Mrs. Fannie Johnson (nee Leaky) was born at Frio Canyon, Bandera County, Texas, April 3, 1861, and died at Sanderson, Texas, March 30, 1907. She was converted at the age of thirteen and united with the Methodist Church, of which she remained a faithful member to the day of her death. In February, 1879, she was married to J. B. Johnson. To this union five children were born—all girls—four of whom are yet living. Sister Johnson was a rare type of woman. Her faith in God was firmly fixed and her devotion to the Church constant. Between her and my family there was a strong tie. She was present both at the birth and baptism of our second child and nursed my wife with rare tenderness. She had many friends. In fact, all who knew her loved her. Despite a life of toil and care, a struggle to educate her girls, and a battle against disease, she was always sunny, cheerful, hopeful. At her bedside were her husband and children, her venerable mother and one sister. On Easter day we laid her wasted body to rest in the Sanderson Cemetery. Her spirit had risen to meet the Master whom she loved and served to the last. Her friend and pastor, CHAS. L. BROOKS, Alpine, Texas.

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A Scientific Reason for the Trouble From Which Women Suffer, at a Certain Age, and How to Prevent and Cure Them.

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Help Is Needed, to Strengthen the Organs and Constitution for the Strain They Have to Endure.

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Simply stated, the reason you feel out of sorts, sick, miserable, melancholy, at middle life, is because your organs and functions are undergoing a wonderful change, and the change is bound to affect you physically and mentally.

Just at this time, too, your system is so busy attending to these changes, which have to take place, that it is likely to forget the need of looking out for ordinary diseases.

As a result, many a woman, by not taking special care of her general health at this time, has allowed herself to become an invalid for life.

The best thing for you to do is to take part of the extra strain of your system, by using Wine of Cardui.

This well-known medicine for women is composed of pure vegetable ingredients, which act by strengthening the womanly organs, and, through them, the entire womanly constitution.

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Free Advice is gladly given to all ladies who write, describing their symptoms and stating age. All requests for advice are kept sacredly confidential and replies sent in plain sealed envelope Address Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BELLS.

WILMYER CHURCH
222 E. 1st St.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

STROU was born She prof M. E. Ch een year to Byrd J this unio two boys one, Bro. remains. Civil Wa ed a wid the seco To them both die came to parted th 1907. S Christian shouting muned w ready to There w ple gathe take the familiar i the Pide resurrect where to funeral s tor.

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STROUD.—Mrs. Amelia J. Stroud was born June 23, 1835, in Mississippi. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at about eighteen years of age. She was married to Byrd J. Hair in January, 1855. To this union were born three children—two boys and one girl, of whom only one, Bro. J. W. Hair, of Pidoce, now remains. Bro. Hair was killed in the Civil War in 1863, leaving the deceased a widow. In 1868 she was married the second time to William Stroud. To them were born two children, but both died in infancy. Sister Stroud came to this country in 1874, and departed this life at Pidoce, April 11, 1907. Sister Stroud was a good Christian. She belonged to the old shouting Methodist type. She communed with God continually. She was ready to go when the summons came. There was a large concourse of people gathered to attend the funeral and take the last look at the loved and familiar face. She was laid away in the Pidoce Cemetery to await the resurrection morn. We all know where to go to find Grandma. The funeral services were held by her pastor.

A. D. LIVINGSTON.

GEORGE.—Grace, the beautiful little daughter of W. C. and Addie Leach George, was born March 10, 1904, and died April 15, 1907. As an only child Grace endeared herself to her parents and won the affections of her grandparents and of all who knew her. She was a patient little sufferer, but with the aid of the best medical skill was unable to overcome the malady. After fifteen days of constant watching the loved ones stood by while the angels came for her spirit; and she swept back through the pearly gates to the home which God is preparing for all of his children, and where it is said of the little ones: "There angels do always behold the face of their Father," and "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Heaven has one more attraction and has become more real, while there is a vacant place in the home.

W. T. JONES, P. C.
Decker, Texas.

HOLBROOK.—Little Myrtle Lee, daughter of Bro. and Sister Jno. Holbrook, was born at Waelder, Texas, about June, 1905, and died at Guffy, Texas, March 30, 1907. The remains were brought to Waelder for interment. We sometimes look in wonder at the will of God, but when we think and realize that God doeth all things well, and consider that the little flower which he takes from the beauty of the earthly home goes to enrich the beauty of the heaven, then let us say from the deep of our hearts: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." To the father and mother, who feel the loss more than all others, let us point you to the Christ who while on earth said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

J. B. McCARLEY.
Waelder, Texas.

SPRINGER.—Lafayette Springer was born in Georgia March 25, 1850, and departed this life at Maud, Bowie County, Texas, April 6, 1907. Brother Springer never married. He and a sister lived together and were very much devoted to each other. He was the subject of long and great affliction, through all of which he said: "I have never departed from my early training," and just before he died he said: "The prayer I learned at my mother's knee is the sweetest prayer I ever heard." Brother Springer never joined the Church till last fall, but has always been a good man and one of Bowie County's best citizens. Bro. T. J. Milam, an old friend of the family held the funeral services, assisted by the writer. Only two out of a family of eight are living, a brother and sister. May God abundantly bless them with his grace.

