

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

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## Editorial.

### THE FAILURE OF THE PULPIT.

The Christian Advocate, New York, in its issues of February 14 and 21, contains two notable articles with the following captions: "The Failure of the Pulpit," and "The Failure of the Pulpit—The Reason for It—The Remedy." They are signed "Ignotus."

The editor says in the issue of February 14:

The first of two articles by a trusted servant of the Church, who desires that his name be withheld—the articles were announced with that reservation—appears this week. These papers, though brief, have cost him much thought, and their composition was blended with prayers and tears. They are worthy of serious perusal.

Nothing that we ever read in our exchanges has impressed us so deeply as these two articles. If they were universally perused and laid to heart they would lift the standard of ministerial character to the superlative degree and usher in a new Pentecost with its baptism of fire and power. We regret that we can not print both articles in full. In lieu of this we propose to make copious extracts and such comments as we think appropriate and useful.

The author introduces his series with these charitable qualifications:

I do not say total failure or universal failure. I yield to none in my appreciation of the high character of our average ministry, its intellectual ability and culture and large usefulness. And yet I repeat and emphasize: The failure of the pulpit—its essential failure in the great purpose for which the ministry was instituted, namely—to reach the unsaved masses, high and low, outside of our ordinary Church life, and lead them to Christ; and to successfully withstand the great forces of wickedness in the nation.

He then proceeds to make his indictment, which contains the following counts:

It is acknowledged on all hands that the ministry is offering no successful resistance to the great vices that are imperiling the life of the nation—the rum traffic, gambling, Sabbath desecration, political corruption, and the increase of crime. These monster evils are steadily advancing, and year by year gathering more and more into their power and control every department of our national life; and in their aggressive plans and work they make very little account of the ministry. If they occasionally allude to us, it is in the spirit of mockery and contempt.

The ministry have now essentially abandoned and turned their backs upon our rural populations. These fields of former glory and incalculable fruitfulness—fields conquered for us by the fathers, and which under their heroic and sacrificing culture have yielded nearly all the past and present greatness of Methodism—we have not only failed to improve and enlarge; we have failed, for the most part, even to hold them. Their "small salaries" and "low grade appointments" and "hard fare," which the fathers counted all joy, we, their cultivated degenerate sons, have been unable to endure. This is failure greater than we can calculate.

In the cities at some points we are making a fair show of numbers and success. But this is, after all, rather apparent than real. The statistics reveal that the accessions to the membership of our city Churches are, for the most part, not by conversions of persons coming in from the country. Notwithstanding all the great forces of Methodism are aggregated in the cities—our educated and highly decorated ministry, presiding elders, great Bishops and Secretaries, official editors, religious press, and publishing houses—we are making no real aggression upon their populations; much less are we opposing any effective resistance to their great vices which corrupt our legislation, both State and National, and send forth their poisoning streams through all our rural populations. This is failure.

The pulpit has signally failed to hold and transmute with the Christ-spirit and life the economics and politics of the nation. Selfishness and greed are the inner life and moving power of our economic and political life. Competition—that antichrist which we have made our god—has reached its certain outcome in a tyranny over us as remorseless as that of the Czar of Russia. Our great trust barons dictate to us how much we may have of staples necessary to our lives, and fix the prices. It has not needed a disappointed politician to tell us that the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount have no place in our politics. The mechanism and reactions reveals that have characterized the nominating conventions and inaugurations of our last two Presidents have exceeded in open shamelessness those of the worst days of the old Roman Empire. It is conceded by the most charitable and hopeful

writers, both native and foreign, that our politics have reached a state of corruption scarcely equaled in the world's previous history. Meanwhile the protests and warnings of our average pulpit have been timid and impotent and powerless. Yea, rather, the pulpit by its silence and its vote has given consent and been dragged at the chariot wheels of political parties rotten to the core.

Our ministry have been dazzled and bewildered by the splendor of our unparalleled material progress. They have shared it and been lifted by it out of the poverty and sacrifice of the fathers, clothed in purple and fine linen, and made to fare sumptuously every day. They have come to glory not in the cross, but that in preaching the gospel they have got beyond all its crucifixions and sacrifices, and that henceforth the world is to be saved by our national progress and our splendid ecclesiastical equipage.

He then adds the ensuing program and caustic reflections:

The ministry, as the heaven-appointed guardians of our nation's morals and life, are first and chiefly responsible. Look along the history of the nations, and tell us when a nation has ever reached our condition of moral degradation and peril except through the unfaithfulness of its clergy. The universal historic process has been: the clergy have first yielded to the current social and political vices, then embraced them, then led them. It is the business of the ministry, as the prophets of God, to withstand and turn back the tide of popular wickedness, to redeem and save society and nations. Wesley and his coadjutors redeemed and saved England at a time when her wickedness and atheism equaled those of France just before her Revolution and Reign of Terror. Ashby and his coadjutors redeemed and saved this republic when, at the close of the Revolution, French infidelity and the general wickedness promised to sweep away everything.

This failure of our pulpit is the more inexcusable and deplorable because it is failure with every possible advantage on its side. The ministry in this republic is the privileged class, enjoying unrestricted liberty, ample financial support, the highest advantages of all the schools, and having the help of great institutions of learning and a powerful religious press. To this we may add all the great moral and spiritual forces, both human and divine, easily within their reach, and assuring, on the veracity of God, victory to faithfulness.

These remarks may make the preachers of America wince, and even protest, but they are undoubtedly substantially true. Our attitude ought not to be that of angry recrimination and futile self-defense, but repentance and turning to God. An irreproachably pious, an absolutely unworldly, a thoroughly single-minded, a perfectly fearless, an abundantly fruit-bearing preacher of the gospel, is rarer than some suppose. To break with the world, to stand between the living and the dead, to do God's will and work, indifferent alike to praise or blame or gain or loss, is the most difficult thing a man ever attempted.

The author then speaks of the reason of the failure thus:

In this inquiry the most obvious thing that presents itself is that our ministry is not aiming, first and chiefly and undividedly, at those things which constitute real ministerial success. In some strange way it has been diverted from its heaven-appointed mission. The pulpit has come to be a stepping-stone. In the lower ranks of the ministry it is a stepping-stone to the higher, and in the higher ranks it is a stepping-stone to the high offices of the Church. In the rural districts the average preacher employs his ministry to help him into a city Church, and in the city the preacher in the suburbs faces toward the great central Churches. I do not stop to note and name the noble exceptions—the godly men who in the suburbs and in the country are doing their work with Christly unworldliness. I state the general deplorable fact, known and read of all men, everywhere recognized, and honored and acted upon in the administration of the Church—the degradation and shame of the ministry, the curse of the Churches. How rare is it that a preacher of the gospel refuses a high ecclesiastical office tendered him! Preaching the gospel is not accounted by us the greatest work in this world—the highest position and honor ever conferred on mortal man. We sometimes write this noble sentiment and praise it with our lips, but in our hearts and lives we scorn and trample on it. We account a great many things higher than preaching the gospel—yea, almost any semi-secular office of Church or State that seems to offer higher worldly honor or larger salary.

And so we are constantly drawn off, and almost every man seems to have his price. Professorships, lecturerships, secretarieships, editorial trips, agencies, political office, real estate speculations, almost anything and everything tempt and draw away

the ministry from their heaven-appointed work. To this there are noble exceptions; but this, I repeat, is the drift.

Mark what he says about the studies and books which engross our attention:

In the same way our studies are vitiated. Instead of the Word and in the Word, its inner spirit and life, Christ, the cross, the Pentecost, we read and study almost everything else—apologetics, dogmatics, the genuineness, the authenticity, magazines, reviews, the latest book about the Bible, the latest moralizing novel. The literary and scientific spirit, as antagonistic to the spirit of our mission as mammon itself, possesses us, and we come to our pulpits with sermons far away from the spiritual wants and daily lives of people. Telling, tempting, starving for the bread of life, we give them husks. This is the complaint of the people against the pulpit as I hear it on all hands today.

Now comes a well-deserved, broad-axe stroke at modern lecturing:

In the same spirit lecturing is largely taking the place of preaching the gospel. Some of our ablest and best men—yea occupying high positions in the Church, not only in the pastorate, but official positions conferred by election of the General Conference; men of the highest intellectual and scholarly attainments; men that might be flouting heralds of the cross, so proclaiming the gospel message as to reach and convert the masses in the high and low places of the nation—seem to expend more study and strength and time and travel on lecturing than on preaching the gospel. This is most damaging—damaging to those great and good men themselves in ways they do not seem to understand; damaging in its influence upon the lower ranks of the ministry and the Churches. I can but look on with sadness when I see one of these men descend from his high calling to the lecturer's platform, and standing there in the presence of two or three hundred unsaved young men and women, give off for an hour a Christless, gospelless lecture, employing the lecturer's tricks to call forth chapping. O for some Whitefields and President Finneys to call us back to gospel-preaching and show us how to save the people, the Churches, the nation!

He concludes with this noble appeal, which, if properly received and utilized, will make us better men and better preachers all the days of our life. We do not know the name of this godly, gifted man, but he has done a timely piece of work and has "commended himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God."

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? "Repent ye, and be converted." "Except ye be converted," said Christ to his place-seeking, half-consecrated apostles. Our present spirit of divided semi-worldly motives and aims will never save this world. We shall have here and there some revivals, some local partial successes, but we shall see no great general outpouring of joy, no high, no movement all along the lines, such as will make some appreciable impression upon the gigantic forces of the wickedness of this world and its millions of unsaved populations, without a thorough reformation of the ministry. Let us through crucifixion with Christ break from the semi-worldly drift that is bearing us away. Let us be assured that God lays upon us the obligation and offers us the privilege of saving the unsaved masses around us of red-empting and saving the nation. Let us have faith in the preaching of the gospel as God's primal agency in this work. Let us linger under the cross till we are created anew in Christ Jesus, and come forth with messages for the people so unlike our usual utterances that they will be to them a new gospel. Let us get and hold fast Christ's and Paul's estimate of preaching the gospel as a work of incomparable glory and honor. Let us give our lives irrevocably to it—with a life and death purpose—sacrificing the motives of place and salary. God and a perishing world are waiting for us. It is the Father's good pleasure to give us the kingdom.

"FOR HIM OR AGAINST HIM."

Local option elections are pending in several counties in Texas at this time. We recall without effort three, viz.: one in Denton, one in Collin and one in Fannin. An occasion of this sort is always a temptation to some Methodists and others who, while in sympathy with the movement, lack the courage of their convictions. It is pitiable to see a Christian man with influence refusing to use it for the benefit of a thoroughly righteous cause. Yet some will be tempted to keep their mouths shut when their voice might prove a trumpet-call to victory. Others will be tempted to stay away from the polls in order to avoid criti-

cism and to prevent the loss of business. The time has come when no self-respecting, consistent Christian man can refuse to do his duty to the cause of prohibition. The time has come when no God-fearing, pure-hearted professor of religion can afford to aid and abet the liquor cause, either directly or indirectly, either by speaking for it, or voting for it, or by advertising it in his paper, or renting his property for the sale of it. Every State has the clear constitutional right to prohibit the liquor traffic. There is no longer any dispute here. And as government was instituted to protect life, liberty and property, and as this gigantic evil is a constant menace to these sacred interests it is the solemn duty of the State to put an end to the nefarious business. Let the preachers be firm and use their influence to secure prohibition. Let Christian men be uncompromisingly true to their convictions and speak with ringing emphasis and vote conscientiously. If the cause of local option is lost in Texas and elsewhere, it will be through the cowardice and selfishness of chicken-hearted, time-serving members of the Church. We hold the balance of power. Let us use it for God's glory and man's good. The man who does not see his duty to this cause is blind, and the heart that does not throb in sympathy with this humane movement is dead to every generous impulse, and the Christian life which does not utilize its influence and all its resources in the interest of a great moral cause like this is a burlesque and a fraud. Denton, Collin and Fannin, God-speed you and bring you victoriously to the goal of your hope!

## CONNECTIONAL NEWS.

The commencement exercises of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo., will be held May 21. Bishop John H. Vincent will deliver the annual address on the occasion. This distinguished divine has a great hold on the affections of the American people in the devotion of loyal Chautauquans and has an international reputation for eloquence and scholarship.

