

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE and CONSERVATORY of MUSIC.

Sherman, Texas,

WILL OPEN SEPT. 6,

with the following TEACHERS of recognized ability:

Prof. E. F. Powell, A. M., graduate of Southern University, Greensboro, Ala.

Miss Minnie Cowan, A. B., of State University of Mississippi. She has also taken a post-graduate course in languages.

Miss Nannie Paddelford, M. E. L., of Whitworth Female College, Mississippi, a teacher of eight years' experience.

Miss Magnolia Arnold, M. E. L., of North Texas Female College, Sherman. Miss Arnold has been offered a position in the State Normal by State Superintendent Carlisle, but will retain her position in this college.

Miss Ida Rountree, teacher of Elocution, studied in the National School of Oratory, Philadelphia, also in School of Oratory in Boston.

Miss Lavilla Bilger, teacher of Calisthenics, studied at D. A. Sargent's celebrated Gymnasium, Harvard College.

Miss Cornelia Maury, head of Art Department, a teacher of unquestioned ability. Miss Maury has had the best advantages in this country, and studied for several years under the best teachers in Europe.

Conservatory of Music, Pierre Douillet, Director. Pierre Douillet, a pupil of Rubinstein, and one of the most brilliant and celebrated pianists in the United States.

Prof. Botebuh, teacher of string instruments, graduate of the King's High School of Music, Munich.

Monsieur Cabell, a graduate of the Conservatory of Paris, France, teacher of vocal music.

Mrs. S. K. Holt, pupil of Marmon, and of Viardot, Paris, France, teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

Miss Ida Gardner, Miss Amy Vernon, Miss Maud Adkison, assistants in the Music Department. All of these ladies are teachers of experience, and have had instruction under the best teachers in this country.

The Conservatory is supplied with twenty-eight pianos, besides violins, violas, violoncello, bass-viol, guitars and mandolins.

For catalogue and further information, address

MRS. L. A. KIDD KEY,
President.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(Prepared by Rev. L. W. Clark, A. M., Greenville, Texas.)

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON XII—
SEPTEMBER 17.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—Rom. 14:12-20

GOLDEN TEXT: *It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.*—Rom. 14:21.

Paul wrote this epistle from Corinth, n. at the close of his third missionary journey. He had never been to Rome, and this epistle was intended to supply the people with the Gospel, and because it was going to the world's metropolis, where Jew, heathen, Christian, philosopher and the officials in court and state would read it, Paul laid the plan as a master workman. He wisely saw that if he confuted the unbelieving Jew and instructed the believing Jew he would meet all the demands.

Paul, in this epistle, gives a fine example to the servants of God. We are not to argue with "cranks" of any name, but preach the Gospel and leave the great truths to defend themselves. What place has water regeneration when once you show spiritual regeneration to be the true doctrine? Preach the whole Gospel and leave its results to Him who has promised to be with us always. The e is in man an intuitive recognition of spiritual truth that is invincible. God laid deep his plans in our nature, and when the mind and heart are called to the truth, they feel its power, and, though they may not obey "as the needle to the pole," the drawing is as marked and complete. Paul could never anticipate all the objections, for sin is always divided. When Christ asked what the world said of him, see the divided sentiments. Some said John the Baptist; some, Elias; some, one of the prophets, and so on, but when the truth comes and men speak what they know from honest hearts there is but one voice—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." So, in order that all these objections be answered, we are only to prove that he is the Christ of God, and our opponents fall before the force of truth.

The truth of the Christian religion encouraged the believing Jew and established him in the faith; it silenced the unbelieving Jew and broke the force of his influence; it opened the door for the Gentiles and enabled them to lay hold of salvation. Paul does not call up any particular set of

the unbelieving Jews, but holds up the right of the Gentiles to life, and shows that the Jew has forfeited his rights by unbelief and rejection of Christ as the Son of God.

The argumentative part of this epistle is so connected that it should all be read at once. No part is complete in itself, and for this reason false constructions may easily be made by taking parts or verses alone. The effects of this epistle were wonderful. Paul confronted pagan religion and idolatry, but the doctrine taught in this epistle overthrew the whole and planted the faith of Christ in the world's metropolis.

The great principles of truth are plainly and forcibly stated. He does not undertake an enumeration of specific acts as good or bad, but lays down principles and leaves the conscience under the influence of the Holy Spirit to pass on each act, stating that the doubt is always to be in favor of omitting the act, "He that doubteth is damned if he eat."

No human mind, unassisted by Divine grace, could produce such a paper as this epistle to the Romans. It met all objections then, and it meets all objections now. It is suited to all nationalities and to all ages and all stages of civilization. It is the book for the king and peasant alike; it encourages the Christian and rebukes the sinner; it breaks the stubborn heart of infidelity, and pours the balm of Gilead on the bruised heart of the mourner in Zion.

12. This personal responsibility to God does not relieve us of the care for other souls, or the interest we should feel in the spread of the Gospel. This is the real drift of the soul. No man can enjoy religion without working for the spread of the Gospel—an inactive believer is a misnomer. St. James says: "As the body without the soul is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

13. When we judge evil concerning our fellow man, it is evidence against us, and forms the basis of an indictment against us, for if we love not our brother, we have rejected the last six commandments, which teach our duty to our fellow man. "Love thinketh no evil of our neighbor." Hence, "Judge not, lest ye be judged."

14. Paul approaches the custom of the Jews very cautiously, and after he states that nothing is unclean of itself, he adds, "To him that esteemeth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean."

It is dangerous to tamper with conscience, even though conscience should be wrong. If the Jews could see no other way than that a thing is unclean, then he must regard it as unclean.

Conscience operates inside the circle of our knowledge, hence some people do not see as we do about actions or habits. We are not to judge him because he sees differently, but put not any obstacle in his way. You may judge your neighbor for a habit or practice, and he in turn may judge you for taking a stand against his conscience.

The Gentile must not judge the Jew for his practices, nor must the Jew judge the Gentile for his practices, but each take care of his own conscience, for every one must give account for himself.

15. Now Paul turns the picture a little, and shows the opportunity for cultivating the Christian graces by exercising self-denial and brotherly love. We are taught here that if any practice or habit offend the conscience of one brother we must leave off that habit.

We are the light of the world and any act of ours that is contrary to our religious belief makes the light that is in us become darkness; therefore, if our conduct offend our brother's conscience, we are guilty of destroying our brother's faith by our practice, and, if we continue to practice this after we know his weak conscience is offended, we commit sin. "Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died."

16. Personal liberty is always to be checked when it violates the rights of God, or our neighbor, and no good man will insist on personal rights when his fellow is injured thereby, in property, body or soul.

We do wrong often, by doing a good thing at the wrong time, or in the wrong spirit.

17. Let not your good be evil spoken of. A man may give needed assistance to the poor, and in the manner and spirit, may rob it of all the real good which would, under different circumstances, attend it.

18. He speaks here of kingdom within us. No outward form devoid of the living Christ can save the soul, nor can outward forms hinder, if the soul is trusting in the Savior. The Kingdom is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. The Jew can give up what offends the Gentile and the Gentile can look charitably on the weakness of the blinded Jew.

19. He that has the kingdom within him, has the life for any form, and is not likely to go wrong in form or ceremonies, for the world, seeing the life and power of his faith, will lose sight of any minor defect in speech or habit.

20. If we are truly religious we will study to show ourselves approved of God, and we will also see that our conduct hinders no man in the religious life.

21. It is shameful to see Church members contending that dancing, cards and wine suppers are harmless amusements, when our Church has expressed its conscience in our book of Discipline, and those who indulge in these forbidden things not only violate our book of Discipline, but they violate God's word, and so far as they are concerned, destroy those for whom Christ died. It does them no good to say: "We see no harm in it." They are trampling on the heart of the Church, and ignoring the Word of God. A Methodist will do well to keep our rules and read and study them in connection with his Bible. Our Discipline is the accumulated wisdom of the wisest men of our Church, and if our people will live up to its demands, we will live according to the word of God.

22. Anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

Now cards cause people to stumble and send many a man to prison and to hell. Wine sends them to a premar-

ture grave and to ruin. Set not an example in the way to destroy people. *Shun the very appearance of evil.*

23. Hast thou faith? This means, hast thou full persuasion that what you do is right? Will you play cards and invite your friends? Now stop and answer the question, "Hast thou faith?" in the innocence and harmlessness of it? For remember God has said, "He that doubteth is damned if he eat."