J. M. MILLS.

ROBERTS.—Little Murry Thomas Roberts, infant of William and Lizzie Roberts, was born October 13, 1906, and departed this life April 1, 1907, near Omen, Smith County, Texas. He was a sweet, precious little darling to us all, but God saw best to take him to himself. His will, not ours, be done. We would say to the parents: Be comforted in the thought that you are now the parents of an angel in heaven and it is your privilege to meet him and other loved ones there, where we will never say good bye. Sweet little Thomas will never realize the trials and troubles that papa and mamma have to face in this life. He will ever be an angel babe in heaven. Let us live right and meet him there.

T. J. STEPHENSON.
Tyler, Texas.

HINKE.—Fred Hinke was born in Germany in 1853 and came to this country in 1872 and for some years made his home in the city of El Paso. He was married to Mrs. S. D. Coker, Comanche, Texas, on May 3, 1905. She made him a faithful companion to the hour of his death and tenderly ministered to him through his last

affliction. He was brought up in the Lutheran Church, but joined the Methodist Church, South, of El Paso, with his wife in July, 1905, and was a faithful member till he joined the Church above. During the last few months his spiritual life was greatly quickened as if in preparation for the end, and when the time came to meet the last enemy he seemed to be thoroughly ready. May the great Comforter be with his bereaved companion.

G. M. GIBSON.
El Paso, Texas.

TOPLEY.—Alice Topley, little baby girl of Arch and Mrs. Nettie Topley, of Byrd, Texas, was born November 17, 1906, and died April 14, 1907, and its little body laid quietly to rest in Winham Cemetery. This is the third little one God has called to join the family above. May the bereft parents and kindred feel their increasing interest in the happy land and resolve, by the grace of the Lord Jesus, the family circle, though broken here, shall be reunited beyond the river.

MAC M. SMITH.

BURNS.—Mrs. S. E. Burns, wife of H. H. Burns, was born October 10, 1866, and departed this life on Sunday morning, April 14, 1907, at Valley Mills, Texas. Sister Burns had been confined to her home, and frequently to her bed, for sometime on account of ill health. She was a Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Church at Lane's Chapel. She often told her children that she was prepared to go; and her last words were "I am going to rest." Thank God for the assurance of that rest which awaits the saints over there. Weeping children, your mother has gone to that eternal rest, and may you so live as that some day you may be privileged to enter into that rest with mother.

NEAL W. TURNER, P. C.

GOODALL.—On the morning of April 2, 1907, the death angel again came into our midst and into the home of our friend and brother, Wm. B. Goodall, and removed the wife and mother, Mrs. Josephine Goodall. She was ready and even waiting when the summons came. For several months she had been suffering the pangs of disease. God had permitted this good woman to live a little more than one-half century, and her Christian life and influence are a benediction to the community in which she has resided so long. In her earlier life, and when she enjoyed good health, she made many sacrifices for the Church. The Goodall home was a preacher's home. May the blessings of God be upon her sorrowing husband and children; and though your grief is deep, you have the assurance that mother awaits you in that home which Christ has prepared for those who serve him.

NEAL W. TURNER, P. C.

FISHER.—Mrs. Artie Jane Holderman Fisher died near Farmer, Texas, on April 21, 1907. She was the wife of W. D. Fisher and both she and her husband were consistent members of the M. E. Church, South. Sister Fisher was born in Missouri on September 12, 1866, in which State she united with the Church when fifteen years of age. In her girlhood her parents removed to Hinds County, Miss., and on November 7, 1889, she was married to W. D. Fisher. There survives her an aged mother, one sister and one brother and three little boys, aged 7, 11 and 14. In her talks with me the only thing that worried Sister Fisher was the thought of leaving these little ones. "It may not be my way, it may not be thy way, but some way the Lord will provide." These good people had only this year moved to Texas for the health of Sister Fisher and had purchased a home, but Sister Fisher had never seen her earthly home, for God has called her to her home above.