Christian Advocate: Dr. R. K. Brown, the pastor, furnishes the following concerning the revival at McKendree Church, this city: A revival of great power and grace has been in progress at McKendree for the last three weeks. Despite the weather—the most unprecedented for years—the attendance was good from the beginning. The interest was unflagging. Rev. W. T. Haggard, of the Tennessee Conference, did the preaching with great efficiency and power. His manner, spirit, and work carried us back to the good old days. Misses Tint and Emma Tucker, as usual, conducted their part of the work in Bible readings and cottage prayer-meetings and altar work in such a spirit and with such results as demonstrated the guidance and presence of the Holy Spirit. There have been about 60 conversions and 50 additions up to date.

C. H. Briggs, in St. Louis Advocate:

Through the kindness of Dr. Tigert, who is now delivering at Fayette a course of lectures on "Theism," I am able to furnish you a few statistics in advance of their publication in the forthcoming number of the Review. The increase of membership in the M. E. Church, South, in 1894, was 57,167. The total number of ministers and members is 1,022,883. We have in Missouri, 99,906 ministers and members, 1097 churches, 973 Sunday-schools, 810 officers and teachers, and 67,952 scholars.

W. C. Dunlap, in St. Louis Advocate:

Atlanta Methodism is a vigorous plant. Beginning with Wesley Chapel, now First Church, in the then new village of Marshville, in 1848, she now has about twenty Church organizations, most of them self-sustaining. There are many historic men, women and events, past and present, associated with the Church in this city. Hon. Henry W. Hilliard was a member

of First Church when he died. He was a man of great ability, whether in the pulpit, in the halls of Congress, or representing the Government in foreign lands. Hon. B. H. Hill, one of the most distinguished men of the South, both before and since the war, was a member here. Henry W. Grady, the brilliant young star of the New South that promised such resplendent results, not only to the South and his native State, but to the whole Union, went from her altars, where he had bowed and worshiped with his fathers. Bishop A. G. Haygood was brought up at the altars of Methodism in Trinity Church. It is worth while, for the sake of the young men, to repeat the well-authenticated story that he subscribed \$25 toward building the first church-house, and paid his subscription by carrying brick and mortar.

## Pacific Methodist.

"The revival at Santa Rosa, conducted by Brothers Marshall and Patterson, closed February 10, after a continuance of one month. It was the most remarkable awakening that I have ever witnessed," writes pastor T. A. Atkinson. Over 400 persons professed faith in Christ at the altar of the Church, besides hundreds signed cards.

## St. Louis Advocate.

A troubled and earnest member writes: "In a recent discussion of the missionary question, one of our stewards asserted that we pay our Missionary Secretary a salary of \$2000 and his clerk \$2500. The truth is that our Secretaries are now receiving salaries of only \$2000. Their regular salaries are \$2500, but on account of the deficit in collections these Secretaries volunteered to reduce their own salaries 20 per cent. In other words, these Secretaries are voluntarily giving \$5000 a year to the missionary work. We would like to know how much the aforesaid steward is giving to this cause. We think it very doubtful as to whether he is even taking his Church paper."

## Rev. Sam P. Jones reports that his meeting at Memphis, Tenn., closed on the night of February 10. At that service 147 persons gave their hand in pledge as candidates for Church membership, and he thinks that fully a thousand in all gave their hands as candidates for Church membership during the meeting.

## Epworth Era:

When the Mississippi Conference (colored) of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Starkville, Miss., Rev. J. A. Dorman, the pastor of our Church, asked the colored preacher to allow him to entertain his white visiting brethren. Of course he was glad to do this. So Bro. Dorman provided for the distinguished visitors. He honored his own home by having Bishop Vincent as his guest, and the good Bishop left a blessing at the parting. Dr. Hamilton was invited to preach, and did so in the Southern Methodist Church. Other Northern brethren, connected in various ways with the colored work, were kindly cared for. Bro. Dorman did the right thing. We are mistaken if such treatment does not go farther toward convincing such free enterers as our good friend Dr. Hamilton that the war is over than all the editorials that ever Dr. Hoss could write. We commend Bro. Dorman's example. We differ with our Northern brethren on many points; but the day has passed when we can afford to give them the cold-shoulder when they come among us. In spite of our differences, we are brethren. Let us act as such.

## Western Advocate:

Dr. Berry made the cheering announcement that the Epworth Herald has now reached the circulation of 85,000 copies, which is a larger circulation than that of any denominational weekly in the country. To supporters of the Herald the fact will be a gratification that its profits to the publishers the past year amount to \$2000. An effort is to be made to put the circulation of the Herald to 100,000 copies by June 1st next, which date will be its fifth anniversary.

## GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

The Bishops of the M. C. Church receive each \$4750.—The Christian Advocate, New York, had in 1894 45,000 subscribers; the Western, 27,346; the Central, 21,500; and the Northwestern, 19,550.—The two Book Concerns made a net profit of \$198,000 during the last fiscal year.—The Epworth League Reading Course was instrumental in circulating 29,000 volumes during the last year.—The Book Committee of the M. E. Church will meet in Cincinnati in 1896.

## Northwestern Advocate:

Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, presiding elder, Hirotsaki, Japan, says: "We are reaping the first fruits of treaty revision in a very great improvement in the passport system. As you do not know, we have not been allowed to travel in Japan

except with a passport. In these passports the proposed route of travel had to be exactly laid down, and in those parts of the Empire where the passport regulations were strictly enforced, no deviation from the described route was allowed. They were only granted for a limited time, and, in order to prevent the use of them for trading in the interior, the applicant stated that his object in travel was either 'for scientific observation' or 'for the benefit of my health.' These latter provisions made many missionaries have conscientious scruples about using passports for evangelistic purposes; though Judge Bingham, when he was minister, used to tell them to make as many 'scientific observations' on religion as they wanted. Now we can get passports for a year's time, on which we can travel anywhere at any time in the whole Empire; and, best of all, the 'scientific' and 'health' clauses are entirely omitted from the application blanks. So while still obliged to have a passport, and to show it whenever we are asked to do so, we are now almost as little restricted in regard to travel as the Japanese themselves."

## Christian Advocate, New York:

Notwithstanding the financial depression throughout the whole country, the profits from our Publishing Houses have been such as to permit dividends from the Methodist Book Concerns to the conferences, for the benefit of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans, to be made for the fiscal year beginning at this date, to the amount of \$120,000—\$20,000 in excess of the dividends of last year.

## Independent:

So the Protestant Episcopal Church is to have a Primate, a Primate, if the recommendation of the Commission on Constitution and Canons shall be approved by the General Convention, which we have no special reason to doubt. They have not recommended the appointment of Archbishops over provinces of Episcopal sees, but they do recommend that their Presiding Bishop shall be elected by the House of Bishops for his eminence, and that he be called Primate.

## Zion's Herald:

The crowd who attend Mr. Cook's lectures enjoyed on Monday last a feast of rare things. In his prelude he considered Gen. Booth and the Salvation Army. He paid the General a high compliment and commended the work of the army in unmeasured terms. Prof. Huxley's sneer at the services of the army, and doubt of the financial integrity of the General led to a thorough investigation by a commission of which Lord Onslow was chairman. The report of the committee showed that his methods had been business-like, and that every dollar was accounted for in his books. The organization is its own best defense; the day is past when it needs any defense from outside. The organization has done a splendid work. It has extended into forty countries, and publishes twenty-seven papers in several languages, with an issue of a million a week, without advertisement; it teaches sound doctrine, has no wild-fire, but the most intense evangelical fervor. Gen. Booth has pointed the way out of Darkest England; he is the enemy of all vice in Boston, New York and Chicago, as well as in England.

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## CURRENT EVENTS.

### English Politics.

The more the English Tories prognosticate the overthrow of the Liberal Cabinet the stronger it stands. One motion to declare lack of confidence was lost by ten majority, and the next attack, which was anticipated with great alarm, so the cable assured us, was lost by 100 majority. Meanwhile at one of the by-elections a seat is gained by the Liberals; and perhaps, worse than all, Mr. Chamberlain, the leader in the House of the Unionists, has almost gone over to the enemy on the Welsh Dis-

establishment question, and proposes a compromise which can be anything but acceptable to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The alliance of Balfour with the Resmondites has proved of no advantage, and the effort to overthrow Lord Rosebery on so distant a point as Indian tariff was even more disastrous to those who made it. Yet it must be said that Balfour has made one success. He has published a book on idealism—for he is a philosopher—which is highly praised, although the old-fashioned thinkers who remember Mansel will be very slow to accept his defense of Christianity from transcendental premises.—The Independent.

### The Latest From Hawaii.

The last news from Hawaii states that about seventy natives and half-whites have been tried, the majority for treason and a few for misprision. Nearly all have been convicted. Final action on all sentences has been postponed until all pending cases have been tried, so that the sentences can be revised together and suitable punishment meted out. It is said to be the desire of the Government to inflict no heavier penalty than is absolutely necessary, or than public security requires.—Northwestern Advocate.

### Foreign Items.

Li Hung Chang has been empowered to conclude a treaty of peace with Japan without having to refer propositions back to Peking.—The Japan Diet has voted all the money necessary to carry on the war. The Reichstag has repudiated the Anti-Jesuit laws.—The Republic of Columbia is in the throes of a revolution.—Commandant Montell's French expedition reported to have been half destroyed in the African interior.

### Congress Adjourns.

At 12 o'clock, March 4, the Fifty-third Congress adjourned. The Vice-President and the Speaker of the House performed the usual closing rites and this much-abused Congress passed into history. During the closing days of Congress there was much debate over important matters, but very little agreement. Among the last things done were the passing of measures to build three more first-class American vessels and a number of torpedo boats and to enlarge the navy by an addition of 2000 men. The appropriations to the Indian schools in Pennsylvania and Virginia were continued, a very decisive majority voting for them. All the appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President. Members of Congress have said adieu to each other and scattered to their different homes.

### The Governor's Message.

Legislators, both National and State, these days do but little besides speak, draw their salaries and consume time. It is absolutely astonishing that professed statesmen can remain together so long without accomplishing anything. The Texas Legislature has been in session sixty days and has done so little that the Governor has been compelled to send in a keen reprimand and solemn warning. The paper fairly bristles with caustic rebukes, all of which are richly deserved, and is pregnant with salutary recommendations which ought to be adopted. The Executive has certainly disinterestedly performed a timely service for the people. Our Representatives may resent this advice, but, in our judgment, it will wake them up. Governor Culbertson deserves the gratitude of the whole State.

### Waco Female College Sold.

The Waco Female College was sold by the Sheriff Tuesday, March 5. It was knocked off to J. W. Mann for \$5000, who, it is understood, bought the property for the lien creditors. The school will continue until the close of the present term. Perhaps efforts will be made in the future by the Methodists to regain possession of this very valuable property.

### THE PRESS.

#### The Central Methodist:

"Saloon men of Louisville, Ky., had their breath almost taken from them by the National Typographical Union, which recently met in that city. They sent each one of the members a bottle of good whisky, which was politely declined. The union then delivered strong resolutions against the traffic."

#### Good for the printers!

The 22d of February, Washington's birthday, was generally observed. Many fine things were said

about the Father of his Country. We take from the Western Advocate the following splendid tribute by Henry Cabot Lodge:

For many years I have studied minutely the career of Washington, and with every step the greatness of the man has grown upon me; for analysis has failed to discover the act of his life which, under the conditions of the time, I could unhesitatingly pronounce to have been an error. I see in Washington a great soldier, who fought a trying war to a successful end, impossible without him; a great statesman, who did more than all other men to lay the foundations of a republic which has endured in prosperity for more than a century. I find in him a marvelous judgment, a penetrating vision, which beheld the future of America when it was dim to other eyes, a great intellectual force, a will of iron, an unyielding grasp of facts, and an unequalled strength of patriotic purpose. I see in him, too, a pure and high-minded gentleman of dauntless courage and stainless honor, simple and stately of manner, kind and generous of heart. Such he was in truth. George Washington will always receive the love and reverence of men because they see embodied in him the noblest possibilities of humanity.