If a man does that which he does not know to be innocent and harmless, he will destroy his faith in God. He must, therefore, settle this thing by faith in God.

24. We begin to backslide just at this point. We allow things in ourselves of which we feel doubtful as to the propriety, and thus we weaken our faith in God and our willingness to do right.

You never saw a card-player, or dancer, or wine drinker, who was at the same time remarkable for piety. On the contrary, these people are troublesome to the Church and stand in the way of sinners.

OLD AND YOUNG.

LOST FRIENDS.

I lost a friend the other day—
His heart was pure and strong and true;
Our days were sweet, but all too few;
He passed from earth—the other day.
But now I see him here no more,
I know that on a happier shore,
Not here, but where the angels sing,
God will give back my friend to me.

I lost a friend long years ago—
While our paths together lay,
And we were happy by the way,
Till we parted—years ago.
From out each other's lives we passed;
Our lives together flow again,
Or here, or in eternity,
God will give back my friend to me.

I lost a friend in years gone by—
A dear, dear friend he was to me,
But something came between, and he
Left me alone—in years gone by.
But some day all will be made plain,
Our lives together flow again,
Or here, or in eternity,
God will give back my friend to me.

I lost a friend—oh, shall I say,
He lost himself—his soul and shame
Have left him little but the name
Of him I loved, and love today.
But faith says: "One can save, restore."
To this I come—I pray to thee,
O Christ, give back my friend to me.

—Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D.

A VISIT TO AN ITALIAN MISSION SCHOOL.

I shall not try in this article to give a description of the excellent work done by the missionaries in New York, but only tell of one little school that I visited, and in which I was very much interested.

One evening I went to one of the large Churches to a missionary meeting, and one of the speakers was a young woman who is devoting her life to the mission work. She told us, with a choking voice, how miserable were the poor Italians among whom she was working; how they lived in the crowded portions of the city, huddled together like cattle, and that poverty, ignorance and filth were the common heritage.

I was very anxious to go to one of the missions, so one bleak Saturday morning a lady friend and I started out, and after quite a long ride on the cars we reached "Little Italy," as that portion of the city is called. After leaving the car we had to walk several blocks to the school. We made our way through several lonely streets, and came to the avenue on which the school is situated, and this street was crowded with crying children and women selling vegetables. In some places men were lounging around in a doorway, or were lying out on the sidewalk.

When we reached the school we climbed two or three flights of stairs and walked into the school-room. We were met by the young lady teachers who greeted us pleasantly, and explained that it was the day for the sewing-school to meet.

As it was early, we spent the time examining some of the work which the children had done. It was excellent for the length of time the children had been working.

In a very short time, about twenty-nine little girls came in and to k their places. They were of all ages and sizes. All had clean and bright faces, and all seemed so glad to come into the school. Most of the children were regular scholars; but a few came in because it was the last day of school.

After all was quiet, one of the teachers opened the school by reading a few verses of Scripture, followed by a short prayer. A hymn was then sung by the children. After this, all the little hands were held up and examined, to see if they were clean enough to begin sewing. They sewed for half an hour and then we looked at the work. Although some of the little girls were only five and six years old, they did the work remarkably well. Many of them had made garments for themselves, and these were given them after the school was dismissed.

The sewing over, the time was now given to recitations and readings and music. One little child recited an Italian piece in the loveliest voice imaginable. Another child played "There's a land that is fairer than day," and "Home, sweet home." All had the soft, sweet voices common among the Italians.

I can not imagine a sweeter and, at the same time, a more pathetic sight than these poor little children coming from the homes of poverty, ignorance and brutality to these schools and learning to speak English, and read the Bible, and to sing the praise of Jesus. These little ones sang, "I love to tell the story of unseen things above" and "Jesus bids us shine with a pure, pure light. Like a little candle shining in the night."

As I looked upon these children and the teachers, and thought of the life from which the former had been rescued, and of the noble work in which the latter were engaged, my heart went out to them in mingled pity and admiration. I prayed God's sweetest blessing to rest upon them.

MARGARET HAYES.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

A REMARKABLE DOG.

A TRUE STORY.

My grandfather once owned a dog that was a cross between a mastiff and a Newfoundland. He was large in size as the largest mentioned breed, and in

color that of an African lion, and, strange to say, had a mane like one. His eyes, also, had the intelligent look of that animal.

Mars was his name. He was noted for his almost human intelligence. He never was known to bark as dogs are wont to do; but, when angry, rattled his teeth by shaking his head violently, so that they could be heard at a distance. This he never did except as a warning, and was unto the intruder that passed unheeding. His disposition was mild and even playful with those of the household, but friend or foe never approached the house unchallenged at night. Mars had a deep, sonorous voice, when he chose to let out, which was very seldom; then it was more akin to a lion's roar than to anything else earthly. He seemed to know instinctively what was his duty, and when and where his vigilance was needed.

Our grandfather, who was a clergyman, was recommended to reside in the country on account of feeble health; hence the family retired for several years to a beautiful farm in Indiana. It was there that Mars's finest faculties were developed. His usual place at night was the large barn that stood about four hundred yards from the dwelling. The master of the household frequent occasions to be absent several days and nights. Without one worn or sign from any one, during the nights on these occasions, Mars would invariably be across the threshold of grandfather's door, which opened out into a wide passage; but as soon as the master returned, Mars resumed his usual place in the barn.

Our grandfather was co-partner in a dry goods establishment in the village, about a mile from his home. Our uncle, who resided with him, was chief clerk. Mars was much attached to him, and would frequently attend uncle there, then return. As evening approached he would go to the store, as if to guard him on his return. In winter or in stormy weather, uncle would often ride on horseback to and from the place of business. One stormy winter evening, with Mars, as usual, in waiting, he hastily closed the store, locked the door, and leaped on his horse to ride home.

When Mars saw the horse wheeled for home, he jumped, and gently held uncle by his pants. Thinking that Mars was only glad at seeing him start, he shook him off and proceeded briskly on. Again the dog leaped up and rattled his teeth ominously. Uncle stopped, Mars gently wagged his tail and trotted a few steps back. Uncle pondered as to what he meant. He knew the dog well enough to know that something was wrong; but what? With his eyes fixed on Mars, he slowly started again homeward. In an instant Mars arrested him as before. He then turned his horse's head and retraced his way toward the store; while Mars, full of apparent joy, ran on before, but still turning every moment to see if he was followed. On they went. On coming again in front of the store, uncle perceived at once the cause of the dog's strange actions; for, although he had locked the door, he had forgotten to take the key out. He instantly dismounted and secured the key; seeing which Mars ran homeward without further pause, but with a look of assured content in his splendid eyes which uncle never forgot.—Chicago Field.

NEW STYLES OF AIDS TO WORSHIP AND EVANGELISM.

The first electric organ for use in America has arrived at Boston Custom House from England. It was built for St. Thomas' Church, Taunton. The organist will press a electric button, and the electricity does the rest. It is not so massive as other church organs, as the keyboard is not used. A long cable is used to conduct the electricity from the pipes which are controlled by that agency. The organ was made in England, and it is the first that will take a part in divine worship on American soil. Another curious importation is the "Bible wagon" which has arrived from Glasgow. It is an elaborate affair, strongly fashioned and bright with varnish and gilding. It is equipped with seats, book-racks and above all a high pulpit, which, with its stand, is mounted on a swivel and can be "aimed" in any direction. A large canopy can be spread over all in case of rain, and one stout horse will furnish the motive power. The wagon was constructed at Irvine, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and is consigned to David McGill, of New Bedford.

A WISE LITTLE GIRL.

"A few years ago, in a school, a young girl fainted and fell to the floor. In a moment the teacher had raised her to a sitting posture, and we frightened children crowded around her, wringing our hands and crying. We thought she was dead; but in the midst of the confusion a young girl of a dozen years came to the rescue, by stretching the unconscious girl first upon her back. In a quiet, firm voice she said: 'Sarah has only fainted, and you must stand back and give her air.' Instantly the circle around her widened, the windows were thrown open, the compression about the chest was removed, and in a few minutes the young girl was herself again. 'Who taught you to act so calmly and promptly?' inquired the teacher when quiet was restored. 'My mother,' was the answer."—Exchange.