J. HALL BOWMAN, P. C.

- WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.**
- Llano District—Second Round.**
Kerrville, May 4, 5.
THEOPHILUS LEE, P. E.
 - Austin District—Second Round.**
Walnut, at Merriltown, May 4, 5.
JOHN M. ALEXANDER, P. E.
 - San Angelo District—Second Round.**
District Conference at Eldorado, Thursday, May 20.
Ozone, 2nd Sabbath in May.
W. J. RENFRO, P. E.
 - San Augustine Dist.—Second Round.**
Melrose, at Simpson's, May 4, 5.
Lufkin Sta., Friday, May 10.
Lufkin, at Huntington, May 11, 12.
Burke Cir., May 18, 19.
C. A. TOWER, P. E.
 - Austin District—Third Round.**
Bastrop, May 11, 12.
Liberty Hill and Leander, at L. H., May 18, 19.
Bertram, at Mt. Horeb, May 25, 26.
Elgin, June 1, 2.
McDade Cir., at Beauliss, June 8, 9.

- Manor, June 15, 16.
- LaGrange, June 22, 23.
- Tenth Street, 11 a. m., June 30.
- First Street, 8 p. m. June 30.
- Manchaca, at Cedar, July 6, 7.
- Smithville, July 13, 14.
- Webberville, at Col. Ch., July 15, 16.
- West Point, at Ford's Prairie, July 20, 21.
- Walnut Cir., at Walnut, July 27, 28.
- Eagle Lake, Aug. 3, 4.
- Columbus, Aug. 7, 8.
- Weimer Cir., Aug 10, 11.
- University Church, 11 a. m., Aug. 18.
- South Austin, 8 p. m., Aug. 18.
- J. M. ALEXANDER, P. E.

- San Antonio District—Second Round.**
Cotulla, at Millet, May 4, 5.
Amphion, May 11, 12.
A. J. WEEKS, P. E.
- San Marcos District—Second Round.**
Waelder and Thompsonville, W., May 4, 5.
Tilman Cir., Tilman, May 11, 12.
San Marcos, May 18, 19.
D. K. PORTER, P. E.

- Beeville District—Third Round.**
Goliad, Charco, May 11, 12.
Karnes City, Helena, May 18, 19.
Alice, May 25, 26.
Corpus Christi, June 1, 2.
Mathis, Wades, June 8, 9.
Kenedy, Couch, June 15, 16.
Rockport and A. P., Ingleside, June 22, 23.
Floresville, June 29, 30.
Kingsville, Nuecestown, July 6, 7.
Runge, July 13, 14.
Pleasanton, Fairview, July 20, 21.
San Diego, Hebronville, July 27, 28.
Oakville, August 17, 18.
F. B. BUCHANAN, P. E.

- Llano District—Third Round.**
Mollin, at Big Valley, May 25, 26.
Center City, at Bethel, May 27.
Goldthwaite, May 28.
Lometa, at Long Cove, June 1, 2.
Kingsland, at Moores, May 18, 19.
Ogles, at Stanleys, June 8, 9.
Lampasas, June 7-9.
Burnet, at Lake Victor, June 10.
Llano, June 15, 16.
Cherokee, at Cherokee, June 19.
Willow, at Oxford, June 29, 30.
San Saba Cir., at Harrell's, July 6, 7.
San Saba Sta., J. y 7, 8.
Marble Falls, July 13, 14.
Johnson City, at Johnson City, July 19.
Blanco, at Kendallia, July 21, 22.
Boerne, at Boerne Ju. v 24.
Bandera, at Tarpley July 27, 28.
Center Point, July 30.
Kerrville, at Harper, August 3, 4.
THEOPHILUS LEE, P. E.

- Cuero District—Third Round.**
Hallettsville, May 11, 12.
Flatonia, May 15.
Rancho, at Union, May 18, 19.
Leesville, May 20.
Victoria, May 25, 16.
Edna, June 1, 2.
Yoakum, June 6.
Ganado, June 8, 9.
Cuero, June 15, 16.
Pierce, June 22, 23.
Lavernia, at Parita, June 26.
Shiner, at Terryville, June 29, 30.
Clear Creek, at Cabeza, July 6, 7.
Markham, July 13, 14.
Palacios, at Midfield, July 15.
El Campo, July 17.
Port Lavaca, at Traylor's Chapel, July 20, 21.
Stockdale, at Sunnyside, July 24.
Hope, at Light's Chapel, July 27, 28.
Nursery, at Mission Valley, July 31.
R. A. ROWLAND, P. E.