The Richmond Advocate makes a plea for charity:

We saw a just in a Church paper aimed at the editor of the Arkansas Methodist for conducting his paper from San Antonio. In a day or so we saw he was nursing a daughter with a lung malady carried to that city for his warm, pure air. It is not safe to hit a Methodist preacher even if he is doing work awkwardly. He is crippled somewhere and doing his best. As we grow in years and infirmities, pity, from a fellow-feeling, flows out to every laborer for the Lord.

The Dallas Morning News represents Dean Hole as speaking thus to a New York reporter concerning America:

"The developments of the West is one of the marvels of the world. I visited one spot where white men had been attacked by Indians and scalped not more than sixteen years ago. Now there is a flourishing city on the spot, a transition that has never been equaled in the history of the world. From data that I received I find that the sites of many of those fine Western cities were unoccupied not more than thirty years ago, except only by Indians and wild animals. It is difficult for us Englishmen who have lived for years in the slow-growing communities to realize that a city could spring up in a wilderness in such a short time. I was particularly struck with the regularity and convenience of these cities. To be perfectly frank with you I must find some faults with your country. The first is the power of money in politics. In this respect I think our Parliament is superior to your Congress. I doubt if it be possible to bribe a member of Parliament, and yet I understand that bribery has found its way into the highest legislative halls in the States. This is a most deplorable thing and is pregnant with great danger. But I have such confidence in the good reason of the American people that I believe they will right this. Your daily newspaper is very sensational. I must say, though it may seem bad taste for me to say so. But I desire to be perfectly frank and must say that there is great danger in this sensationalism. Now, the last fault I must find is your overworked cars. Perhaps this has impressed me the more unfavorably because I am pretty large. But, however that may be, it is certainly wrong to crowd the cars. A seat should be given to everyone who pays fare."

The Atlanta Constitution says: Rev. Mr. Bedell, who used to preach Methodist doctrine in Calhoun County, this State, was what is called "jack-of-all-trades." While he was living at Newton it is related of him that a young runaway couple seeking to get married came to the ferry at that place and called for the ferryman, when Bedell responded to their call and put them across the river. While doing so the young man inquired for a blacksmith, as he wanted some repairs made on his buggy. Bedell replied: "I am a blacksmith and will repair it." The young man next inquired for a hotel to stop at. Bedell replied: "Come with me; I keep the hotel and will entertain you." The next inquiry was for the court of ordinary in order to procure a marriage license. Bedell answered: "I am the clerk and can issue you a license." He finally inquired for a minister to perform the marriage ceremony. The man of many occupations was again equal to the emergency, and informed the would-be bridegroom: "I am a minister and will perform the ceremony for you."

Sam Jones, in Tennessee Methodist: There are thousands of earnest, faithful pastors in this land of ours who work and toil and suffer and

are ready to die for their Master's cause. There are many noble, consecrated evangelists who are wearing their lives out. The noble, consecrated John B. Culpepper is now lying on his bed, having already lain there for eight long weeks, and perhaps without a dollar ahead in the world. Carradine is poor. George Stuart has scarcely anything. John Bohring, consecrated, noble and true, has no money ahead. Of the \$250,000 that I have received from my work in the last ten years I have not kept \$25,000 dollars for myself. I say these things, first, because they are true, and secondly, because there are many who think and say that we evangelists are "traveling for the health of our wives, or for the stalling of our pocket-books."

The following, from the Epworth Herald, gave us the deepest pleasure. We believe that temperance and prohibition will win yet. Let the opponents of the whisky traffic be firm and hide their time:

The Chicago & Alton is one of the best and safest railroads running west from Chicago. The recent emphatic stand which the management has taken on the liquor question has given great satisfaction to the friends of the road and to the traveling public generally. Here is the official prohibitory document:

The use of intoxicating drinks and frequenting of gambling places or other places of low resort have proved a most fruitful source of trouble to railroads as well as to individuals. Recognizing this fact, this company will exercise the most rigid scrutiny in reference to the habits of employees in this respect.

The use of beer or other intoxicating liquor by any employee of this company while on duty is strictly prohibited, and no employee will be allowed to have such liquors in or about any station, shop, or yard or other premises of this company at any time or under any circumstances.

Any conductor, trainman, engineer, fireman, switchman, or other employee who is known to use intoxicating liquors or frequent gambling places, or other places of low resort, either while on or off duty, will be promptly and permanently discharged from the service of this company. Heads of departments, subordinate officers, and foremen are hereby instructed to see that these rules are strictly enforced at all times.

The saloon-keepers along the route have threatened to boycott the railroad if the officials try to enforce the rules. Speaking of the matter, Mr. C. H. Chappell, the General Manager, says: "The order is, strictly speaking, a revised edition of an old rule that has been on our time-cards for fifteen or twenty years. The old rule specified that the use of intoxicating liquors was prohibited to employees while on duty. The new is different in that it specifies they shall not drink beer, shall not gamble, nor loaf around low resorts at any time, either while on duty or off. We find it necessary to specify against these things, for a reason that men get into the habit of sitting up all day or all night, as the case may be, drinking and gambling, instead of resting and sleeping so as to be in good condition when it comes their turn to go on the road again. Such practices have ruined some of the finest engineers and best conductors we ever had. I notice the saloon-keepers are threatening to boycott us. Well, let them go ahead. We don't care anything about that. The loss of their business will not hurt us a particle. It does not amount to enough to pay one-tenth part the expense resulting from one bad accident. I remember an accident we had a few years ago which cost the company \$20,000. That was done, as we learned afterward, to the fact that the engineer had been gambling all night, and was incapacitated for want of sleep. The freeman of the other train was killed and the engineer crippled for life. We believe that by giving the public the best and safest service we will gain more from the better class of people, who approve our course, than we will lose by reason of any saloon-keeper's boycott."

Mr. Chappell is right, and we hope the anti-whisky position of his road may be maintained vigorously and permanently.

SCENES OF THE SEPOY REBELLION.

From Benares to Lucknow, the ancient and beautiful capital of Oude, is a short night's ride, but by a slow train we did not reach there until nearly 10 o'clock. The early morning hours, however, were profitably spent making observations upon the agricultural methods and various growths of the Ganges Valley. We passed through the center of the opium industry from which the Government derives an annual revenue of over 120,000,000 rupees, and from which proceeds the degradation and death of multiplied thousands. The poppy plant was quite small, but the acreage devoted to its culture indicated no decline in the demand for the drug, which is England's disgrace and China's degradation. The report of the Opium Commission, appointed by the English Government, which spent some time in India and China gathering facts and opinions from those supposed to be best acquainted with the traffic and its effects, has not

yet been made public. But from the fact that much of the testimony favorable to the traffic has found its way into the papers, while all that is adverse has been kept a profound secret, forebodings what will be the report of the majority. Indeed, some think that the commission was organized to acquit. But its very appointment was a concession to the righteous demands of moral sentiment, and those demands will never be satisfied until the baneful blight is removed—until this stain on a Christian Government has been washed away. No one who has visited the opium palaces in China, as I have, and seen the dying victims in hospital wards, can give but one opinion as to this ghastly and gigantic iniquity. Whatever the report, the agitation will continue, and cease only with China's redemption and India's full salvation.

Along the way attention was attracted to a number of round mud walls built on the roadside and over the fields. Upon closer examination I ascertained that they were thrown up around small guava and other trees for their protection and to retain the moisture. These crude tree-boxes, found in city and country, are impressive evidences of the great lack of timber in India. Whether these vast fields ever grew grand forests, I do not know. If so, the demands of more than twenty centuries have long since exhausted them. All houses are built of stone and brick or sun-baked mud, and those of the poorer classes have not even wood for floors and door-shutters. Overweary leagues of cultivated field the eye sweeps with only fruit-bearing trees to relieve the monotonous landscape. I suppose the ground is too much needed for the production of food to devote a square acre to the growth of timber.

Another most degrading thing I noticed in Benares, at the stations along this road and everywhere—the work in which poor women are engaged. They make cakes of cow-dung with their hands and stick them against the houses to dry. After that they are carried in immense baskets on their heads and sold for fuel. I have seen women, donkeys and camels loaded down with this burden, wearily walking the same street, and the poor mother and wife the least considered of the three. Not until Christianity puts its shoulder under the heavy burden borne by sorrowing woman, does she anywhere find rest for her bruised and tired limbs, or experience any sense of the queenly dignity and influence with which she has been crowned by our Lord. How any woman in a Christian land, with the slightest glimmer of her heathen sister's condition, can be indifferent to the appeals made for missionary labor in her behalf, I can not understand.

The first place visited in Lucknow was Kaiser Bagh, the large palace and garden where the late King of Oude lived in royal splendor before he was deposed and removed to exile in Calcutta, on a pension of £120,000 a year, and where he died four or five years ago. This is a rectangular inclosure of several acres, in which flowers bloom and fountains play, around the sides of which are massive and elegant buildings, erected for the accommodation of the King's several hundred wives. The whole is said to have cost not less than a million pounds sterling, and was only one of the several residences of this petty but pretentious monarch. The grounds are yet beautifully kept, a native nobleman being employed to look after the former glory of his ancient house. This is done to please the people, but with what success I can only conjecture. Most of the spacious buildings are used for government purposes. In front of the King's Marble Audience Hall, and within this garden inclosure, a large institution has been built which bears the name of "Canning College," in honor of the distinguished gentleman who held the responsible post of Viceroy during the Sepoy mutiny.

But as the greatest interest in Lucknow centers not in her ancient palaces and in the streets and parks of the beautiful city, but in those places associated so heroically and tragically with the horrible Sepoy rebellion, we drove there to the old fort and the ill-fated Residency. Into that weak fortification Sir Henry Lawrence, at that time Chief Commissioner of Oude, hurried all the European inhabitants, gathered what supplies he could, and with one British regiment decimated by disease, set himself to the desperate task of defending their lives until relief could come. And it is safe to say that within that historic but now dismantled fort was displayed an undaunted heroism unexcelled in all the annals of bloody war.

En route to the Residency, and not far away, we stopped and examined a modest brick and stone monument. The inscription read as follows: "On this spot, toward the evening of September 25, 1857, Gen. Neill fell, mortally wounded by a shot fired from the top of the adjacent gateway." So perfectly peaceful were all the surroundings, not even a leaf stirring lest the sacred spot should be profaned, it was difficult to recall the stormy day when that brave commander fell intrepidly leading his forces to the relief of the beleaguered Residency. Through the gateway we reverently drove, and thanked God that those days of carnage have never to return, save as distressful memory.

Around the lines of the old fortification and into the several shattered and dismantled buildings of the Residency we walked with soft step and spoke in gentle tones. Through the Ballice Gate we entered, preserved just as it was when Gen. Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell passed in during the siege under a rain of Sepoy shot and shell, and visited one tragic spot after another, climbing at last to the top of the old scoured tower from which a British flag appropriately flies always at half-mast. The marks of shot from Sepoy cannon

tell even yet, over a lapse of forty years, how dreadful was that struggle. Immense holes torn through the several walls of an entire building show how deadly was their aim and how constant the danger of those within. Great brick and stone columns are shot half in two, and almost every square inch of exposed surface has some fatal mark of that memorable siege. We were shown the room where the women stayed for safety, but in which several were killed. Every day some brave defenders fell until their ranks, small at first, were reduced to a mere handful. The places where they met their heroic deaths, as far as known, are marked with marble tablets. One reads as follows: "In this room Sir Henry Lawrence was wounded by a piece of shell July 4, 1857," and across the way, in "Dr. Fayer's House," is another which says, "Here Sir Henry Lawrence died July 5, 1857." On the shattered wall of another room is this inscription: "Susanna Palmer was killed in this room by a cannon ball on the 1st of July, 1857, in her nineteenth year." And so every room and almost every spot had felt the stain of blood. There was no alternative but battle or death. To surrender was certain murder; to continue the struggle they could only die, with some faint hope of rescue.