A FOUR-FOOTED ELECTRICIAN.

The underground system of electric wires in London owes much of its success to "Strip, the electrician." Strip is a man, but a tiny fox terrier, who has been trained to crawl through the street conduits, dragging a wire, the end of which is attached to her collar. She has done an immense amount of work that could not have been accomplished as well by any other agency.—Exchange.

A DISCOVERY.

F. L. Bliss, a young American explorer and recent graduate of Annapolis College, who is conducting explorations for the Palestine Exploration Society on the site of the ancient Lachish, in Judea, has found there the remains of an iron blast furnace, which gives strong evidence of being arranged so as to heat the blast before reaching the iron. In

other words, the Jewish iron-worker was using the hot-air blast in the days of the Judges, 1,400 years before Christ, though hot-air tuyeres only came into use in modern times since Neilson's invention in 1828. This discovery, like a number of others in the past five years, gives proof that the beginnings of arts must be moved back far earlier than has been hitherto supposed.

WORLD-WIDE AGITATION AND PROGRESS.

The motto of the old anti-slavery reformers was: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" Wendell Phillips was their prophet, and he became known as the "Great American Agitator." He was a leader not only of reforms, but of forward movements. Multitudes of Americans have taken the cue. Agitation is the life of every trade, scheme, reform, movement, society and denomination of today. Agitation is the sign of life. Hence America to-day is a live country. The world is improving under the multitudinous processes of arresting attention and the innumerable demands that something shall be done for the advancement of the kingdom of God and the improvement of mankind.

This anecdote is told of Rev. Mr. Kidd, a Scotch minister, who was very eccentric and had his own way of doing things. "Just as the year was opening," says one of his parishioners, "I was very busy in my shop, when, right in the midst of my work, in stepped the parson. 'Did you expect me?' was his abrupt inquiry, without ever giving or waiting for a salutation. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'I did not.' 'What if I had been D-e-a-t-h?' he asked, in a solemn, earnest tone, and out he stepped, as he had come, and was gone almost before I knew it."—Selected.

ONE of the most comforting doctrines in the world is that of a divine providence. To believe that all things are working together for one's good is to enjoy a privilege that only a Christian can enjoy—the privilege of casting all one's care upon Him who cares for us.

Our Sunday-School Periodicals.

Our Sunday-School Periodicals should be used in all our schools.

PRICES:

The SUNDAY-SCHOOL MAGAZINE, per year, 50c

All Periodicals for Fourth Quarter Now Ready.

The Senior Quarterly

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

The Intermediate Quarterly

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

The Illustrated Lesson Paper

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

Our Little People

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

The Sunday-School Visitor

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

The Best Sunday-School Song Book

Single subscription, in separate wrapper, 25c

Five or more, to one address, per annum, 1.25

Five or more, to one address, per quarter, 31c

Without Notes, per dozen, \$1.50

A. DRESS

BARBEE & SMITH, Agents, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, Ft. Worth, Tex.

TOWER'S

FISH BRAND

SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat in the World!

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new TOWER'S SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

Collection Cards.

PRICE (Postage Prepaid).

Per 100..... 50c

(Postage Prepaid.)

COLLECTION CARDS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

I hereby agree to contribute during the present Conference year as follows:

FOR—

Foreign Missions.....

Domestic Missions.....

Conference Collection.....

Church Extension.....

Education.....

Bishops' Fund.....

Bible Cause.....

Total.....

The foregoing is not a legal but simply a SOLEMN OATH. Unless paid within one week before Conference it will be returned to the signer.

SIGN HERE:

FOR SALE BY

L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Texas.

For \$4.50

I will send the Texas Christian Advocate one year to any address and give you a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, postage prepaid. This proposition applies to renewals as well as new subscribers. Address

L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Texas.



Tied Down

—the woman who doesn't use Pearline. She's tied to her work, and tired with it, too. Pearline makes another woman of her. It washes and cleans in half the time, with half the work. Nothing can be hurt by it, and every thing is saved with it. Pearline does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Pearline does more than soap; soap gives you more to do.

Beware of cheap imitations. Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sells you something in place of Pearline, it's the honest thing—and it's back. 280 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

TEXAS STATE FAIR.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition Association are putting forth extraordinary efforts to make the Eighth Annual Fair, which will begin October 14th, the most successful yet. Additions have been made to the grounds and the buildings, several entirely new quarters are enclosed in the enlarged scope and design of the institution, sweeping changes have been effected in the detail and arrangements of the exhibits, and many entirely new and attractive features introduced. This year, on the part of the Association to conduct the Fair on a greater scale and higher plane has met with a surprising response from the people everywhere, not only in the State, but from all over the country.

To such a gratifying extent is this true that at no time in the history of the Fair has there been such a flood of letters of inquiry or so much space taken this early in the season. When the space that is already assigned and spoken for is occupied, all the departments will be more and better exhibits than was ever before witnessed on the grounds, and this with thousands of exhibitors yet to hear from.

Texas Christian Advocate.

A. BLAYLOCK, - - - Publisher
Office of Publication - Western Newspaper
Union Building, corner Ervay and
Jackson Streets.

Published Every Thursday at Dallas, Tex.
Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as
Second-Class Mail Matter.

JAS. CAMPBELL, - - - Editor
JAS. W. HILL, - - - Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year..... \$2.00
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50
We Preachers (half price)..... .25

For advertising rates, address the Publisher.
The date on label gives the time of expiration
of subscription.

DISCONTINUANCE.—The paper will be stopped
only when we are so notified and all arrears
are paid.

BACK NUMBERS.—Subscriptions may begin
at any time, but we can not undertake to fur-
nish back numbers. We will do so, when de-
sired, if possible, but as a rule subscriptions
must date from the present issue.

All ministers in active work in the M. E.
Church, South, in Texas, are agents and will
receive and receipt for subscriptions.

If any subscriber fails to receive the Advo-
cate regularly and promptly, notify us at
once by postal card.

Subscribers asking to have the direction of
a paper changed should be careful to name not
only the postoffice to which they wish it sent,
but also the one to which it has been sent.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION LAWS.—For gen-
eral information we give the following sum-
mary of the decisions of the United States
Court touching newspaper subscriptions.

1. Subscribers who do not give express or-
ders to the contrary are considered as wishing
to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of
their periodicals, the publisher may continue
to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take
their periodicals from the postoffice to which
they are directed, they are responsible until
they have settled their bills and ordered them
discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to places without in-
forming the publisher, and the papers are
sent to the former address, they are held re-
sponsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to
take periodicals from the office, or removing
and leaving them uncollected for, is *prima facie*
evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are
bound to give notice at the end of the time if
they do not wish to continue taking it; other-
wise the publisher is authorized to send it and
the subscriber will be responsible until an ex-
press notice, with payment of all arrears, is
sent to the publisher.

All remittances should be made by draft,
postal money order, or express money order,
express or registered letters. Money forward-
ed in any other way is at the sender's risk.
Make all money orders, drafts, etc., payable
to L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Texas.

Editorial.

HEAR! HEAR!

This letter, dearly beloved, is to "stir
up your pure minds by way of remem-
brance." Now is the time to show your
loyalty to the Lord's cause in a sub-
stantial way. Your preacher's salary
was put at the minimum by the Board
of Stewards. They said they did not
think it really enough, and was only
what the preacher by the most rigid
economy might make out on. Ac-
cording to your own estimate, there-
fore, if the pastor does not get the
amount estimated for him he is bound
to suffer. You left no margin for hard
times. Hard times or flush times
you put the salary at the lowest notch
because you said you wanted to pay
all that you promised and, if possible,
you would collect more. Now, how
does the account stand? Have you
thought that the conference is at your
door? The Presiding Elder is now on
the fourth round or soon will be. The
preacher is behind with his grocery
bill because you paid scarcely anything
during the third quarter. His last
year's suit looks "mighty" seedy. If
he wears it to conference it will speak
for you louder than words. It will
talk hard times or any other excuse
you can make for the large deficit (large
in proportion to the amount paid; of
course if you had paid nothing the de-
ficit would not be very large, for you
promised very little). No matter how
shabbily your pastor is dressed, he will
have to stand up before the Bishop and
the conference and all eyes will be fixed
upon him. His shining garments and
the minus on the salary will speak in
a poetic rhythm that the Bishop and
elders can not forget in the executive
session.