- NORTHWEST TEX. CONFERENCE**
- Gatesville District—Second Round.**
China Springs, Coon Creek, May 4, 5.
Crawford, Coryell City, May 11, 12.
Copperas Cove Charge, May 18, 19.
Evant Charge, May 25, 26.
JAMES M. SHERMAN, P. E.
- Wexahachie District—Second Round.**
Forreston, at Falls, April 27, 28.
Bardwell, at Bird, May 11, 12.
Ovilla, at Onward, May 16.
Red Oak, at Dixon's, May 18, 19.
JAMES CAMPBELL, P. E.
- Dublin District—Second Round.**
DeLeon Miss., May 4, 5.
DeLeon Sta., May 5, 6.
Desdemona Miss., May 11, 12.
Carbon Cir., May 18, 19.
Gorman Cir., May 19, 20.
Granbury, Miss., May 25, 26.
Granbury Sta., May 26, 27.
Gren Rose Miss., June 1, 2.
Duffau, Miss., June 8, 9.
Iredell Cir., June 9, 10.
J. G. PUTNAM, P. E.
- Georgetown District—Second Round.**
Bartlett, May 4, 5.
Georgetown, May 11, 12.
Rogers, at Heidenheimer, May 18, 19.
Taylor, June 1, 2.
Dist. Conf., at Hutto, Apr. 25-28.
B. R. BOLTON, P. E.
- Clarendon District—Second Round.**
Amarillo Station, May 4, 5.
J. G. MILLER, P. E.

- Abilene District—Second Round.**
Pinkerton, at Rochester, May 4, 5.
Tye, at Rock Crossing, May 9.
Trent, at Cross Roads, May 11, 12.

- Nubia, at Nubia, May 15.
- Sweetwater, May 18, 19.
- Minert, at Ample, May 25, 26.
- Abilene, May 29.
- Lawn, at Lemon's Gap, June 1, 2.
J. R. MORRIS, P. E.

- Brownwood District—Second Round.**
Santa Anna Cir., at S. A., May 4, 5.
JAS. S. CHAPMAN, P. E.

- Vernon District—Second Round.**
Wellington Mis., at Buck Ck., May 4, 5.
Childress, May 9.
Paducah, at Union Corners, May 11, 12.
Crowell, at Margaret, May 15.
Seymour Sta., May 18, 19.
W. H. HOWARD, P. E.

- Colorado District—Second Round.**
Snyder Mis., at Crowder, May 4, 5.
Snyder Sta., May 11, 12.
Clairemont, at Jayton, May 14.
Big Springs, Sta., May 18, 19.
Colorado Sta., May 25, 26.
J. T. GRISWOLD, P. E.

- Waco District—Second Round.**
Bosqueville, May 4, 5.
Hubbard City, May 12.
Morgan, May 18, 19.
Penelope, June 8, 9.
W. L. NELMS, P. E.

- Plainview District—Second Round.**
Dimmitt, May 4, 5.
Floydada Mis., May 11, 12.
Emma, May 14.
Tahoka, at Tahoka, May 18, 19.
Gomez, at Brownfield, May 25, 26.
Lubbock Sta., May 28.
G. S. HARDY, P. E.

- Weatherford District—Second Round.**
Whitt and Bethesda, at W., May 4, 5.
Palo Pinto Mis., at Oran, May 5, 6.
Peaster Cir., at Central, May 7.
Farmer Mis., at Marhly, May 11, 12.
Graham Mis., at Henry's C., May 14.
Graham Sta., May 15.
Throckmorton Mis., at Profit, May 17.
Eliaville Mis., at Fish Ck., May 18, 19.
The District Conference will be held at Ranger, June 26-30.
M. K. LITTLE, P. E.

- Corsicana District—Third Round.**
Corsicana Cir., at Eureka, May 4, 5.
Corsicana, Eleventh Ave., at Eleventh Ave., May 5, 6.
Richland Cir., at Grape Ck., May 11, 12.
Mexia Sta., at Mexia, May 25, 26.
Coolidge Sta., at Coolidge, June 8, 9.
Dawson Cir., at Dawson, June 15, 16.
Brandon Cir., at Bynum, June 22, 23.
Thornton, at Thornton, June 29, 30.
Other appointments will appear later.
HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

- NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.**
- McKinney District—Second Round.**
Piano Sta., May 4, 5.
Princeton Cir., Blythes Ch., May 11, 12.
Renner Cir., Frankfort, May 18, 19.
Allen Cir., Whites Grove, May 25, 26.
Josephine Cir., June 1.
Nevada Sta., June 1, 2.
J. F. PIERCE, P. E.
- Greenville District—Second Round.**
Quinlan, Quinlan, May 11, 12.
JNO. H. McLEAN, P. E.
- Dallas District—Second Round.**
City Mission, May 4, 5.
St Marks, May 5, 6.
Oak Lawn, May 11, 12.
Cochran, and Maple, at M., May 18, 19.
Hutchins and Wilmer, at H., May 25, 26.
J. L. MORRIS, P. E.