After going over the moldering remains of the building in which the brave garrison of a few hundred held from fifty to an hundred thousand Sepoys at bay for five long months, and wondered how a single person could possibly escape that constant hail of death, we walked out the road to the cemetery, the very road along which Sir Henry Havelock came to the timely relief of that little band. Every footfall awoke a thousand tragic memories, until my nerves quivered with strange emotion. I tried to imagine the scene when that knightly commander, having cut his way through the enemy's lines, marched his tattered legions into the Ballice Gate and looked upon the decimated garrison. He had seen the place of blood at Cawnpore—arriving as he did shortly after the massacre—and had heard the story of dreadful torture visited upon the defenseless women and children. With all possible speed he had fought his way to their relief at Lucknow, only to find that death had reduced their numbers from seventeen hundred to about five hundred. There were tears in brave eyes that day. His friend, Sir Henry Lawrence, fell early in the siege, and as he lay for one and another whom he had known on the field and loved in the camp, the sad answer came, "He is dead." But the great Christian soldier could give only a few moments to grief, and at once turned attention to strengthening their position and awaiting other relief. His force was too weak to raise the siege, the Sepoy army having increased to fully an hundred thousand, and it was not until Sir Colin Campbell and his heroic Highlanders appeared November 18, 1857, that the joy of rescue was realized and the song of victory was sung.

In the churchyard near by are the graves of the fallen, and over them appropriate monuments have been lovingly erected. I was especially attracted by the slab which covers the grave of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the simple inscription placed thereon at his own dictation, after receiving his mortal wound: "Here lies Henry Lawrence, who tried to do his duty. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. Born 28th of June, 1806. Died 4th of July, 1857." Other palaces, mosques, and tombs built by the lavish and skilled hands of the Mogul Kings were visited, including "the Palace of Light" and the great Imambara, erected during the reign of the late King of Oude, and which cost at a cost of £100,000. It contains the largest hall in the country. No wood-work was used in its construction, and the walls are sixteen feet in thickness. With much regret we had to forego the privilege of a visit to the King's summer place five or six miles in the country where the gallant Gen. Havelock died November 24, 1857, and there lies buried. He escaped the dangers of war, only to die of disease shortly thereafter, but in the triumphs of a Christian's faith in the triumphs of a woman's love.

It was also no little disappointment that we could not visit the prosperous missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow and see the veteran missionary, Dr. E. W. Parker, to whom I had a very kind letter from our Dr. J. Allen, of Shanghai. It is doubted if in all India more thorough and successful mission work is being done than by this consecrated and noble band of followers in Lucknow. I wanted to see Miss Thompson and her school—the first lady missionary in Methodism to go to a foreign field under the auspices of a woman's board.

Cawnpore, on the Ganges, is only forty-six miles from Lucknow, whither we went in the afternoon to spend a few intensely interesting, but sadly sweet hours. Here the most distressing and horrible event of the mutiny was enacted—the butchery of about five hundred persons after they had surrendered on promise of protection and safe transportation to Allahabad. We drove past the ruins of an old forsaken stone mansion, where Nana Sahib had his headquarters, and from which, doubtless, he issued the infamous order of massacre that will

There is no virtue in "pearl top" or "pearl glass," unless it fits your lamp. Get the "Index to Chimneys"—free.

Write Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, Pa, maker of tough glass.

doom him to eternal execution. Over the battlefields, just outside the line of intrenchments of Sir Hugh Wheeler and his small force, now marked by a well-trimmed hedgerow, a large company had gathered to witness a tournament. Mimic knights on gaily decked horses were dashing over ground where less than forty years ago the thunder of artillery was heard and contending armies were met in deadly conflict. It may have been more sentiment—unnatural sentiment, if you please—but I thought these successors of Gen. Wheeler might have selected fields a little farther away from these heroic graves in which to run and play.

Within one corner of the hastily improvised line of fortifications is a beautiful monument with this inscription: "This stone marks a spot within Wheeler's intrenchment. It covers the remains, and is sacred to the memory, of those who were the first to meet their death when beleaguered by mutineers and rebels in June, 1857." These were the first to fall, but when deaths became numerous it was necessary to go farther for interment, and a large number were buried in a well west of the new Memorial Church, and inclosed in a little garden. The old well near the monument referred to above, with its old-fashioned windlass, is interesting from the fact that the besieged depended upon it for water, and many lost their lives while trying to save life from burning thirst under a torrid sun. The "Memorial Church," just outside the line of intrenchments, is a handsome Gothic structure, and was built at a cost of £20,000, partly defrayed by the Government. The marble floor inside the chancel was given by the Maharajah of Jodhpur—a fact which indicates that not all the natives sympathized with the horrors of that mutiny. The names of all who lost their lives in Cawnpore during that siege are inscribed on the tablets in the Church. Just outside the church is a grave in which are buried the bodies of Maj. Vihart and others, who escaped the massacre of the boats, but were captured and killed further down the river.

We drove to the "Memorial Ghaf" on the river bank where the first shameful butchery occurred. To that place the little garrison repaired and there, by a honorable agreement with Nana Sahib in order to take boats for Allahabad, 150 miles down the river. But no sooner were they crowded into their little crafts than a murderous fire was turned upon them from various hiding places. In a few minutes the sacred Ganges ran red with the blood of nearly 200 innocent persons. The survivors—mostly women and children—to the number of 200, were carried into the town and there imprisoned in a small building. On the river bank, in front of a little temple, stands a stone cross with this simple inscription:

In Memoriam 27th June 1857.

After three weeks of agonized suspense and torture the incarcerated women and children were cruelly put to death, lest they should be rescued by an army supposed to be approaching Cawnpore for the purpose. They were cut with knives and beaten with bludgeons until blood and brains stood in great pools on the floor. Then the mangled bodies of dead and dying were cast into a well near by the house of slaughter. In all history there is not a more heart-rending story.

That well is now in the center of a beautiful garden, and is itself inclosed by a stone balustrade adorned with carved leaves and ivy wreaths. Just over the well is a tall angel in white marble, with drooping wings, leaning against the cross, and holding two palm leaves in her hands. Around the stone pedestal upon which the angel stands is this inscription: "Sacred to the perpetual memory of a great company of Christian people, chiefly women and children, cruelly massacred near this spot by the rebel Nana Sahib, and thrown, the dying with the dead, into the well beneath on the 15th day of July, 1857. But a few paces from this place now so beautiful, but once so awful, is a white marble cross on a black marble pedestal, with these words carved thereon:

In Memoriam. On this spot stood the House of Massacre. July 15th, 1857.

Into this garden natives are not allowed. In perpetual memory of that horrid brutality they can not approach the sacred places where the innocent and defenseless were cruelly

Can give any number of names privately.

DRS. J. S. HILL and T. G. MAY, 158 San Jacinto St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

AYER'S Cures OTHERS WILL Cure You. AYER'S Sarsaparilla MAKES THE WEAK STRONG. THE GENUINE ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURERS OF PUREST BELL METAL (Copper and Tin).

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put to death. While standing in front of the inclosed well, and studying the pose and expression of the angel in marble, I saw a well-dressed native alight from a gharry and start up the graveled walk. As soon as discovered a soldier in a red coat caught him rudely by the shoulder and ordered him out. He went, but with a sorrowful expression, which seemed to say, are the sins of the fathers to be visited upon their children for all generations?

As another result of that mutiny the English do not allow the natives to learn the use of heavy guns. They are employed in the cavalry and infantry service to the number of over an hundred thousand, but not one is enlisted in the artillery, or ever permitted to fire a fifty pounder. The cannon they were trained to use, when the mutiny occurred, was seized and turned upon their teachers with deadly aim. Indeed, they came near overturning a rebellion into a successful revolution. How often has this fact been repeated in the history of men and nations! Arms given for defense have been traitorously used in attack. Men have received the culture and equipment of Christian institutions, and used the same to assail their integrity and virtue.

Of the causes which produced this storm of rebellion much has been written. No doubt many things conspired thereof, chief among them a general discontent at the grasping and growing power of a foreign Government. They saw their estates confiscated, and their small kingdoms annexed one after another, and knew that the end of their independence as a people had come. The railroad and telegraph were expressions of a new civilization. Then a few months before the King of Oude had been shorn of his crown, and removed from his palace at Lucknow to an estate at Calcutta under the shadow of Government House and the guns of Fort William. That occasioned irritation. There was a painful tension of the public mind. And, as a well-known author truly says, "Panic acts on an Oriental population like drink upon a European mob." In that state of excitement a report gained currency that the cartridges used by the army were "greased with the fat of pigs—animals unclean alike to the Hindu and the Mohammedan." The cry of religious persecution was raised—that they were to be forced to forsake mosque and temple, and become Christians at the point of the bayonet. And so Hindu and Mohammedan, though inveterate enemies, made common cause in the rebellion and fought like demons under a black flag, asking no quarters and sparing not a single life which chanced to fall into their cruel hands.

This a day was spent among the desolations of a generation—the sad memories of a bitter struggle. I am glad to have visited these historic places, and especially to see how graciously the grasses and flowers of peaceful nature cover the scars of war, and thus try to make us forget that brothers ever shed each other's blood.—Bishop Chas. E. Galloway, D. D., in Nashville Advocate, 18th, December 6, 1884.

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. Dont risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmonds Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true.

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is amenable to treatment. Hope, courage, proper exercise, and from the inception of the disease the continual use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, are absolutely necessary.

Keep up good courage, and with the use of this most nourishing and fattening preparation recovery is certain in the first stages, and may be accomplished even when the lungs are seriously involved. Stop the excessive waste (and nothing will do it like Scott's Emulsion), and you are almost safe.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bown, N. Y. All Druggists, 50c and \$1.

IMPLES Freckles, Blotches, Ringworm, Eczema, Scald Head, Tetter, and all other skin disorders positively cured with HEISKELL'S OINTMENT. If you would have soft, smooth and healthy skin, free from all blemishes, use HEISKELL'S SOAP.

NO MONEY Is required in advance. I will refund the money if you do not get cured. I have A POSITIVELY CERTAIN CURE for all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostatitis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, etc. etc. etc. I will refund the money if you do not get cured.

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TESTIMONIAL. GATESVILLE, TEX., Feb. 2, 1895. The Favorite Sewing Machine bought of you last fall is first-class in every respect. I have used several machines and think the Favorite one of the best ever used. Respectfully, Mrs. W. A. SCHLEY.

\$22 will buy a Machine, including one year's subscription to the ADVOCATE. This may be either a NEW subscriber or RENEWAL. Address TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT IN NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE.

The great growth of the College patronage makes enlargement a necessity. The building now used as a dining-room is the oldest one on the campus—more than twenty years old, and of necessity "the worse for wear." The increasing number of boarders has outgrown its capacity. WE MUST HAVE ROOM. In other words, we must put up a new building which will furnish an ample dining-hall and other accommodations to meet the need of this most prosperous and popular institution.

The building is to be placed on the College grounds and will thereby add to the value of the property of the North Texas Female College, which belongs to the North Texas Conference.

The trustees of the College have ordered it, and the last Annual Conference approved; and though the time may seem unpropitious, God and the people can bring it to pass.

A worthy cause needs no advocate. Surely this call makes its own appeal. The College is straitened for room. The growing patronage must be provided for. The girls must be comfortably housed and fed.

Public-spirited Texans should give to Texas girls facilities for the largest education on our own soil, and not send them off to be educated among strangers.

The College is now entirely unembarrassed. Thanks to the generosity of the conference at Bonham, the last dollar of indebtedness is paid.

The help we now ask is for facilities to do larger and better work for the girls of this great State. Help us and you will get your reward.

All gifts to this purpose will be acknowledged in this paper.

LUCY KIDD KEY, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Sunday School.

[Address all communications for Sunday-school Dept. to Rev. L. W. Clark, Paris, Texas.]

[In these paragraphs we have the thoughts and expressions of some of the best Sunday-school workers in Texas.]

JESUS spent thirty years in preparation for the three years of his ministry, and yet we often find young people, without education or experience, assuming the gravest responsibilities in the Church.

You no people should be encouraged, but the training of children is too serious and sacred a charge to be committed to inexperienced hands.

PERSONS who indulge in such worldly amusements as are forbidden by the laws of the Church are totally unfitted for the responsible position of teachers in a Methodist Sunday-school.

[This story is written by a mother who lives ten miles from any Church.—ED. S. S. DEPARTMENT.]