But in relief the preacher may read
out a large number of conversions and
accessions. So much the worse for
you. That item in the report will de-
rive you of the least scintilla of ex-
cuse, and like the man without the
wedding garment, you will be speech-
less.

Now, dearly beloved members of the
board, listen: It is time for you to
begin to hustle. Go to see each mem-
ber on your list, and do not fail to
initiate the new members who have
joined since your list was made out.
There is nothing like getting a good
start. It will be a great means of
grace to the new convert to make a
thank-offering. You did not count
them in the assessment, it is true, and
therefore you had best collect the full

amount of the assessment from the
old members, and let the money paid
by the new ones be that surplus you
promised to raise if possible. Then
there are many people who belong to
no Church who ought to pay. Do not
hesitate to ask them. The Church is a
great benefit to them. It gives them
and their children good society. It
makes their life and property secure.
These are benefits they ought to ac-
knowledge. Besides, to meet their
obligations in this way may be the
entering wedge of grace that will open
their hearts to receive Christ.

Do not forget one thing: When you
go to see a member or other person to
collect quarterly, go in a cheerful but
earnest spirit. Of course you will
pray before you go, and as you go. If
the brother says he has not the money
just then, ask him to set a time. By
all means do not forget the time. Be
on hand promptly at the appointed
minute. If he has it not then, ask
him when he will *certainly* have it.
Then pray over him and go again.
Do not give him up. The money has
now ceased to be the main question.
It is the salvation of his soul. For his
own sake you can not afford to let
him fail.

Now, dearly beloved steward, we
know that you have many burdens to
bear. Your office in the Church is not
an enviable one by any means. Many
hard things have been said about you.
No officer in the Church has been
worse abused, save, perhaps, your
editor. It is therefore in much sym-
pathy he appeals to you. As your
fellow-sufferer, with scars and open
and bleeding wounds from head to foot, he
appeals to you to be courageous, faith-
ful, cheerful and patient, knowing that
"the heavier the cross the brighter the
crown." Above all, be sure that your
preacher goes up to conference paid in
full, and that no shining raiment of
his shall speak to your shame that he
leaves a suffering wife and hungry
children at home.

P. S.—This letter, of course, is writ-
ten only to those who take the Advo-
cate. We are not so foolish as to
plead with those who can not hear.
It would have been a great pleasure to
plead the pastor's cause in the house of
every steward and Methodist family
in Texas, but some of the pastors do
not give us that privilege. We would
gladly heap coals of fire on the head
of the pastor who "bit off his nose to
spite his face" because we eliminated
a few lines from his report, by helping
him raise his collections, but we can
speak only to those who hear. We
are sorry, but can not help it. We can
talk only to the audiences which the
pastors give us.

THE CHICKEN IN THE EGG.

"Abraham believed God, and it was
counted unto him for righteousness." When
our Lord said: "Seek ye first the
kingdom of God and his righteousness,"
he declared unto us God's high
estimate of righteousness. It is the
perfection of moral character. To
think right, feel right, and do right, is
to be morally perfect.

When God therefore reckoned Abra-
ham's faith to him for righteousness,
he declared his high estimate of the
moral value of faith. Certainly if faith
had no moral value in itself, God never
would have reckoned it to Abraham, or
any one else, for righteousness. If
faith were consistent with disobedience
or immorality, no man could be just-
ified by faith. There is a vital and
inseparable connection between faith
and righteousness. Any works of the
law not vitally connected with faith
are imperfect by wanting at least some
element of righteousness. All the
precepts of the law, as the rules of
moral conduct, may be performed
without the motives in the heart which
make such deeds truly righteous be-
fore God. When the Pharisees kept
the law in the letter from selfish mo-
tives, they were self-righteous, but
not according to the righteousness of
God. The heart must be pure before
the streams of action which issue from
it are pure.

But by faith God purifies the heart.
"And God * * * put no difference be-
tween us and them, purifying their
hearts by faith."

A man lives in a dark room, but he
lives at a "poor, dying rate." The
color has gone from his face, and the
strength from his muscles, and his
frame is racked with pain. The can-
cerous poison of the atmosphere he
breathes is offensive to the taste and
smell of any one coming from the fresh
air without into the room. He is told
by a physician that the closeness of the
room is the cause of his ill-health, and
that the remedy is sunshine and fresh
air. Others come in and confound the

testimony of the doctor. They show
as proofs ruddy cheeks, physical
strength and vigor. The man is con-
vinced that they tell the truth. This
conviction is belief in the intellect, but
is not yet the faith that saves. All the
powers of the mind, intellect, sensibility
and will are involved in the exer-
cise of faith. The man in the dark
room believes that sunshine and air
are what he needs; he has the feeling
of strong desire for them; but not un-
til he throws open the doors and win-
dows and lets the light and air in is
faith complete. When faith opens the
doors and windows of the room, light
and air pour in to purify his physical
system.

A man may believe that there is a
God because the evidence is invincible,
but faith is not complete until God is
let in to rule in all he thinks, feels and
does.

You see the apple before you. It is
beautiful in shape and color. It is
pleasant to look upon. But is it good
for food? You investigate. The evi-
dence is overwhelming. You believe
it to be good for food, and desire to
take it; then faith takes possession and
devours it: "Except ye eat the flesh
of the Son of Man, and drink his blood,
ye have no life in you." "He that
eateth my flesh, and drinketh my
blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him."
This is our Lord's own illustration of
believing on him. It is the act of the
soul that takes him in as the "bread of
life." Faith does not stop at the be-
lief that he is the Savior of men and
can, therefore, save me, but accepts
him as my Savior. But he is "the
way, the truth, and the life." When
faith accepts him it accepts all that
God is to man. It accepts in him the
atonement for sin, and all the right-
eousness of God. His will is the way
in which we are to walk, and his teach-
ing is the light of that way, and he is
the life which is the end of that way.
Faith throws open all the doors of the
heart for the entrance of the Son of
God to reign in the realm of thinking,
in the realm of the affections, and in
the realm of volition. In fact, faith
enthrones God in the heart.

Now when God is enthroned in the
very temple of the man's moral being,
the law of righteousness is fulfilled in
him. When Abraham "believed in the
Lord," he obeyed without hesita-
tion even to the offering up of his son
Isaac. Faith does not obey the law of
God in the letter merely, but it makes
the will of God the power within to
control the very fountains from which
all the streams of moral conduct flow.

If faith, therefore, is not: righteousness
in *esse* it is righteousness in *posse*.
"Faith without works is dead," and
good works can not exist without
faith. It is the tree on which all good
works grow. "Good works, which
are the fruits of faith, * * *, and
spring out of a true and lively faith,
inasmuch that by them a lively faith
may be as evidently known as a tree
discerned by its fruit."

If we may be allowed to use a home-
ly illustration in this connection, when
God counted Abraham's faith to him
for righteousness he was simply count-
ing the chicken in the egg, or the
fruit in the tree.

WESLEYAN METHODISM.

At its recent session the Wesleyan
Methodist Conference met for the first
time in its history outside of England.
It met at Cardiff, the chief seaport and
center of the coal, iron and tin trades
of South Wales. This town has a
population of 150,000. The Metho-
dists there are said to be strong in num-
bers, wealth, civic rank, and especial-
ly in religious fire and enterprise.
They entertained the conference for
nearly three weeks, and paid \$5,000 to
meet other expenses of the session.
The Rev. Henry John Pope was elected
President of the conference. He will
therefore be the General Superintendent
of the Wesleyan Church for the
ensuing year. This office is considered
the one of greatest responsibility and
highest honor among the Wesleyans.
Dr. David J. Waller, the first and only
fraternal delegate from that body to
our Church, was third in the race.

One of the "new things under the
sun" that happened was that the con-
ference met in a "church" instead of
a "chapel." It is understood that
the establishment owns all the Church-
es in England, while other denomina-
tions worship in "chapels." Whether
the strong sentiment in Wales for dis-
establishment was the cause of the
change or not, it is considered by the
brethren over there to be a great ad-
vance movement. It is an assertion
of aggressive independence and, in
effect, an appeal to the "higher" as
well as to the "lower" classes. Another
new thing was a rostrum in front of
the platform, on which the speakers
were required to stand in full view of
the audience. One member is reported
to have had the irreverence to call the
thing a "dock." But the machine is
said to have done excellent work.