- Paris District—Second Round.**
Clarksville Cir., at McCoy, May 4, 5.
Clarksville Sta., May 5, 6.
Emberson Cir., at Round Prairie, May 11, 12.
Shady Grove and Marvin, May 18, 19.
J. F. ALDERSON, P. E.

- Bowie District—Second Round.**
Post Oak, May 4, 5.
Blue Grove, May 5, 6.
Iowa Park, May 11, 12.
Wichita Falls, May 12, 13.
Archer, May 18, 19.
Holiday, May 19, 20.
Craffon, May 25, 26.
Gibtown, June 1, 2.
Decatur Cir., June 8, 9.
Decatur Sta., June 9, 10.
T. R. PIERCE, P. E.

- Bonham District—Second Round.**
Honey Grove Sta., May 4, 5.
Trenton Cir., at Marvin, May 11, 12.
Ector Cir., at Savoy, May 12, 13.
Dodd and Windom, May 18, 19.
Petty Mis., May 25, 26.
M. L. HAMILTON, P. E.

- Sulphur Springs Dist.—Second Round.**
Birthright, at Sira, 1st Sun May.
Cooper Sta., 7:30 p. m., May 10.
Klondike, at Klondike, 2nd Sun May.
Mt. Vernon, Center Pt., 3rd Sun May.
Sulphur Bluff, Prarie V., 4th Sun May.
Dist. Conference, Cumby, 1st Sun June.
Lake Creek, 2nd Sun June.
Brashear cir., Arbala, 3rd Sun June.
Purley, 4th Sun June.
C. B. FLADGER, P. E.

- Gainsville District—Second Round.**
Sanger, at Sanger, 1st Sunday May.
Denton Sta., May 5, 6.
Dist. Conf. at Myra, May 16-19.

- Rosston, at Hardy, 4th Sunday May.
- Greenwood, 1st Sunday June.
- Saint Jo, 2d Sunday June.
- Dexter, June 12, 13.
- Aubrey, at Friendship, 3rd Sun. June.
J. A. STAFFORD, P. E.

- Sherman District—Second Round.**
Howe, at Ferguson's, May 4, 5.
Southmayd, at Ethel, May 11, 12.
Sadler, at Basin Springs, May 12, 13.
Preston, at Progress, May 18, 19.
Pecan and Friendship, at Pecan, May 19, 20.
Gunter, at Maple, May 25, 26.
District Conference convenes at Tioga, April 30, at 8 p. m. Opening sermon at that hour by E. L. Egger. Bishop Key will preside.
E. W. ALDERSON, P. E.

- TEXAS CONFERENCE.**
- Terrell District—Second Round.**
Kemp, at Becker, May 4, 5.
Elmo, at Able Springs, May 11, 12.
College Mound, May 18, 19.
Terrell, May 25.
Chisholm, June 15, 16.
O. S. THOMAS, P. E.
- Pittsburg District—Second Round.**
Coffeeville, at Cox Chapel, May 4, 5.
Kelleyville, at Sh'loh, May 10.
Jefferson Sta., May 11, 12.
Cason, May 18, 19.
Dainsenfield, May 19, 20.
Naples and Omaha, May 25, 26.
Quitman, June 1, 2.
Leesburg, June 15, 16.
R. A. BURROUGHS, P. E.

- Huntsville District, Second Round.**
Fostoria, at Fostoria, May 3.
Grapeland & Lovelady, at L., May 4, 5.
Cold Springs, at Evergreen, May 8.
Huntsville, May 11, 12.
Waller, at Oakland, May 15.
San Jacinto, May 18, 19.
Dodge, at Black Jack, May 23.
Willard, at Saron, May 24, 26.
H. C. WILLIS, P. E.

- Calvert District—Second Round.**
Fairfield and Dew, at Mt. Zion, May 4, 5.
Teague Sta., May 5, 6.
Millican, at Alexander, May 11, 12.
Bryan Sta., May 12, 13.
Jewett, at Buffalo, May 18, 19.
Freestone Mis., at Personville, May 20, 21.
Owenville, at Mt. Vernon, May 25, 26.
Franklin Sta., May 26, 27.
Normangee, June 1, 2.
District Conference, at Calvert, June 25-30.
E. L. SHETTLES, P. E.

- Houston District—Second Round.**
Angleton, May 4, 5.
Galveston, First Church, May 11, 12.
Galveston, West End, May 12, 13.
Alvin, May 18, 19.
Cedar Bayou, Barber's Hill, May 25, 26.
Columbia and Brazoria, June 1, 2.
Riceon, June 8, 9.
Shearn, June 10.
CHAS. F. SMITH, P. E.