"Jennie, come out in the yard and help me fix our flower-bed," said Grace as she ran into the room to get her bonnet.

So the little sisters worked away as sweet as any little girls could for awhile. They had laid their papers of seed on the ground near where they were at work. There came a little puff of wind and mixed the seed all up. Both little girls ran to get the seed.

"You have my seed," said Jennie. "No," said Grace, "they are mine."

So the sisters spoiled their nice morning's play by quarreling over their seeds; and while they were busy fussing, another hand puff of wind came and blew all their seed away.

Their mamma was watching them from the window, and called them to come in, when she told them she had seen them, and how wrong it was to quarrel over their things. They were very sorry, and said they would try not to do that way any more. So their mamma said she would give them some more seed to plant the next morning if they were sure they would not spoil another bright morning quarreling.

They kissed mamma and went to play.

FIRST QUARTER—LESSON 11—MARCH 11. ZACCHAEUS THE PUBLICAN.—Luke 19:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT: The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.—Luke 19:10.

This lesson is just before the passover at Jerusalem, and Jesus is on his way from Perea to Bethany.

People had passed this way going up to Jerusalem, and had reported the mighty works of Jesus beyond Jordan, and crowds were doubtless watching the roads to get a sight of the great Teacher.

Jesus crossed the Jordan at the same place where Israel, under com-

mand of Joshua and immediately after the death of Moses had crossed this historic stream. Moses, had ascended Nebo and surveyed the plains of Jericho, calling it the City of Palm Trees.

The spies had visited Jericho and had been delivered from their enemies by the hand of Rahab. Joshua had brought the ark to the edge of Jordan, and the priests' feet had trod the dry ground, while Israel passed over this Jordan. They had set up an altar of stones taken from the river bed, the priests remaining in Jordan while the stones were removed.

They crossed Jordan on the tenth day of the first month, being the day on which the Jews set apart the lamb for the passover, and they remained in Gilgal several days and celebrated the passover there, killing the paschal lamb on the fourteenth day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Here they ate of the corn of Canaan, and the manna ceased to fall. "When Joshua was by Jericho he lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand; and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?" and he said, nay; but as captain of the hosts of the Lord am I now come.—Josh. 5:13.

Jericho was thus delivered into the hands of the people of God, none being saved except Rahab, who delivered the spies and sent them safe another way.

The road bears a history worth preserving. Just over Jordan Moses died in Mt. Nebo, and was hid away somewhere and somehow, to come forth on the mount of Transfiguration. The circumcision of all Israel took place at Gilgal, for none had been circumcised since the fathers transgressed the law and were doomed to perish in the wilderness. The first passover ever celebrated in Canaan took place at Gilgal, just before the capture of Jericho by Joshua, and now our lesson presents us the picture of the last paschal lamb on his way to Jerusalem to enter that city on the tenth day of the first month, the day when the lamb is taken to be slain on the fourteenth.

The Savior had been in the country beyond Jordan, and now the people going up to Jerusalem to the passover bring the news of the mighty works of Jesus beyond Jordan, and they gather on the highway to see the Master. There seems to have been on this occasion a great crowd; so much so that Jesus was hidden by the mass of humanity that crowded to see him. This publican, being of low stature, could get no sight of the Master, and remembering that a tree stood near the road, he ran on ahead of the moving crowd and climbed up into this tree so that he might look down on Jesus as he passed by.

This sycamore tree is unlike the tree of the same name in our day. Ours is tall and difficult to ascend, but that was low and sent out many branches in every direction.

The anxiety of Zaccheus, manifested by these actions, was more than that created by mere curiosity; it was the outpouring of a heart in prayer. Sometimes our prayers are expressed in words, but by no means at all times. This man uttered a most touching prayer by climbing into the tree. It was a real desire to get to the Savior; he felt the need of Christ and knew not how to get him. He was a-sling light, and his eyes sought in every direction for this light. He was a rich sinner, and his riches, together with his occupation, made him conspicuous. He was a tax-gatherer whom the Jews hated above every-

body and classed them with the lowest and vilest of humanity. Zaccheus was surprised, therefore, when Jesus recognized him and told him he would rest at his house.

This expression of attention on the part of Jesus meets the heart of the publican and opens the door of his heart wide for the teaching of Jesus. Had Zaccheus been a common Jew with no particular obstacle in the way of becoming religious, it is quite probable that Jesus would have left him to work out his own salvation with his countrymen, but he saw that Zaccheus was distressed and encountered such difficulties that he needed the help of a warm and determined heart.

Love is powerful in its influence and but few can resist the magic of its kind words.

Steed, in its latent form, has no magnetism beyond that which is common to all matter, but by application of the natural magnet, the power, heretofore latent, becomes active, and grasps, like a thing of life, the objects near it.

So the heart of the sinner needs only love brought to it through any channel of words or actions; even a look from a heart running over with love will awake feelings never felt before, and turn the current of that life into fields of usefulness and happiness. Zaccheus had been sordid and mean, desiring riches at any cost. He disregarded the common rules of honesty and filched from men their honest gains. His whole soul was absorbed by the idea of worldly gains.

Now see what a change! He voluntarily says to Jesus that he will repay fourfold every dollar he has gotten dishonestly.

This experience of Zaccheus is evidence of a genuine conversion. There is no truth in pretended conversion where the person neglects to restore ill-gotten gains or amend the wrongs he has done his fellowman, so far as he is able to do.

We can expect forgiveness only as we forgive, and he who holds money, taken unlawfully, is not in harmony with Christ; and his pretended conversion is a fraud if it fail to make him honest. Zaccheus manifests all the steps of repentance, confession and restitution, for had he retained

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal at the San Francisco Exposition.

his ill-gotten gains it would have been evidence of a want of that nature of Christ which faith always brings.

This day is salvation come to this house. When a father and husband is converted, it means salvation to the house, for no father whose genuinely converted can refrain from all honest efforts to save those whom he loves; and, on the contrary, when the head of a family is persistently wicked there is but little opportunity for the family to live religiously.

Like the dog that lay on the pile of corn and kept away the hungry ox he could not eat the corn himself because he had a dog's appetite, and would not allow the ox to eat because he was able to keep him away.

Christ came to seek and to save. He did not wait for men to come to him; he went out after them, and, by every act of kindness, brought them to salvation.

Save the lost! Are we doing our duty? Are we even keeping our profession above the reproach of the wicked world?

Christian people profess to love everybody, for the last six commandments can be fulfilled only in this—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Now, would any man be as indifferent to his personal interests as some are to the salvation of their neighbors?

Will our interest in the spiritual welfare of our fellows vindicate our cause in the last day? Have we ever passed the Savior in the person of the prisoner, the sick, the poor, the cold and naked? "For as much as ye did it not unto these, ye did it not unto me."

The grandest thought in connection with this journey of our Lord is that he is going up to Jerusalem to offer his life for the whole world.

The tenth of Nisan is near at hand—the day on which the paschal lamb was taken to be kept until the fourteenth, when he was slain about the ninth hour, being about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

He goes to Bethany and there waits for the tenth day, when he goes into Jerusalem, in triumph, while the people cover the road and shout hosanna.

The paschal lamb is thus taken, and on the fourteenth day and at the ninth hour he died for the sins of the world.

As the blood of the paschal lamb, sprinkling the doors of the Jews, kept away death, so the blood of our Lamb, sprinkling the door of our hearts, shall give us life eternal.

"O Lamb of God, by faith we see how all our hopes are fix'd on thee; Thy cross we see ordained by heaven, For man to look, and be forgiven."

Epworth League.

[Address all communications on Epworth League to Rev. E. C. McVoy, Alvord, Texas.]

WE are glad to present the readers of the League Department with quite a number of interesting reports from the different Chapters this week. The spirit of the League work in Texas seems to be excellent. Every line we receive brings encouragement. It appears that the old crackers are about to die out in this State. What visions of success dawn upon our young people!

ERNEST REID, Secretary of the Bruce League, writes that they organized there January 13, 1895, with thirty-four charter members. The following officers were elected: W. G. Tyson, President; W. E. Soter, Misses Ada Baugon and Annie Reid, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively; Ernest Reid, Secretary, and C. B. Moore, Treasurer. Rev. W. N. Curry is the preacher in charge. "A favorable start," writes the Secretary. We wish this new League great success.

THE preacher in charge at Alvin, Rev. G. C. Stovall, writes that on the 12th of February, 1895, they organized a League with thirty-eight charter members. Officers as follows: Fred A. Haas, President; H. A. Shattuck, First Vice-President; Mrs. Mattie Nash, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Bettie Parkes, Third Vice-President; Miss Bessie Horn, Secretary, and J. M. Potts, Treasurer. "Everything lovely and lively" is the comment this preacher makes. Thus the good work goes on!

MISS S. F. HEARN writes that they are arranging to organize a League at Avinger at an early date. We hope to hear of its organization soon.

W. P. WALLACE, Secretary at Kyle, thinks the League there will compare favorably with any other League its size in Texas. They have forty active members, and the following are the officers: W. A. Wood, President; Ed Kyle, First Vice-President; Miss Emma Moore, Second Vice-President; Mrs. M. K. McPherson, Third Vice-President; W. P. Wallace, Secretary, and Miss Joseph Kyle, Treasurer. Rev. Sterling Fisher, Secretary of the West Texas Conference, is their preacher in charge, and is a fine worker in the League.

THE League at Nacogdoches seems to be active. Giles R. Crain, Secretary, writes that they have been organized about a year and have grown in all directions that a first-class League should. They have the following officers: Miss E. R. Ingraham, President; Misses Carrie Baker, M. L.

Burford and Genie Carraway, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively; Giles R. Crain, Secretary; Mrs. Connie Butt, Organist; Miss Lula Mize, Librarian; Miss Mattie Langston, Reporter; Arthur Ireson, Treasurer; Misses C. W. Butt and T. E. Baker, Music Directors; Miss Flossie Smith, Paragraph Reader. The membership is forty, and all the meetings are well attended. The Secretary says: "We have a fine League, and will strive to make it the finest in the State."

THE League at Nevada, was organized May 1, 1893. It now has twenty-five members, with the following officers: R. A. McClendon, President; E. R. Kirby, T. B. Rutherford, and Miss Janie Miller, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively. Rev. C. I. McWhirter is preacher in charge at this place.

IT was our pleasure to attend the meeting of the State officers of the League at Dallas a few days ago. Never have we seen men more active and enthusiastic than they are over the League interest of this great State. If the conference at Houston isn't a phenomenal success, we will be greatly disappointed.

ONE of our most successful and untiring League workers is Rev. J. I. Nelson, of Georgetown. His League numbers nearly 200 members, and is perhaps the largest in the State.

REV. S. R. HAY is proud of his League at Belton. The League will always prosper under the direction of such a man as S. R. Hay.

WATCH for the program of the coming State Conference at Houston April 16-18. Dr. S. A. Steel has promised to be there and deliver an address, and other noted men from abroad have been invited.

THE best League in the State, according to Rev. N. B. Head's notion, is at Denison. Any time the pastor desires they will hold the Sunday night service for him. The effect of the North Texas League Conference held there last June is abiding.

THE League at Clarendon may congratulate itself that Rev. J. S. Barcus is pastor there. We are sure he will move all things available for its success. Bro. Barcus speaks encouragingly of the work.

LEAGUE can you afford to miss the State Conference at Houston? To attend that meeting will be worth almost any sacrifice. You will get a blessing there you can not get anywhere else.

REV. J. W. HILL is happy! He reports a League organized at Denton Street, Gainesville. When we saw him, he wanted everybody to make merry with him. This is good news. We hope this infant will be able to walk and talk when the coming North Texas League Conference meets there.

WHAT say the Leagues to the proposition that we put 2500 delegates at the Houston Conference? Do any state doubt that Texas can do it? We predict that many people will open their eyes when they see that magnificent gathering in April.

AN Epworth League has been organized at Belfast, Ireland. Truly this great work is rapidly growing!

THE Epworth Leagues move on. There are four in the Hyderabad District, India. One of these is composed of Cananese.—Epworth Rev.

NOTICE.