One question which has been agitat-
ing that conference for some years
past was "buried out of sight." It
was the question of the pastoral limit.
The same that bobs up among us oc-
casionally. The Wesleyans are, for

the present at least, satisfied with the
"three year term." Every motion
looking to a change was promptly vot-
ed down. A committee had been ap-
pointed at the session before to inves-
tigate the desirability of change, and
reported against lengthening the term.
From the effects of this report those
in favor of change could not rally.

In that conference they have what
is called an "educational fund," the
object of which is to educate the
preachers' children. This fund was a
source of serious anxiety, as it has
been running behind the increase in
the preachers' families. Whether a
fund for free education was in any
sense the cause of the over-supply of
beneficiaries, we can not say. The
difficulty was settled, however, by a
resolution to raise, for the relief of the
fund, \$50,000, \$12,500 of which the
preachers are to pay, and the laymen
the balance.

The old men were also a source of
trouble. About twenty of them, who
are not in any sense wornout, were
hard to place because the circuits all
wanted younger men. Some engage-
ments had to be disturbed to place
these brethren, and the contracting
parties, circuits and preachers, were
of course displeased. It is to be hoped
that the old men will evince so much
religious fire as will burn out the op-
position.

The conference is reported to have
been spiritual and hopeful. The in-
crease in membership was better than
for a few years past. It was 2600.
This would be a small increase for some
of our Texas Conferences. We dare
say that we have reported nearly as
many accessions in a single issue of
this ADVOCATE. We rejoice, however,
in any advance the Mother Conference
in Methodism is making. Overhad-
owed by an Established Church, in
which religion is manufactured mostly
by the Government, and clogged by
much formality in her own body, the
obstacles in the way of her progress
are great.

REVELATIONS OF THE RECORDS

The article of Bro. Lloyd, on another
page, brings out some important facts
in connection with the "liquor busi-
ness" at Fort Worth. Of course, Fort
Worth is only one of many others in
the same plight. It may be safely
stated that the traffic is managed in
about the same way in all our towns
and cities. It is a well-known fact,
too, that the traffic the world over has
no respect for law, and will only keep it
when compelled to. We have officers
to enforce law, but it too often happens
that it is very difficult to tell whether
they are our servants or the servants
of the saloon.

One of the State's means to enforce
law is the bond system. It is rather a
curious one on honest government that
the State allows the existence of a
traffic which it knows to be necessary
to require to give bond to guarantee
respect to law. But so it is. The
chief object of the bond is to make the
bondsmen see to it that the law is ob-
served. Otherwise it would be no
means of security. If the bonds mean
business, whenever the bondsman sus-
pects that the dealer violates the law,
he will report to the officer and have
his bond cancelled.

Wherever and whenever "straw
bonds" are accepted by the authori-
ties, of course the whole thing is a
mere farce so far as a means to secure
the enforcement of law is concerned.
Nothing could be more farcical than to
allow a man to go on his own bond, or
to allow any bond where there can be
no financial risk to the bondsman. If
the law is not plain enough in its de-
finition of a valid bond, or if it does
not require a valid bond, then it needs
to be amended by striking out all after
the enacting clause and the insertion
of something in its place that cannot
be evaded. We think Bro. Lloyd's
recommendations wise. The next
Legislature should look after the
matter.

IN THE LOGIC NET.

As far as we can understand the mat-
ter, this regeneration by the Spirit is
logically antecedent to any action on
the part of the sinner. The sinner, it
is true, has to repent and believe, but
repentance and belief are the result of
the Spirit's work upon the soul. They
are the gifts of God. They are impos-
sibilities to any soul that is not moved
by the Holy Spirit. While we pray
men to repent and believe, we must
pray God to enable them to repent
and believe, by giving to them the birth
of the Spirit, which will manifest itself
in the desired repentance and faith.
"Can these dry bones live?" said the
prophet. Yes; but only when the breath
of God comes upon them and gives
them life. "It is not by might nor power,
but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."—
Rev. J. H. Keifer, D. D., of Louisville,
Ky., in Texas Baptist Standard.

This doctrine, in a nutshell, amounts
to this: No man can repent and believe
until regenerated, and no man who is
regenerated can but repent and believe.
Repentance and faith are fruits of sal-
vation rather than antecedent condi-
tions of it.

Then, what about those who do not
repent and believe? They have never
been regenerated. Why have they
never been regenerated? Because they
have never sought salvation? No.
They have no power to seek until they
are regenerated. Why have they not

been regenerated? Because God in his
good pleasure has not regenerated them.
And why has not God been
pleased to regenerate them? Let our
Baptist friends answer. While they
are considering the answer, we will
proceed to say that there is no more
horrible doctrine of ultra Calvinism
than the above. If we were to accuse
our Baptist friends of teaching that in-
fants are burned eternally in hell, they
would be indignant. But here is a
doctrine taught by them even more
horrible than that. It is that the de-
praved infants, who can never get into
heaven without regeneration, and who
can do nothing to secure that regenera-
tion, and who must necessarily sin if
they live, are allowed to live, lead
lives of sin, and thus aggravate the
punishment of eternal torment. We
do not hesitate to say that it would be
far more merciful and even just in the
Lord Almighty to cut them off and
send them to hell in their infancy than
to preserve their lives to do all the
devilment they can in this world and
then send them to eternal torment to
suffer for all their sins from which
they could not be saved without regen-
eration, while they themselves could
do absolutely nothing to obtain regen-
eration.

The learned D. D., however, is
shrewd enough to see some of the in-
evitable absurdities of his position and
endeavors to escape them as follows:

We may easily entangle ourselves
here in the meshes of our own logic,
and paralyze our efforts by quibbling, as
Nicodemus started out to do, with ask-
ing: "How can these things be?" If
regeneration precedes repentance and
faith, then is not a man saved before he
has repentance and faith? And if a
man can not repent and believe until
God regenerates him and gives him the
power and disposition to repent, then
what is the use of calling on men to
repent until regeneration has been
secured for them? And many other
such questions. All of this is only the
entanglement that comes to a human
mind from trying to find the indiscreet
nexus between the action of God
upon a free agent and the action of the
free agent in connection with God's
working in him to will and to do of his
own good pleasure. What is the use
trying to do this? It cannot be done.

Now it seems to us that "all of this
is only the entanglement that comes
to a human mind" when it tries to
substitute its own contradictory ab-
surdities for the plain teachings of in-
finite Wisdom. All the trouble is
with a human-spun theory and with
neither the work nor the revelation of
God.

Ah! "What is the use trying?"
to solve the problem which must inevi-
tably drive every one into the entan-
gling meshes of his own logic? "It can
not be done" for the simple reason
that there is no such problem to solve.

If anything is taught in unspeak-
able plainness and simplicity in the
Scriptures, it is that salvation is grant-
ed on the condition of man's repen-
tance and faith; and that whatever
antecedent grace is necessary to enable
men to believe unto salvation is be-
stowed upon all men freely; so that
whoever are not regenerated or saved
will be damned because they do not
repent and believe, which they have
the full power to do. They will be
lost, not because God will not regener-
ate them, but because they themselves
will not be regenerated.

POLITICS OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Two notes concerning the politics of
the editor of the Christian Advocate
have arrived within a few days: one from
Vermont, from a pastor, stating that a
number of his congregation have come
to the conclusion the editor of the Chris-
tian Advocate is a Democrat from what
is here taught on financial points! Au-
thorized from a minister in New Jersey
stating that a woman in a discourse of
two hours long declared him to be a Re-
publican! A liquor paper has recently
spoken of the editor as one of the most
rabid prohibitionists in the country! This
is highly gratifying, a demonstration
of the fact that we confine our
selves to principles.

The editor has yet to write a sentence
for the Christian Advocate that he
would not have written if he had be-
longed to any party with which he
never affiliated, or to omit one in the in-
terest of any of the parties with which
in different States or under local cir-
cumstances he may have at any time
voted. He prays for sense, self-control,
and courage enough to be neither ca-
joled, threatened, nor traduced into con-
sidering, for a single moment, the effect
upon party politics, or upon himself, of
anything which the Christian Advocate
publishes editorially.—New York Chris-
tian Advocate.