- Jacksonville Dist.—Second Round.**
District Conf. at Henderson, May 1.
Neches C. at Pleasant G. May 11, 12.
Grace, May 12, 13.
Alto Ct. at Sunshine, May 18, 19.
Rusk, May 19, 20.
Brushy Creek at Paces, May 25, 26.
Centenary, May 26, 27.
Malakoff, at Malakoff, June 1, 2.
Athens, June 2, 3.
LaRue, at Poyner, June 8, 9.
Honderson Ct. at Union C. June 15, 16.
Elkhart at Antrum, June 22, 23.
Bullard Ct., at Walnut G. June 29, 30.
ELLIS SMITH, P. E.

- Brenham District—Second Round.**
Fulshear, at Brookshire, May 4, 5.
Somerville, at Lyons, May 18, 19.
Lexington, May 25, 26.
Wharton, June 1, 2.
Bay City, June 2, 3.
C. R. LAMAR, P. E.

- Beaumont District—Second Round.**
Westville and Benford, at Petersville, May 3, 4, 5.
Livingston Cir., Providence, May 9, 10.
Laurelia Cir., at Midway, May 11, 12.
Liberty Cir., at Dayton, June 1, 2.
Wallisville Cir., at Wallisville, June 3.
The Beaumont District Conference will convene in Liberty, Texas, May 14-17. Pastors, please notify delegates of time and place at once. Remember to bring the Quarterly Conference Records for inspection. Be on hand promptly, if possible, and let us have a helpful conference. Let all the stewards make a special effort to have good reports this quarter, and let every pastor try to have good reports this quarter, and let every pastor try to have conference collections all provided for.
V. A. GODBEY, P. E.

- Tyler District—Second Round.**
Chandler, Chandler, May 2.
Edom, Union Grove, May 4, 5.
Harrison Cir., Karnack, May 11, 12.
Marshall, First Church, May 12, 13.
Meredith Cir., Phillips Ch., May 18, 19.
Mt. Sylvan Cir., Union P., May 18, 19.
Canton & Edgewood, Wallace, May 22.
Arleston Cir., Bethel, May 30.
Harleton Cir., Center, June 1, 2.
Whitehouse, Noonday, June 8, 9.
Tyler, Marvin Church, June 9, 10.
THOMAS H. MORRIS, P. E.

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STUDY THE LABEL

ENDOWMENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

I appreciate more than I could express the kind words of Rev. James Kilgore in the last issue of the Advocate.

In 1902 I wrote Dr. Hyer: "I intend, if it comes up in shape of endowment alone, to lay aside my plans for the college awhile and throw my full influence for endowment."

The opportunity is now at hand and the door is wide open for us all, including every school man and woman of the State in our Church to heartily join in this movement for endowing Southwestern. I feel that in working for endowment, I am working for the greater success of the institution over which I preside because one must see that the inevitable for Texas Methodism is a school system with a central chief institution, and it is to the interest of my school that that chief school be worthy of its position of superiority. This full worthiness it can not have without endowment.

If, therefore, I as a school man of Texas Methodism antagonize the endowment of Southwestern or am only indifferent towards it, I am injuring my own school by such a course.

I hold that each one of our schools, from Mrs. Key's magnificent institution at Sherman and that rapidly growing institution under Dr. Boaz at Fort Worth, down to the smallest private school of the State presided over by a Methodist, each and every one should become an advocate and supporter of this movement for endowment. If the schools join in this effort to endow, our great system of education in this empire State will be organized under the happiest and most auspicious circumstances, and our already established schools, with Southwestern in the lead and a score of others yet to be instituted, will move out upon their enlarged fields of usefulness in perfect harmony. There is everything to be gained, not only for Southwestern University, but also for our other schools, if we liberally endow Southwestern, and there is disaster to our schools, one and all, if we refuse to join in making this a success.

I do not regard it as surrendering any advantages for my school when I give my influence to this movement for endowment.

I expect some day to make my school an endowed college, and I want Southwestern to get up out of my way. I want it to be in a class by itself, as the head of the system.

It helps my school for Southwestern to be great—to be endowed—to be the leading institution of the State.

Bro. Kilgore generously praises me. I claim no credit except for seeing what ought to be done and being fair enough to help do it.

Let every pastor and presiding elder in Texas Methodism join in secur-

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ing the hundred men and women who will give one thousand dollars each in five annual payments and we'll get it without any trouble.

Let every pastor bring the matter before his people. J. E. HARRISON.

DALLAS PREACHERS' MEETING.

The Methodist preachers of Dallas met in their regular meeting Monday, April 29, at the Publishing House. The meeting was called to order by President Morris.