I issue a call for meeting of Program Committee of North Texas Epworth League Conference, to be held in Whitesboro, March 15, and furnish list of committee, to-wit: Miss Sallie Adams, Miss Minnie Fulcher, Miss Belle Marshall, Miss Lizzie M. Sleigh, Miss Josie E. Cuthfield, Miss Ida Dunkle. H. H. HALESEL, Chairman.

CISCO LEAGUE.

Our League was organized about one year ago. It was the third effort made in this place to have an Epworth League. This was in our way: We were met with the objection, "We have tried twice and failed, and there is no use in trying any more." That difficulty has been overcome by making this effort a veritable success.

Our last literary meeting was excellent and highly appreciated—a real surprise to the outsiders present.

Our devotional meetings are growing in spirituality, and are becoming a means of spiritual uplift to our Leaguers. R. F. DUNN.

EPWORTH LEAGUE-UNION MEETING.

The Union Epworth League met at 3 p. m. yesterday at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, and while the attendance was not as large as usual at these monthly meetings, yet much interest was manifested.

The meeting was presided over by W. E. Hawkins, President, who made a short talk, after which several songs were sung and prayers offered. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by J. G. Smith, Secretary, and approved.

Interesting reports were read by the chairmen of the various literary and charity committees, showing the

number of books added to their libraries, the number of sick and destitute visited, and the amounts expended in relief.

The reports of the committees on devotional work were especially interesting, and showed the great benefit derived from the cottage prayer-meetings in building up the Church and otherwise.

At the conclusion of the routine services the devotional part of the business, consisting of songs, prayers and testimonials, were resumed and a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit manifested.

Resolutions of respect and sympathy, in view of the death of Mrs. Louise Peavey Hawkins, were adopted. She was the wife of W. E. Hawkins, President of Waco League Union.

THE STATE EPWORTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE AT HOUSTON IN APRIL.

The Organized Leagues of the State of Texas and Pastors and Churches Who Can Temporarily Organize, are invited to meet at Houston, Texas, April 16-18.

At a meeting of the "Union League Council" of Houston, composed of the pastors, presidents and vice-presidents of the different Leagues of our city, held in Dr. C. C. Rankin's study, February 18, much enthusiasm prevailed as we discussed the presence and work of our conference here April 16, 17, and this spirit was delegated to communicate to you our desires.

We are sure we desire, in common with you, that our conference prove a success from beginning to finish, such as will be commensurate with Methodism in the great State of Texas; success that will revive, invigorate, enliven and inspire every League in the State with renewed life and energy; that shall promote religious-social-life and intelligent personal piety among our young people to the remotest bounds of our organic body; that shall go forth armed with the Holy Ghost and touch and fire the heart of League and Church with such zeal for the work as will culminate soon in presenting us to the State as the great High Priest, and workers for the Lord. Now the question is, how shall we attain to such success? It can not be reached, in its fullest sense, by a full delegation from one or two conferences, nor by all of one or two conferences coming en masse, but it may and can only be reached by all the Leagues of all the conferences in the State sending, as far as they possibly can, their full quota of representatives—three delegates and the pastor from each League. Let each League, therefore, at once elect their delegates, provide for railroad fare to insure their coming, and send their names forth to J. V. Dealy, that we may have ample time to arrange everything in apple-pie order for your reception and entertainment. Any pastors or representatives from Churches having no Leagues, desiring to meet with us that they may learn more of the plans and methods, and catch the enthusiasm for League work, let them also send their names to J. V. Dealy, that we may provide for them as for the regular delegates.

We shall anxiously await your arrival, and pledge you, beforehand, a hearty welcome, and shall spare no pains to make your stay among us most pleasant. Get close to God through prayer, that he may increase his love in your hearts to overflowing; that you may come to us manifestly full of the Holy Ghost that our conference may present such a burning flame of Divine illumination, that the most careless and unconcerned may be aroused, attracted and captured by it for our Master and immortal glory.

Notice of railroad rates will be announced in due time. Very truly yours, C. M. KEITH, Secretary of the Union League Council, Houston, Texas, February 22, 1895.

READ ON.

Notwithstanding we urged in the above letter all the Leagues in the State to elect their delegates at once and send their names to J. V. Dealy, that we might have ample time to arrange for their reception and entertainment, and gave notice to pastors or representatives from Churches having no Leagues to send their names that we might "provide for them as for the regular delegates," we have already received a commendation telling us we are so inefficient that they don't know whether we mean that we will bear the expenses of the delegates during their stay in Houston or not, and hence we are necessitated to write, if possible, more explicitly.

Yes, we mean to entertain you free of cost to you as royally as our ability will permit.

Let each pastor see that his League or Leagues elect their quota of delegates (three in number) at once, and have the Secretary to send their names to J. V. Dealy, and state, as far as he may be advised, how many of those delegates we may expect to attend, that we may know who and how many we are to provide for.

We invite the pastor, or a representative from any Church having no League, but contemplate organizing soon, who may desire to come and catch the fire that they may be the better prepared for the work, to send their names likewise to J. V. Dealy that we may provide for them as for the regular delegates.

C. M. KEITH, For the Committee.

TOPIC FOR MARCH 17.

The Sin-Offering.—Lev. 14:7-12; Heb. 9:7, 12-14; Heb. 10:3-12.

The Bible has a great deal to say about blood. If you have not studied this subject closely, you will be astonished to find how often "blood" is mentioned. It will do you good to take up some good concordance and search out every passage bearing on the blood. You will find them from Genesis to Revelation.

The question arises, "Why is it that 'blood' has such a prominent place in Scripture? The answer is, 'Man by sin had incurred the penalty of death, and blood typified sacrificial life.' Do we not read, 'For the life of the flesh is in the blood; and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul?'"

THE SIN-OFFERING.

Unlike the burnt-offering and the peace-offering, the sin-offering was for some special transgression. If

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one had been guilty some overt act, having ignorantly transgressed the law of God, by the sin-offering he made an atonement.

SIN-OFFERING FOR THE PRIEST. If the priest was guilty of any special sin which he had ignorantly committed, he was to offer for his sin a young bullock without blemish. This he was to take to the door of the tabernacle, and with his hand upon its head, kill the bullock. The blood of this bullock he was to take into the holy place and sprinkle it seven times before the veil; then he was to tip with the crimson fluid the horns of the golden altar. The fat of the sacrifice was offered on the altar of burnt-offering, and that which remained of the bullock was carried without the camp and burnt.

FOR THE CONGREGATION. Sometimes the whole nation of the Israelites was guilty of transgressing, ignorantly, the law. When such was the case, the same sacrifice was to be offered as above, the only difference in the ceremony being that the elders or heads of the tribes, as representing the people, laid their hands on the head of the victim.

FOR A RULEL. His offense being less serious than the offense of the priest or the congregation, he was required to offer only "a kid of the goats." The blood was not taken into the sanctuary, but poured out at the bottom of the altar of burnt-offering.

The bullock, instead of being burnt, was eaten by the priests.

FOR THE COMMON PEOPLE. An individual guilty of ignorant transgression could offer a female kid or a ewe lamb, the ceremonies being the same as those of the offending ruler.

THE COMPLETE FULFILLMENT. Once a year the high priest entered the holy of holies, carrying with him blood which he offered for the sins of the people, and thousands of goats and calves were slain year by year that the people might atone for their sins with this innocent blood.

But the apostle would have us behold Jesus, the great High Priest, entering into the spiritual tabernacle, not by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood obtaining for the world eternal redemption; and, says he, if the blood of bulls and goats availed for the purifying of the flesh under the old dispensation, how much more shall the blood of Christ, who offered himself without spot unto God, wash away your sin!

With what assurance should every child of God live in the world! One has truly said: "There is one thing God can not do: He can not see my sins through the blood of his Son." O that we would all get under the blood!

THE LAST SACRIFICE.

In the sacrifices under the old covenant, the sin-offering was continually made, and every year, on the day of atonement, there was remembrance of sins. It was not possible for the blood of bulls and goats to take away sins.

"Not all the blood of beasts, On Jewish altars slain, Could give the guilty conscience peace, Or wash away the stain."

But, blessed be God! "we are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ once for all."

The priest stood daily offering sacrifices which could never take away sins. "But this man, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins forever, sat down on the right hand of God."

"But Christ, the heavenly Lamb, Takes all our sins away; A sacrifice of nobler name, And richer blood than they."

How excited the privilege we enjoy to-day! As we stand before the Christ, and behold his pierced hands and riven side, let us say, "My faith would lay her hand On that dear head of thine; While like a penitent I stand, And there confess my sin."

THE BLOOD OF CHRIST.

That was a solemn hour when the disciples partook of the last supper with Jesus. How touching it was when "he took the cup, and gave

For washing Dishes, there's nothing like Pearlina.

Why don't you begin the use of it in that way, if you're one of the timid sisters who still think that Pearlina "eats the clothes?" Then you can soak things in it for a year or two, and test it in every way, until you become convinced that Pearlina can't do any harm. But it won't eat your dishes, that's sure. It won't clog up the sink pipes, either, as soap does. And that cloudy effect that you've probably noticed on cut glass and china when it's washed with soap—that won't be there if you wash it with Pearlina.

Beware of imitations! JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

thinks, and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it, for this is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins."

Peter no doubt was thinking of that scene when he wrote: "Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ." And John had not forgotten it when he wrote: "The blood of Jesus-Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

THOUGHTS ON THE LESSON. "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world."

"Without the shedding of blood there is no remission."

"Wherefore Jesus also, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. Let us go, therefore, unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach."

The following are from D. L. Moody:

The most solemn truth in the gospel is that the only thing Christ left down here is his blood.

There is either two things we must do—one is to send back the message to heaven that we don't want the blood of Christ to cleanse us from our sin, or else accept it.

It is said that old Dr. Alexander of Princeton College, when a young student used to start out to preach, always gave him a piece of advice. The old man would stand with his gray locks and his venerable face and say: "Young man, make much of the blood in your ministry."

Electropoise.

My husband bought a pocket ELECTROPOISE from you the 20th of February, 1894, and I wish you to know how beneficial it has been to me. I have used it for some time, and I can not say enough for it. It has cured my nervous system, and I feel as if I were a new man. I have never felt so well since I was a child. I have never felt so strong. I have never felt so happy. I have never felt so free. I have never felt so good. I have never felt so well. I have never felt so strong. I have never felt so happy. I have never felt so free. I have never felt so good.

W. S. SWYNNER, McKelvey, Ala., September 26, 1894.

Agents for Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, Southern and Central States and Straits, CALYDON, TEXAS.

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dallas, Texas.

Patrons of the Advocate will confer a favor by making all remittances for subscription, etc., to the publisher, L. Blaylock. When otherwise made, delays are occasioned, besides causing confusion in the office.

We were very kindly invited to attend a birthday dinner in honor of Dr. R. S. Finley, of the East Texas Conference, given by Judge and Mrs. Finley. Personal and family sickness prevented our attendance. Bro. E. L. Spragins, pastor of First Church, furnishes a very interesting account of the occasion in all its phases. He says:

A happy and joyous event was the christening of little Anna Lee Finley, infant daughter of Judge and Mrs. N. W. Finley, at their handsome home on Maple Avenue Thursday, Feb. 25. The ministrant was the silver-haired grandfather, Dr. R. S. Finley, on his 70th birthday. A few friends, as invited guests, witnessed the beautiful service and partook bountifully of the substantial refreshments that followed.

PERSONAL TEXAS.

Rev. J. L. Morris, of McKinney, has just closed a protracted meeting with twenty-five conversions.

Rev. J. M. Wesson, of the Texas Conference, was married February 25 to Miss Mary E. Collins, of Conroe.

A private note from Dr. J. Haralson states: "My wounded limb improves and all is well, both as to health and work."

Rev. H. M. Whaling, of Waco, is now holding a revival service, assisted by Rev. T. G. Whitten. The winter meeting is becoming popular and fruitful, and we are glad to see it.

Rev. R. C. Hicks, of Sherman, writes a vigorous article for the paper this week on the pardoning power of the Executive. It is a timely, well-written contribution and ought to do good.

Rev. D. F. C. Timmons, of Palestine Station, made us a highly appreciated call last week. Bro. Timmons is an ardent advocate of Christian education. Our readers will hear from him before long in the interest of that cause.