Same over here, brother. The old
TEXAS ADVOCATE stands up for meas-
ures and principles, and cares not a
last year's oat straw about parties.
The brass collar and the party lash
have no terrors in this office. We look
not at the past, but fix our eye on the
future and fight against everything
that hinders, and for everything that
helps the cause of truth and sobriety.

A CUD FOR PARENTS.

It may not be generally known, but
the news-butcher on our passenger
trains carries, as a rule, a lot of vulgar,
obscene books which he shows only to
boy passengers who are traveling
alone. The writer has caught several
of these unscrupulous rascals in the
very act of displaying these nasty
volumes who, on being discovered,
beat a hasty retreat.

Parents should be careful not to let
their boys travel alone; and in the
meantime the matter ought to be
brought before our Legislators and
let them pass a law to protect our

children against these mind-corrupt-
ing, soul-befouling wretches. The
butcher is a public nuisance, anyway,
and it would relieve the traveling
public were he squelched altogether.

AN OLD MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Hoss, of the Nashville Advo-
cate, does not believe the Sunday-
schools of his boyhood as good as those
of the present time. We have heard
many old people in experience-meeting
lament the fact that they had no such
advantages as our children now have in
the Sunday-schools. Some people seem
to forget that historians often exagger-
ate the good things and omit the bad.
But here is an extract from the Doc-
tor's letter:

Very doleful pictures are drawn in
some of our papers as to the general ig-
norance of the Bible into which the
people have lately fallen; and it is af-
firmed that this state of affairs is to be
set down to the credit or discredit of the
Uniform Lesson System. We do not
believe, in the first place, that the case
is as bad as alleged. That a great many
Christians are sadly deficient in respect
of that knowledge which makes wise
unto salvation, is indubitably true.
But that things are worse in this regard
than they were twenty five years ago is
not true. The Bible is now read both
more extensively and more intelligently
than it was then. How else can the
enormous sale of the Revised Version,
which has run into the millions, be
accounted for? How else can the im-
mense and constantly increasing circula-
tion of the different kinds of Teachers'
Bibles be explained? People do not buy
books for fun.

That golden age of the past in which
all the preachers were angels and all the
people saints, and both alike were dil-
igent students of the word of God, has
never existed except in the vivid imagi-
nations of certain retrospective diac-
ryons who find their chief delight in de-
crying their own generation. We were
once young, and now we are growing
old as fast as we can; but we have no re-
collection of those halcyon days.

The Sunday-schools of our childhood
were not to be mentioned in point of
general efficiency with those of the
present time. Over many of them there
was a dreary and monotonous air; slow
singing, poor teaching, and very little
direct effort for the salvation of the chil-
dren. Each class had a different lesson.
Conference among the teachers as to the
best methods of conveying instruction
was not even thought of. The "helps"
were few and far between. We have
intimate acquaintance with one lady to
whom a torn volume of "Ripley's
Notes" was a godsend. The "Union
Question Books," which were much in
use, were as tasteless as a piece of last
year's dried beef. The best feature of the
prevailing method was the memorizing
of Bible verses; but this was usually
unaccompanied with explanation, and
very often became a purely mechanical
process.

READY TO RENT.

It is well known that the late Gen.
Phil. Sheridan once said that if he
owned Texas and Texas he would rent
Texas out and live in the other place.
Not long since the editor of the North-
western Christian Advocate, published
at Chicago, quoted the General's re-
mark approvingly; but from the fol-
lowing editorial of a recent date it
would seem that Bro. Edwards has
found Old Nick at work in more places
than two:

Attention is called by one of our
dailies to the fact that Chicago's super-
visible police are alert to arrest people
who are conducting religious services
on the street in the evening, and that
the arrests are not without result. It
seems to be shown that one police-
man, who happens to be a Romanist
and an Irishman, frankly told Mrs.
Rice, whose arrest we have recorded,
that "Oh don't believe at all at all in your
kind of religion." Mrs. Rice insisted
upon a jury trial, and was acquitted.
The police insist that she was obstruct-
ing the streets, and that the audience
was within ten feet of a hurrying thor-
oughfare, while several other witnesses
declare that her hearers were 150 feet
from that crowded street. One of our
Judges last week was discussing a case in
which a policeman appeared as a witness
really murdered a man whom he was
trying to arrest, said severely that the
evidence of the police in cases where
they are interested is not to be relied
upon. Our egotistic demagogue of an
alleged Mayor permits gambling and
other disobedience to law, and is so
prompt to protect the quiet of public
streets when some sincere soul tries to
convince sinners of the error of their
ways. When hoodlums disturb religious
meetings Mr. Mayor and his police
promptly arrest the preachers. Mr.
Harrison omits to appear to propitiate
the worst elements in a city that
gave him 20,000 hoodlum majority.
Chicago may get rid of such chief mag-
istrates, some day. This particular
specimen is now endowing the city with
a large inheritance of ridicule and won-
dering criticism by visitors from all
lands. When the latter reach their
Old World homes they will set them-
selves to revision of their zoological clas-
sifications.

BIG SHIP—LITTLE CREEK.

While money can not be "hired," as
the English say, in Nashville at any
price, we think that possibly our
"Boards" can get a snug sum for less
than they paid the Nashville banks be-
fore the stringency. If the Boards will
transfer their finances to Richmond,
they may secure loans at 6 per cent!

It was a bad blunder to locate our
business at an interior hamlet. We
have had loss after loss by trying to float
a sea-ship in a creek, with flat bottom
for pilots. Move to the River of Pow-
hatan.—Richmond Advocate.

Perhaps Dr. Lafferty has forgotten
that to plan wisely is to plan for the
future, and that the star of empire
moves Westward. Perhaps he has not
calculated that Texas already has nearly
one-eighth of Southern Methodists
within her bounds. Moreover, since
he studied geography the Trinity has
become a navigable stream, or will be
as soon as it is locked and dammed.
Why, then, move the ship in the op-
posite direction to the course of prog-
ress? But if Dallas and Richmond are
extremes, the great father of waters
rolls between. If the Nashville creek
can not float the vessel, how would St.
Louis do for a temporary resting port

all letters to IRION & GIRARDET, 404 Market Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY. Reference, this paper.

THE WATCHTOWER.

The New Cisco.

"Cisco," said a gentleman from that town yesterday to Round About, "has become widely known by the terrible cyclone which swept it almost out of existence on the night of April 23 last. Strange to say, only about 1 1/2 per cent of the population were killed when it looked impossible for that percentage to be saved. Now, however, the town is almost rebuilt and is much better than before. Lumber was laid down as low as \$10 and \$12 per \$1000, and this was the greatest movement toward restoration. The different Churches, four in all, have been nearly rebuilt and are much stronger and more handsome than before. About \$50,000 cash was sent here by sympathizing friends throughout the State, including \$10,000 by the State alone. This section has been visited by drought this season and very little corn or cotton will be put upon the market, but the people are cheerful under the terrible blow and are very grateful to the generous donors."—Dallas News.

Settlement with Mexico.

Some time since a flock of sheep was seized on what was claimed to be Texas soil by Mexican soldiers under instruction from Custom House officials. This brought about diplomatic complications and correspondence between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. The boundary line between the two countries at the point of seizure is admitted to be indefinite. The question to settle first, therefore, is whether the sheep were really on Mexican or United States territory. For the present, at least, the trouble has been settled. After Secretary Gresham and the President had several conferences over the matter, an agreement was reached by which it was decided to authorize Major Keys to surrender to the Mexican officials. This will leave the sheep in possession of the owners. The question of definite location of the boundary line will, it is expected, be referred to the mixed commission which has had similar problems to unravel heretofore, and which is provided for by the international treaty.

Congress.

The Senate is still in session discussing the silver question, with no perceptible change of sentiment. There is no telling at this writing when the vote will be taken in that body. It seems to be a question of physical endurance. The majority are in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and the minority want to stave off the evil day as long as possible. As there is no rule in the Senate to cut off debate, the silver men may occupy the time in speaking till the end of the session if they can only hold out that long. In the meantime under the law the Government will continue to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, which the silver men think will be that much gained at least. They hope also that there may be such a return to prosperity or such other change as will enable them to secure enough votes to defeat the bill.