Secretary being absent, Grover Roberson acted as Secretary.

The following brethren were present and reported: Rev. H. A. Bourland, Rev. J. L. Morris, Rev. A. L. Andrews, Rev. W. D. Bradfield, Rev. J. M. Peterson, Rev. E. R. Barcus, Rev. Jos. Parkin, Rev. G. H. Adams, Rev. G. S. Sandel, Rev. S. L. Crowson, of Farmers Branch; J. H. Jackson, of C. M. E. Church.

The reports from the different Churches were as follows:

Grace Church reported fine day Sunday; good Sunday-school; good crowd in the morning. The Leagues are all doing a fine work. Dr. Bourland preached in the evening; five accessions during the day.

Oak Cliff: Bro. Peterson reported a very fine prayer-meeting on Wednesday and fine services Sunday. Great results from the meeting; five accessions Sunday.

Sunday-school.

Bro. Adams reports fine meeting at Cochran's Chapel

Dr. H. A. Bourland preached at Grace Church Sunday evening. Dr. Bourland has been raising money for the building of a home for a superannuated preacher and is meeting with success.

Bro. Crowson, of Farmers Branch, reports his work moving on nicely.

The reports having been all made, Bro. J. L. Morris read a very fine paper on "Types of the Atonement as Found in the Book of Leviticus," after reading of the paper no further business before the conference, the meeting adjourned. G. C. ROBBERTSON, Acting Secretary.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

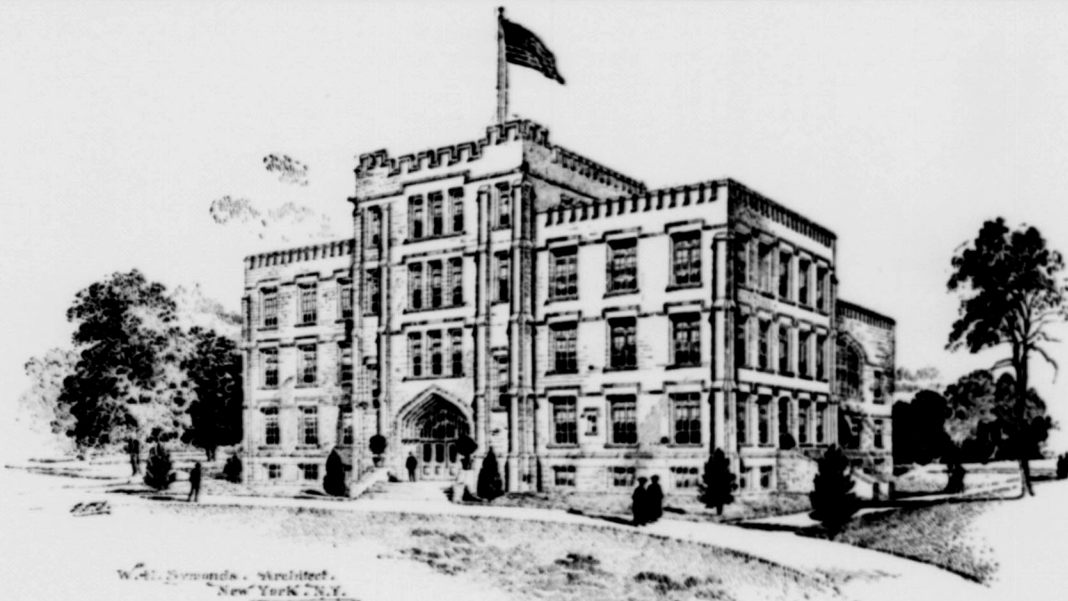
Harmony prevails throughout the district. Pastors all at their posts and at work. An elegant and substantial brick church is nearing completion at Commerce under the pastorate of Rev. D. H. Aston. The interior of a newly built brick church at Leonard is soon to be finished. Rev. S. P. Ulrich, pastor. These churches do honor to all concerned, pastors and people, and are an inspiration and means of grace; it augurs better things for our Church in those localities.

Our young brother Slagle, supply for Quinlan charge, is enterprising

and the thought of his people to the anticipated meeting, and all were in readiness at the coming of the evangelist, and at once entered heartily into the services under his leadership. At the end of two weeks the meeting had so grown in interest that the accommodations of the church were inadequate to the overwhelming throng, and hundreds were being turned away, when a tabernacle was erected near the center of the city, with a seating capacity of twenty-five hundred, and this soon proved inadequate, and hundreds stood on the outskirts of the congregation.

The methods of the meeting were simple and largely Methodistic—no clap-trap—the preaching plain, pointed, practical, pathetic and persuasive. The singing at times was grand—more than a hundred trained voices, with a variety of musical instruments. Prof. Phillips managed his choir well, besides being a most efficient worker at the altar, on the streets and in the homes.