Bro. J. S. Struther, a staunch layman of Garland, paid us a visit during the week and brought us two new subscribers. We enjoyed what he said about the paper, and especially this substantial proof of interest in it. Our laymen can help us immensely, and we trust that they will do so.

Rev. G. S. Sexton, of Gainesville, writes us that the Broadway people are laying the foundation of a new church, to be completed in time for the use of the North Texas League Conference in May next. Bro. Sexton has also kindly promised to canvass his entire charge in the interest of the ADVOCATE. This means a fine string of subscribers,

for Sexton never fails. Many thanks, beloved!

Alabama Advocate: Rev. Geo. F. Boyd, of Wichita Falls, North Texas Conference, is now among his Alabama friends, and will spend some time. He is in fine health and delighted with his Western home. We were glad to shake his hand once more.

Bro. Lowe, of Uvalde, makes an appeal in this week's issue for a training school under the auspices of the Epworth League. Such an institution preparing boys for college is invaluable. It strikes us that there is a fine opening in Texas for such an academy. Read the article.

SOUTHERN METHODIST.

Dr. E. E. Hoss, editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, has been chosen to preach the baccalaureate sermon for Central College, Mo., next June.

Bishop R. K. Hargrove is booked for six District Conferences in the Indian Mission Conference in March and April. Our Brother in Red hails his coming with joy, thinking that he will be of great service in enabling the brethren to start off under the new regulations.

Alabama Advocate: Rev. J. H. McCoy has just returned from Greensboro. He went down to deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of the Southern University. He says he had what he expected—a delightful time. He reports the university in a flourishing condition. They now have 145. Dr. Keener was sick at the time, but nothing serious.

Epworth Era: We were in a company of prominent Northern men some time ago, and the name of Dr. Hoss was very kindly mentioned. Allusion was made to his occasional deliverances on points at issue between us and the North, and one of the party remarked: "Dr. Hoss would probably be less ultra in his sentiments if he were a full-blooded Southerner, would he not, Dr. Steel?" There now!

Dr. W. C. Black, of the New Orleans Advocate, says of a recent trip to Mobile: We spent last Sabbath in Mobile, the occasion of our going being an invitation to address the Y. M. C. A., which we did in the afternoon at the St. Francis Street Baptist Church. We had a large and very attentive audience. Under the vigorous and wise leadership of the Secretary, Bro. A. C. Hart, the Mobile Y. M. C. A. is moving forward with rapid strides.

Rev. W. K. Piner, in Central Methodist: We held a Church Conference and purged our roll of fifty-five names; there being now not more than a dozen persons registered with us who can not be placed and communicated with by the preacher, and we are at work on that dozen; they have got to show up somewhere or off they go. Thirty-three names have been added to the membership. I have not been unwell, even for a minute, since I have been in Bowling Green. I am happy and on my way to heaven.

Central Methodist: It is with sad hearts that our Louisville Methodists give up our Miss Lucinda Helm, for so many years identified with the Parsonage and Home Mission Society as General Secretary. Miss Helm has impressed herself upon our whole Church as a devoted, consecrated woman, and thoroughly competent to fill the important position to which she has been called. She leaves Louisville to make her home in Nashville, Tenn., that she may better prosecute her work as editor of Our Homes.

St. Louis Advocate: Rev. J. W. Lawrence writes: "Yesterday morning I preached my first sermon since the last Sunday in November, 1894. I was not strong enough to preach at full length, but God honored the message, comforted the Church, convicted sinners and converted mourners. We had them at the altar both morning and night, and five professed to have found the Savior; six joined the Church. The brethren and sisters thank God and take courage. We are expecting great things of God. The house was full at both services and chairs were in demand."

GENERAL.

The Advance: At Central Music Hall in Chicago, Dr. Hillis preached to a large audience, the most of whom were men. His subject, however, was not reform, but the "Moral Uses of Pain." The sermon was a magnificent piece of phraseology, but was notable for its lack of reference to the great gospel remedy for trouble and for an open declaration in favor of the doctrine of "the larger hope."

The Interior: Mrs. Burton Harrison, whose books have made her famous, and whose social position is an enviable one to ambitious aspirants, was a high-spirited young girl named Constance Carey, when the war was raging. She was a little Confederate, and to send a flag to General Lee, cut up her best pink-silk gown and her light-blue silk jacket and embroidered and sewed a Confederate flag, which to-day is cherished as a very

precious souvenir of feminine devotion by Colonel Robert Alexander Chisholm.

The Advance makes the following complimentary allusion to the editor of the Interior, a cultured, Christian gentleman whose productions have been a source of unalloyed pleasure to us: "Into the Interior, founded a little after the Advance, Dr. W. C. Gray has for twenty-four years been putting the rare force of his own journalistic genius and the peculiar qualities of his own generous, intrepid and chivalrous personality."

Central Advocate: Rev. F. L. Nagler, D. D., the newly-elected editor of Haus und Heerd, the German Methodist family magazine, is the pastor of our First German Church in St. Paul. He was born in Germany and is about fifty years old. He has been in this country since boyhood. He is a graduate of the German Wallace College at Berea, Ohio, and has spent twenty-five years in the pastorate. He served for three years as President of St. Paul College, St. Paul Park, Minn., and has been for two years in his present pastorate. He has written a volume of poems, an historical novel, and other books and is a man of popular gifts in the pulpit and on the platform. We welcome him to the editorial ranks, and wish for him great success in his new work.

Pittsburg Advocate: Monday, February 18, was the centennial of the birth of George Peabody, the American citizen, the London banker and millionaire philanthropist. The day was fittingly celebrated at Peabody, Mass., the place of his birth, and eulogiums were received from Queen Victoria, the Duke of Devonshire and others. It was an event of great interest, both in England and in the United States. This man was untitled and never held a public office. He shrank from public attention, and covered his deeds as far as possible. Yet this modest, private citizen did a work in his day which will continue through the years and his name will live among the brightest and best of the race. His benefactions aggregated \$12,000,000. Of this \$5,000,000 was given to the Southern education fund; \$2,500,000 to the establishing of homes for the worthy poor of London, and \$1,000,000 to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore.

The Advance: In an interview published in the London Chronicle, Herr Stodding expresses the opinion that Count Tolstoi, the famous Russian writer, is the greatest force in Europe at the present time. Great numbers of Nihilists, he says, who were formerly terrorists, have come around to his views. He is a great scholar as well as a great writer. He learned Hebrew after he was fifty in order to read the Old Testament in the original. For the last ten years he has been preparing what he calls a "library for the people" into which he is endeavoring to gather the finest thoughts of the best thinkers of all ages and countries, culled from Sanscrit, Chinese, Hindoo, Greek, Roman and modern. Inasmuch as Count Tolstoi is a Stundist, his books are proscribed as heretical, and their circulation in Russia and Siberia is difficult. But they are spread abroad in manuscript, passing from hand to hand, and reach multitudes of people.

St. Botolph, in Christian Advocate, New York: Writing of woman's influence, I must not fail to mention the pride we have all had in having Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Francis Willard in our midst. Commonwealth Avenue has been their abiding place for some weeks. They have been the recipients of many attentions. They have, however, been giving rather than receiving; they have spoken at great receptions and visited our neighboring towns and cities, and interested themselves in every good cause. Woman's temperance work, prohibition, labor movements, and woman's suffrage have all received help from their presence. They grace our Methodist Social Union on its recent ladies' night, and charmed everyone by their earnest and forceful words. The world is but just awakening to the power of such matured womanhood, entering with voice and deed the real affairs of life. And some in the world are yet asleep; but when all are aroused, and welcome these noble sisters to all the fellowship of the great household, we shall have a brighter day, and much that is now wrong will be righted.

The Independent: An old tavern, on the Wjide Kerkstrand, at Rotterdam, bears the inscription, "Hanc ist parva domus, magnus quatus Erasmus." The scholar whose birth thus raised to a permanent renown the poor house where he was born, held his place among the greatest in an age when Luther, Charles V, Henry VIII, Thomas Moore and Leo X filled the world with the fame of their doings. He was, nevertheless, to his own age a Sphinx. To both parties in the Reformation he was an object of hope and fear, of admiration and distrust. Both claimed and repudiated him. Both traced

to him their misfortunes and their successes. Both raised against him the double complaint that he had gone far as he did and that he did not go further. Meantime he held his way alone and apart, belonging to both, to one, or to neither, as the case might be, dying at last at Basle in 1536, as he had lived, and passing on into history to be again surrounded there with much the same perplexities, the same halos and the same clouds, the same nimbus of light and shade which both glorified and obscured him in life.

MR. MOODY.

Among revivalists Mr. Moody holds the first place by right and by common consent. He was born where he now resides, at Northfield Mass., February 5, 1837. His ancestry was of the best—good Puritan stock on both sides—and he was early taught to exercise his native sturdiness and force on one of those rocky New England farms concerning which some one remarks, "there are sufficient stones to build four fences to the acre."

While Dwight Lyman was a mere boy his father died, leaving him with eight brothers and sisters. The eldest of these boys ran away. The broken-hearted widow, doubly bereft as she was, began one of those unaccustomed but heroic struggles against unrelenting poverty which are too common, but in which she proved the winner. Her little son Dwight was a faithful aid. He grew up with a very unpromising amount of circumstances, and an education of enforced scantiness. But the fight for bread and raiment developed that innate sagacity, shrewdness-of-insight, pungency of wit, and pithiness of statement which are the characteristics of the genuine Yankee. These traits, with the fecundity of illustration which illuminates his whole process of argument, make Moody the modern Hugh Latimer. They go a long way toward accounting for his phenomenal success in Great Britain, whether among the canny Scots of Edinburgh town, the hard-headed cotton-operators of Lancashire, or the most difficult of all types to religiously impress and convince, the veritable London cockney.

Professor Agar Beet, of Richmond Wesleyan College, London, a great commentator, and claimed by many authorities as among the first of living exegetes and scholars, used to say to his students that his simple, unadorned man of Massachusetts had made the whole of Christendom his debtor because of his faithful devotion to Holy Scripture.

Mr. Moody has the gift of treating the Bible as a living book, eminently capable, in fact, supremely so, of application to present needs. He knows the volume with a sympathetic intuitive knowledge which serves him better than the mere scholasticism of the grammarian could serve him. Its historic characters are his personal friends or enemies, as the case demands. They are no longer rusty outlines of legendary tales, but flesh and they live, move, and move you face to face. The grace and art of oratory is not so effectual for Mr. Moody's work. "A choice and extensive vocabulary may be a hindrance unless carefully guarded. Did not some critic coolly remark that Bishop Boyd Carpenter were he not so fluent a speaker? Besides Mr. Moody's leading gift is an extremely rare one, and he possesses it as does no other man out of England at the present time. He has heard the voice St. Augustine heard; that clear monitory voice: "Take up and read,"—and if, as Henry Rogers imagined in the dream of the Blank Bible in the "Eclipse of Faith" all copies of the sacred book were to disappear and all its words wherever they occur in other books to be blotted out, no individual could do more to restore its precious truths than could Dwight Lyman Moody.

And speaking now of intellectual, and of spiritual study, or sympathy, a thetic chord of communion which must exist between the reader and every book one really masters, and which gives the book a place in our inmost heart, and its teachings a vibration in our every puls-beat. The pre-eminence of this communion has made Mr. Moody as much of an adept in Biblical exposition and expansion of its truth as Stopford Brooke is in interpreting Tennyson, and this unity of the teacher and the Book is a noteworthy feature in all the modern revivalists. I have been struck with the fact that many such men, to whom critical study of the Scriptures from the scholar's standpoint is impossible, and if not impossible, undesirable, have yet acquired a great spiritual grasp upon them and through them upon large numbers of men.—St. Parkes Colburn, in the Chautauquan.

EXECUTIVE PREROGATIVE.