While this debate is going on in the Senate the Lower House is doing practically nothing. Some of the important committees are, however, preparing some work for the House to work on when it gets ready, if it ever does. Deputations representing all manufacturing interests are appearing before the Ways and Means Committee to show why the tariffs on their favored products should not be reduced. The one plea of them all is the wages of poor laborers. To hear these rich factory lords pleading the cause of the poor must be very amusing to the members of the committee. Verily their own profits from high tariffs seem to be overlooked in their deep sympathy for the poor! But the committee no doubt feel assured that these will not be forgotten when the pay rolls are made out. A number of bills on various subjects have been offered in both Houses; but everything waits on the settlement of the silver question. The country will no doubt survive, even if Congress does nothing whatever.

Troublesome Geary Law.

The act of the last Congress, known as the Geary law, has been rather a troublesome piece of legislation. It required all Chinese citizens in the United States to register as such within a limited time at the risk of being deported back to their native country. Many of the sons of the Celestial Empire were made to believe that the law was unconstitutional, and they determined to fight it through the courts. This could not be done of course until after the allotted time for registration had expired, as no Chinaman could be seized for deportation until after that time. The test case ran the gamut of the courts, and the decision was that the law was constitutional. But a defect was that no money had been appropriated to enforce the law. In the meantime the law has been roundly condemned by the press generally. Public opinion has cried out against it as an unjust and almost inhuman act. There has been much talk also about retaliation by the Chinese Empire. And while that Government has done nothing toward formal resistance, so far as we know, it is evidently displeased with the action of the United States. If it should determine to expel all American citizens from China, we could not say that such act, in view of the execution of the Geary law, would be unjust to this Government. It is generally understood now that if the Chinese citizens in this country were given further time for registration they would comply with the law.

In view of this fact, as well as other

complications brought about by the act, a bill amendatory of the Geary law was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, providing that the time for registration of Chinese laborers now in the United States be extended three months after the passage of the proposed act. It also amends the law by repealing the portion requiring witnesses in law cases against Chinese be white persons, so as to give the Chinaman accused of violation of the laws of the United States the benefit of the full powers of our law. The bill continues in force the first six sections of the Geary act until a treaty can be made with China for the regulation of Chinese immigration.

Attorney-General Olney has instructed United States Marshals to take no further steps for the enforcement of the Geary law pending specific instructions to the contrary from Washington.

The Lords on Home Rule.

The Home Rule Bill, as was expected, has been rejected by an overwhelming majority in the House of Lords, which polled the heaviest vote that has been cast in the Upper House of the British Parliament for many years. It is not certain yet what course Mr. Gladstone will pursue. It is said that the Queen thinks that he ought to appeal to the people again immediately. It is probable that the bill will be passed in the House of Commons a second time, and rejected by the Lords a second time, when Mr. Gladstone will dissolve Parliament and go before the people for a re-election. If he is then sustained by the people, the bill will be passed in the Lower House a third time. The Lords will then yield to public sentiment, or the "grand old man" will force a re-organization of that house. After the bill has proceeded on its way to victory as far it now is, it is not very probable that it will stop short of final success. Americans are congratulating themselves on the fact that some of the strongest features of the bill are copied from the Constitution of the United States.

Home-Seekers Very Thirsty.

The opening of the Cherokee strip for settlement, on the 16th inst., is the occasion of much excitement and suffering along the line of the coveted territory. Thousands upon thousands of home-seekers have assembled on the borders, and thousands more are daily arriving, and getting ready for the rush. Men and women of all nationalities and languages are seeking for certificates of registration, and it is said that the clerks employed have to know many languages in order to handle the crowds. The rules of the Government require each one to register before the day of opening. Booths have been provided for the purpose and the people arrange themselves in line, each waiting his turn to get the certificate which will allow him to locate a home in the strip. The weather is very dry and there is great suffering for water. If it does not rain soon it is thought that there will be much loss of life, both of stock and men. Water, at this writing, is being sold at 25 cents per canteenful and 10 cents per cupful. Some are selling their positions in line (those near the booth) at \$50. Ten horses were stolen from the town of Oklahoma, presumably by boomers, to enable them to get there with four feet instead of two. An orphan girl, aged fourteen, made her way to the front of the line and secured a certificate to a town lot by feigning to carry victuals to the registering clerks. She was cheered, however, by those she had outgeneraled. Many will be disappointed by failure to locate, and many who are successful in that respect will find it, in the end, a very expensive donation. For the regulation of railroads in the strip, Secretary Smith has issued the following order:

I hereby direct that no railroad train be permitted to enter the outlet during six hours before the time of opening. After the time of opening, for three hours trains will be allowed to enter the outlet only under the following regulations:

1. They must be for general use and not leased or chartered for any favored persons or passengers.
2. Trains must be stationed at the edge of the land at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening, and shall not be entered by the passengers earlier than thirty minutes before the hour of opening.
3. No one shall enter the trains as a passenger unless he holds a certificate from one of the booths.
4. Trains may start upon said land at any time after the hour of opening.
5. Trains must stop at every station and intermediate points not more than five miles apart.
6. Trains will be limited in speed to fifteen miles per hour.
7. Regular local rate passenger charges shall not be exceeded.
8. No person shall be allowed to board said trains after they enter the strip.

United States officers in charge will give effect to this order.

The Governor and Secretary of Oklahoma have been instructed to take the necessary steps strictly to enforce the prohibition against carrying of deadly weapons on the day of the opening.

Revolution in Brazil.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Martiano has been declared at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and it is feared that the city will be bombarded by the revolution navy. Word to this effect was received from Minister Thompson, at Rio de Janeiro, by the State department here at noon today. Secretary Gresham at once opened communication with the navy department and informed it of the condition of affairs in Brazil. A consultation was had as to what United States vessels were available to be sent to the scene of disturbance to protect American interests.

The Secretary of the Navy is hourly expecting a telegram from the commander of the United States cruiser, Charleston, reporting her arrival at Rio

de Janeiro or Montevideo. The United States steamer New York is now at the Norfolk Navy yard undergoing repairs. Orders were issued that the repairs be hurried with a view of her quick departure.

Condensed.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.

At the encampment of the G. A. R., at Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. J. G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected Commander-in-Chief to succeed Weisert, of Missouri. Ivan Walker, of Indianapolis, was elected Senior Vice Commander, and J. C. Bigger, of Texas, Junior Vice Commander.

News of the seizure of a steamer and massacre of the passengers and crew by Chinese pirates was received at Victoria, B. C. Twenty-four men aboard were murdered, fifteen seriously injured and \$30,000 fell into the hands of the pirates. Two Chinese and two American women were carried off by the pirates. Eighteen passengers who escaped the pirates overboarded the boat and were drowned. The City Council of Gainesville, Texas, passed a resolution to light the city with electricity, provided it can be done for \$2,000.

A strike was settled at Galveston, Texas, between the Mallory Line and the longshoremen. The men refused to work at reduced wages and the old wages were restored by the line.

At Galveston, Texas, the Federation of Labor adjourned. The next meeting will be in Dallas, July 3, 1894. Louis Cobolinski, of Galveston, was elected President; J. L. McCulloch, of Dallas, Vice-President, and James Scott, of Dallas, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Montana Wool Growers' Association passed resolutions protesting against wool being placed on the free list.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

The appointments of Lorrin Miller, Secretary of New Mexico, and J. L. Doggett, Collector of Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas, were confirmed.

Three houses were burned at Sherman, Texas. The Sumrell House, and the residences of Charles Peterson and C. Hazlett were totally destroyed. Losses partially covered by insurance.

Four houses burned at Giddings, Texas. The fire broke out in Morris' livery stable, and it and three adjoining houses were burned.

A military company was organized at Meridian, Bosque County, Texas, with the following officers: C. W. Geers, Jr., Captain; Homer Randal, First Lieutenant; W. P. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant; William Alexander, First Sergeant; Bob Robertson, Second Sergeant; Tex Morgan, Third Sergeant. Fourth sergeant and second and third corporals were left vacant to be filled by the Morgan contingent. James George, First Corporal; Roy Standefer, Fourth Corporal. The company will be attached to the Texas Volunteer Guard.

Just south of Chicago a south-bound milk train on the Chicago, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne track and a South-bound Panhandle passenger train, en route to Valparaiso, Ind., collided on a Y at One Hundred and Eighth Street. The scene is an out of the way suburb called Colehour, near the Indiana State line and thirteen miles from the City Hall, a dozen people were killed and many more injured.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

The President made the following nominations:

Theodore Runyan, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Albert S. Willis, of Kentucky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Haiti.