The converts were principally mature men and women—though the children shared largely in the meeting—sang enthusiastically and many were deeply impressed, and some united with the Church. The teachers of the public schools favored the meeting as far as they could, and noted the favorable effects of the services upon



STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The corner-stone of the main building of Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Texas, was laid with imposing ceremonies Monday, April 15, 1907. The ceremonies were under the supervision of the Masonic fraternity, directed by Hon. John P. Bell, Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

Rev. J. Sam Barcus, of Southwestern University, delivered a strong address, and altogether the occasion was one of great interest to our Church in West Texas.

It will be recalled that last year the Abilene and Colorado Districts determined to unite in the establishment of a school of high grade for the section embraced in their ecclesiastical territory. The cities of Abilene, Colorado and Stamford presented offers to the locating committee, which resulted in the unanimous selection of Stamford for the location of the institution. A Board of Trustees had been provided for by the action of the conferences, and it was immediately

organized and began preparation for school work to begin in the autumn of 1907. The Northwest Texas Conference reported favorably on the enterprise, and Rev. Jerome Duncan was appointed to the presidency of the school.

The work of securing permanent buildings was undertaken and it was determined to erect a substantial stone building as an administration building which would be adequate for caring for from three to five hundred pupils. The building is now in course of construction and will cost complete, with modern equipment of heating and plumbing, approximately \$60,000. The completion of this building is guaranteed by August 31, which will enable the school to open in September with excellent quarters for its work.

The recent session of the Abilene District Conference, held at Haskell, endorsed enthusiastically the work as accomplished by the Board and authorized the erection of the needed dormitories, not to exceed \$30,000, and

the conduct of the pupils.

Repentance, in the main, seemed to be marked and thorough, followed by correspondingly bright professions. The penitents all kneeled at the altar, and sometimes a hundred at once, and not infrequently from fifty to seventy conversions at a single service.

There were about three hundred accessions to the three Methodist Churches of the city, and possibly half that number joined other Churches of the city, and not a few joined at other places. From the best account kept, seven or eight hundred were converted or reclaimed, and possibly twice as many were quickened or renewed in their religious lives. The good effects are plainly seen in the increased attendance upon public wor-

ship, at prayer meetings, Leagues and Sunday-schools, as well as in the lively interest taken in the services.

Bros. Andrews and Phillips endeared themselves to the people, and will ever be loved and honored for their work's sake.

Rev. E. H. Casey, of Wesley Church, hopes further to conserve and enlarge the results of the meeting in a protracted effort soon to begin under the preaching of Rev. Cantrell, of Ark. Well nigh all the pastors of the city co-operated in the great revival, and in a good degree shared in the results. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Close on the heels of the revival was the educational institute, in line with the recent action of our conference. The addresses were of a high order and educative. They ought to bear fruit. The heart of the commissioner, Rev. C. M. Harless, is evidently in his great work, and surely his efforts will be crowned with success. No Church can rise higher than its institutions of learning, hence the need of fostering our system of schools from the highest to the lowest. The Medical Department of the Southwestern University came in for its share of attention and was well represented by Rev. O. S. Thomas. The other speakers from without the district were Revs. C. M. Harless and C. A. Spragins, who gave us admirable addresses. Of the district, Revs. Vinson, Dennis, Aston, Holder and Ulrich gave us interesting and inspiring addresses. It was the regret of all that Bishop Hoss, though in the city, was too unwell to speak, and none seemed to regret this more than the Bishop himself. We are hoping for a successful year on all lines, material and spiritual.

JNO. H. McLEAN.

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TRAINED NURSE

Remarks about Nourishing Food.

"A physician's wife, gave me a package of Grape-Nuts one day, with the remark that she was sure I would find the food very beneficial, both for my own use and for my patients. I was particularly attracted to the food, as at that time the weather was very hot and I appreciated the fact that Grape-Nuts requires no cooking."

"The food was deliciously crisp, and most inviting to the appetite. After making use of it twice a day for three or four weeks, I discovered that it was a most wonderful invigorator. I used to suffer greatly from exhaustion, headaches and depression of spirits. My work had been very trying at times and indigestion had set in."

"Now I am always well and ready for any amount of work, have an abundance of active energy, cheerfulness and mental poise. I have proved to my entire satisfaction that this change has been brought about by Grape-Nuts food."

"The fact that it is predigested is a very desirable feature. I have had many remarkable results in feeding Grape-Nuts to my patients, and I cannot speak too highly of the food. My friends constantly comment on the change in my appearance. I have gained 9 pounds since beginning the use of this food." "There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.