W. H. Ellis, of Virginia, Consul of the United States to Honolulu.

W. S. Carroll, of North Dakota, Consul General of the United States at Dresden, Germany.

To be Counsels of the United States: George J. Willis, of Georgia, at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada; John R. Mobley, of Texas, at Acapulco, Mexico; Henry R. D. Irver, of New York, at Denia, Spain; Geo. Keenan, of Wisconsin, at Kehl, Germany; Henry C. C. Astwood, of New York, at Calais, France; Leopold Moore, of New York, at St. Christopher, West Indies.

There was a terrible storm in Southern Louisiana which generated into a cyclone in La Fourche, where seven persons were killed. Much damage was done to the orange, sugar cane, and cotton crops—amounting to \$500,000.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

The steamer Warren arrived at Vic-

toria, B. C., from Sydney, via Honolulu. When the steamer left Brisbane preparations were being made for the laying of a cable from Dundaberg, Queensland, to Noumea, in New Caledonia, by a French company. The company regards this as the first link of a cable to cross the Pacific to San Francisco or Vancouver, via Fiji, Samoa, Fanning Islands and Honolulu.

A daughter was born to President Cleveland and wife at high noon.

The President made the following nominations:

J. J. Barclay, of Alabama, to be Consul General of the United States at Tangier, Barbary States.

Melver, of Iowa, Consul General of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan.

To be Consuls: J. Courtney Hixson, of Alabama, at Fuchau, China; John Maguire, of Alabama, at Tampico, Mexico; Edward T. Welter, of Georgia, at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Thomas Smith, of Virginia, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

John Balfour H. Hemingway, of New Mexico, Attorney of the United States for New Mexico.

The British steamship Amethyst, loaded with sugar from Havana, an infected port, was ordered by Dr. Swearngen, State Health Officer, to be quarantined until thoroughly disinfected before entering port at Galveston. The sugar was ordered to be unloaded into the quarantine warehouse.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.

At Caldwell, Kansas, Rev. John Fasset, one of the boomers, held Church services in camp and about 800 people attended the services.

At Waco, Texas, the Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas division encampment of the Salvation Army, which began on the Proctor Springs grounds on the 2d inst., will close to-morrow. There have been over 500 professions of religion since it began.

A \$9575 fire at Roswell, N. M.; insurance, \$9250.

A fire at Pittsburg, Texas; loss not large.

A \$4000 fire at Waco; insurance \$1500; property destroyed, barn and contents of J. F. Jones.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

The Navy Department decided to order the Cruiser Detroit, now at Norfolk Navy Yard, to proceed to Rio Janiero as quickly as possible.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to recommend the confirmation of Frank Dale, of Oklahoma, for Chief Justice of that Territory.

Prohibition carried in Lipan School District by forty to eighteen.

The First National Bank at Nashville, Tenn., reopened. The deposits of the day were \$385,000, withdrawals, \$5000.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

J. H. Scales, of Waco, was appointed a special agent in the Land Department of the Interior Department. The salary is \$1200 per annum. Mr. Scales is a young lawyer of Waco.

The following patents were issued to Texas: W. C. Gebhardt, assignor, two-thirds to O. McGaffey, Jr., and C. B. Bullfield, Luling, painting machine; Richard D. Moon, assignor, one-half to R. J. Cowan, Ovilla, churn; James D. Schofield, assignor, two-thirds to C. W. Parker and F. Furst, Dallas, cotton chopper; Ben J. H. Passmore, Belmont, meat tenderer.

A new postoffice was established at Sanz, Cameron County, Texas, Edward B. Raymond, postmaster.

Thomas Kelly, an employee of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad as bridge foreman, was killed by a west-bound Aransas Pass train.

A London dispatch says: "William Abraham, the member of Parliament for the Ronda Valley, division of Glamorganshire, estimates the loss to the workmen of South Wales in consequence of the strike at the sum of \$1,300,000 per week."

The Atlantic Express on the Lake Shore and Southern Railroad was robbed by a band of robbers. Engineer Knapp was killed and a large amount of money, reports say from \$15,000 to \$300,000, was taken by the robbers. The robbery was done east of Kendallville, Indiana.

A four-year-old child of Mr. Will Calvin, of Caldwell, Texas, was burned to death. The child fell with a burning lamp, which broke and saturated her clothing with the oil.

Prohibition carried in the Alvord Precinct, Wise County, at Garland, Dallas County, and at Dublin, Erath County.

If you have Rings, Jewelry, Watches, etc., that need repairing, register them to C. P. BARNES & BRO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Louisville, Ky., and they will tell you what it will cost to fix them.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

SEPTEMBER 6.
S. H. Morgan, change. S. C. Littlepage, sub. J. W. Hockham, change. J. S. Ashburn, subs. H. G. Williams, sub. W. W. Graham, sub.

SEPTEMBER 7.
R. A. Walker, sub. J. J. Canafax, sub and change. V. A. Godbey, sub stopped. S. L. East, o. k. W. J. Sims, sub; will stop papers going to subs named.

SEPTEMBER 8.
W. F. Brinson, sub. T. B. Vinson, sub. J. P. Rodgers, o. k. W. P. Garvin, sub stopped. A. P. Smith, subs; 2 cards. Jas. M. Sherman, change made.

SEPTEMBER 9.
J. G. Miller, subs have attention. W. B. McVown, sub. C. L. Springer, subs have attention. M. H. Major, sub. C. U. Davis, sub; sample copies sent.

SEPTEMBER 11.
Chas. A. Hooper, sub. Sterling Fisher, sub. J. N. Hunter, trial subs. G. W. Templin, sub; 2 cards. Zoro B. Pirrie, sub. D. W. Gardner, trial subs.

SEPTEMBER 12.
J. Sam. Brown, sub. S. N. Allen, subs. J. J. Callaway, subs. F. O. Favre, sub. D. T. Brown, subs. W. D. Robinson, sub. B. T. Hayes, subs. A. A. Gardner, paper stopped. W. D. Robinson, sub.

AUGUSTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.
Minden cir, at Lockland, Sept 30, Oct 1
San Augustine and Sexton, at San An-
gustine, Sept 30, Oct 1
Sharpville, at Sharpville, Oct 1, Oct 4
Hemphill cir, at Geneva, Oct 7, 8
McIntosh cir, at McIntosh, Oct 10
Nacogdoches sta, Oct 13, 15
Llan Flat cir, Oct 18
Harrison cir, Oct 21, 22
Appling, Oct 25
Center and Timpan, Oct 28, 29
Center cir, at New Prospect, Oct 28, 29
Shelbyville cir, Nov 1, 5
Cartage sta, Nov 4, 5
Murray, at Pleasant Ridge, Nov 11, 12
Teneha cir, at Joazua, Nov 15
San Augustine cir, at Union, Nov 25, 26
A. J. FRICK, P. E.

Morsford's Acid Phosphate
A Healthful Tonic.
Used in place of lemons or lime juice
it will harmonize with such stimulants
as are necessary to take.

A CORRECTION.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference for the Grand Saline Circuit will be held at Grand Saline, November 25 and 26, instead of the place published in the fourth round, Tyler District, elsewhere.

T. P. SMITH, P. E.

CHEAP RATES TO BIRMINGHAM.

On account of the Ex-Confederate National Reunion at Birmingham, Ala., October 2 and 3, the "Cotton Belt Route" will sell tickets September 29 and 30, from all stations at the lowest one way fare for the round trip, open to everybody, good to return until October 12. Elegant reclining-chair cars from Fort Worth, Waco and other points.

See that your tickets read via the "Cotton Belt," as all lines will sell them via that route. Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "Cotton Belt Route," the only through car line between Texas and the Southeast.

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

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mrs. David N. Kibler

of Shanleyton, Va., was a sufferer with stomach trouble. At times she was in severe pain and great misery. Piercing pains would seize her in the right side and at times shoot from the hip to the breast. She also suffered with the body and limbs. Physicians failed to diagnose the case and medicines failed to cure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

quickly brought about a change and the result has been a perfect restoration to health.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

CURED Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or

RUPTURE and PILES

Without the KNIFE or