We have many laws—some wise, some otherwise. One of the latter is that one which authorizes our Governors to pardon criminals or commute their sentences. That law should certainly, it seems to me, be wiped out of existence. A jury is supposed to be entirely competent to weigh the testimony and decide the case before they are permitted to hear it. They are then bound by an oath to decide according to the law and the testimony. They must be intelligent, unbiased and honest with reference to the case in their hands. And when twelve such men have passed upon a case, for one man, far removed from the scenes, and with but little before him concerning the case except appeals and intercessory prayers of sympathetic friends to overrule their decision, is simply to subvert the ends of law, slap justice in the face, and offer an affront to the intelligence and honesty of the men who sat upon the case. Not only so, but it renders the whole process of a trial by jury a

miserable farce and an expensive and exasperating mockery.

A case in point: In December, 1892, E. W. Hunt, of Denison, killed—rather, butchered—his wife, who, in a short time, would have become a mother, thus becoming guilty of double murder. Tried and found guilty, he was sentenced to be hung. Strong and persistent efforts were made to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment, but it seemed that executive clemency was going to be denied until the day before the execution was to have taken place. Everything was in readiness, the death-watch had been set, and there was nothing to do but await the minute. A newspaper reporter was interviewing the condemned man in his cell with reference to his spiritual condition and the prospects of his soul. With a long face and pious air, he was engaged in telling the reporter that God had forgiven his sins, and that he would go straight to heaven from the gallows, when the officer came with the telegram from Gov. Culberson announcing that he had commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Quick as a flash his countenance brightened up and he proceeded to pour forth a stream of backguard and profanity which the reporter, though not a Christian, said was revolting past endurance.

This is the first instance in which the new Governor has been asked to exercise such prerogative, and, as all must agree, a worse case could not come before him, and in granting clemency I fear that he has caused the people to be contemplating deeds diabolical to feel much freer to go forward in the commission of crime. I shall be much surprised if they don't "take the hint" and furnish him soon with other opportunities to exercise his high prerogative.

Public sentiment here in Sherman has been very loud in its clamor for Hunt's neck, and it has been worse in Denison where the crime was committed than here; but the Governor has put him beyond the people's reach and these inclined to mobocracy will remember it the next time a crime of great magnitude is committed in Grayson County. And who could wonder? I must think that our Governors in the exercise of this lofty prerogative are doing more toward keeping the spirit of mobocracy alive than anything else is doing.

As usual, this Hunt case turned on the insanity chestnut. The doctors pronounced him perfectly sane, however, but his attorney, while agreeing with the physician, thought that as Hunt was not a very brilliant fellow, perhaps he did not, at the time of the murder, fully appreciate the enormity of his crime, and that consideration alone has saved his neck. So you can murder people now and not have to prove that you are crazy; just get some sharp fellow to affirm that you are a little below the average of general intelligence, and your neck is safe!

Now, I do not mean to criticize Gov. Culberson harshly, though it may seem so. I am simply sorry, grieved that in the first case he did not teach mobocracy in Texas that crimes of such magnitude demand blood, nothing less, and so strengthen the safeguards about the lives of our people and stop, to a large measure, this cry of mobs that "it is almost impossible for criminals to have justice meted out to them under the law."

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

"PREPARATORY SCHOOLS."

Young men and women on entering college often find themselves at a great disadvantage because of a lack of thorough preparation for college work.

There are too many schools proferring to be colleges and to give diplomas of graduation which do about as much harm as good.

They put into the minds of young men and young ladies an idea that they are educated when they really have only begun an education. Every district school now has its "professors" and its "faculty," its "charter" and its "diplomas."

There is a great need in the great State of Texas for a first-class preparatory school—a place where young men and boys who are behind in their studies can go at moderate cost and get the very best kind of training for college and university work. Every college or university professor will say that it is better by all means for a young man to prepare for college before entering.

Not a few men have done well in this life who never took any other course of study save that of a preparatory course. But, mind you, the course was taken in a school where thorough work was done and the best training given by the best educators in the land.

college and then put into him a burning desire to take a full college course. He gets a taste of the good things in store for the man who pushes himself ahead into the regions of literature and science. After leaving the free school, two years in a preparatory school of this kind gave me a standing in college upon entrance that I would not have reached perhaps at graduation had I gone to college before going to French Camps (Mississippi) Academy. A school of this kind needs the very best kind of men to control it and teach it. It needs men of deep spirituality and consecration to God to fashion and form the life and character of boys entering its halls.

Now to the point: Before the Epworth League of the State of Texas now lies a golden opportunity. It lies in their power to originate a school of this kind and continue it to the highest ideal. It would be a great blessing to many a boy in Texas, perhaps, who could not go away to college, but who could attend this school and lay a deep and broad foundation for an education. It would be of great benefit to the League. The young people of Texas would have something to spur them to greater action in Christian work and deeper consecration to God. Foster the enterprise, and the League in Texas can do what the Rosebuds of Virginia have done. Foster the enterprise, and some nice town in Texas would give a lot to build the house on, and perhaps something to help build the house. Let the building started, and then under the direction of a Board of Directors, appointed by the various League Conferences of the State, let it to some qualified man to teach, lending him the support of the League.

It would not be many years then till in the Epworth League Academy would be seen the sons of Governors, Supreme Judges, farmers, lawyers, doctors and preachers—all together, undergoing a course of instruction preparatory to a college or university course.

Thus the Leaguers of Texas can build a monument that will add honor and glory to God and be a noble benefactor of humanity.

"ROMANISM VS. PROTESTANTISM."

We have carefully and critically examined the book bearing the above title, written by Rev. R. C. Armstrong, of the Northwest Texas Conference. We heartily endorse it. It is a timely work; the book for the times. American people need more light with respect to Roman Catholicism and its evil consequences. Some of our preachers and laymen have read "Old Christianity Against the Papal Novelties of Rome" and the "Variations of Popery," but still we need new light and precept upon precept. We are not as familiar with historical facts relative to the "Mother of Harlots" as we ought to be. The liquor traffic and the God-dishonoring dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church are foredooming evils which threaten destruction to our civil and religious liberties. By endorsing this book we will be better prepared to use the "sword of the Spirit" against their heathenish principles. We must equip ourselves for the battle and fight for the truth, if the heavens fall. Pandemonium forces are gathering and the contest between light and darkness will certainly come sooner or later; but when and how God only knows. Being citizens of these United States and Protestants in principle, if we would understand the case fully, from beginning to end, have the right of final decision, or else do away with them altogether. Let criminals understand that cold-blooded, unprovoked murder means a neck-breaking, and then the law will become a terror indeed to evil-doers, and mobs will cease to disgrace our country.

R. C. HICKS.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Young men and women on entering college often find themselves at a great disadvantage because of a lack of thorough preparation for college work. There are too many schools proferring to be colleges and to give diplomas of graduation which do about as much harm as good. They put into the minds of young men and young ladies an idea that they are educated when they really have only begun an education. Every district school now has its "professors" and its "faculty," its "charter" and its "diplomas." There is a great need in the great State of Texas for a first-class preparatory school—a place where young men and boys who are behind in their studies can go at moderate cost and get the very best kind of training for college and university work. Every college or university professor will say that it is better by all means for a young man to prepare for college before entering. Not a few men have done well in this life who never took any other course of study save that of a preparatory course. But, mind you, the course was taken in a school where thorough work was done and the best training given by the best educators in the land.

For a man to succeed in an education, as all educators will testify, he must first lay a broad and deep foundation. His mind must go through a certain course of training, thus giving him mental activity and power to think.

Texas needs a school after the order of Pantoy's Academy in Virginia, or Webb Brothers in Tennessee, or French Camps in Mississippi. When young men go from these preparatory schools to college they get prepared for work. They go able to cope with the principals of mathematics and the construction of language. It is my impression that these schools, and from experience I know that one of them, do not give diplomas, but instead they give a boy thorough training for

501—an increase of 34,162, or (in round numbers) 120 per cent.

In 1884 there were 163 churches, valued at \$255,658, and 69 parsonages, valued at \$41,477. In 1894 there were of the former 338, valued at \$696,872, of the latter 155, valued at \$111,962—an increase in churches of 172, or 103 per cent, and of parsonages 86, or 123 per cent. In valuation the churches increased 164 per cent, and parsonages 242 per cent. From these figures can be seen the increase in the number and valuation of our churches and parsonages.

In 1884, the nine districts paid the presiding elders \$6557, while the pastors received \$41,639. In 1894 the former received from eleven districts \$14,766.12—an increase \$8,229.12, or 126 per cent. The latter received \$104,722.10—an increase of \$60,083.10 or 130 per cent.

In 1884 the conference paid for foreign missions \$1398, and for domestic missions \$2882. In 1894 it paid, respectively, \$9,130.39 and \$7,184.50—an increase of \$1,692.39 and \$3802.50, or 105 and 112 per cent. There were also paid for church Extension, Bishops' fund and education, respectively \$888, \$570 and \$581. In 1894 there was paid, in same order, \$2707.35, \$1906.02 and \$1235.55—the increase being \$1819.35, and \$1236.02 and \$645.55, or 204, 231 and 111 per cent respectively. Averaging the per cent on salaries and the collections for the ten years just closed, there is an increase of 132 per cent.

No mention has been made of the collections for Orphan Home, Bible cause, incidentals, etc., nor of the increase in our schools and colleges. While we can not say we have done all that we could, yet this showing is very encouraging, and will doubtless stimulate God's host of consecrated men and women to greater faith and zeal for the salvation of souls. In glancing over the past ten years and seeing how God has gone with his workmen, bringing them off every field of battle with shouts of triumph, we exclaim, with David, "Behold what God hath wrought!" "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad!" "And we feel like crying out that all might hear: 'O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and his wonderful works to the children of men!'" May the Holy Spirit lead on the hosts of Israel so that this shall be the grandest year in the history of this conference, yea, of Methodism in Texas.

The gospel of Christ is yet the power of God into salvation to every one that believeth. May God give us the power to preach it.

M. L. MOODY.

DEVOTIONAL.

Prayer.

When thou prayest, rather let thy heart be without words than thy words without heart.—Bunyan.

Prayer is the golden key which should open the morning and lock up the evening.—Hobson Hopkins.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, examine yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are dying.—Jeremy Taylor.

Trouble Clarifies the Vision.

Bereavement forces the soul to recognize its destiny. Tears are sometimes telescopes with which other worlds are viewed. Aching hearts feel their helplessness and then call on God for the comfort that is not within reach. The tears we shed are revelations, and doors are opened the key to which is forged out of some grief. The ties of earth are loosened that we may be bound by stronger cords to heaven. The cruelty of death imbues us with a longing for immortality. The surgeon cuts in order to save the body, and when it is all over we bless the knife. God wounds because a wounded soul needs sympathy and consolation, and can only find them in thoughts of another life.—Rev. George H. Hapworth, in Herald Germania.

The Printer's Tale.

Many years ago I was, for a few months, the night editor on a daily paper. The forms were locked up between two and three o'clock a. m. At nine o'clock we began to get our Associated Press dispatches, and about midnight they came thick and fast. The night train brought us the morning papers from Chicago and St. Louis which were delivered by special messengers. These I had to look over rapidly and clip from them their latest news. All of this matter we had to get into type as fast as possible, and hence I could not give any item that was longer than a stickful to any one compositor. I therefore divided the dispatches and the clippings into a dozen lines each. These takes were lettered, and each compositor put hison the galley under the letter corresponding to that on the take. In this way the severed fractions of the articles were brought together again, and the proof-reader could see to it that the matter was in order for "the making up." But what did each of the typesetters know of the news which he helped to compose? He had only from a quarter to a tenth of a dispatch or a clipping, just enough to let him know that something noteworthy had happened, but how or why he could not tell. He could not grasp at what preceded or followed his take. He had no time to go to the editors or his fellow workers and read their papers. All was hurry. The press was waiting. The folders were waiting. The mailing clerks and carriers were waiting. He was tired and sleepy. He could only get through his night work as fast as possible, and hurry home.

But often that "take," so suggestive and yet so tantalizing, must have appeared like a ghost in his dreams. What did it mean? A man in St. Louis shot somebody; but whom did he shoot and why? A man in Chicago robbed a bank; but what bank was it? The President in Washington

sent a special message to Congress; but what did he say in it? Perhaps the matter alluded to in the title was one in which the compositor was deeply interested, yet he must wait until morning to learn all that he wanted to about it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Archer City.
Guy A. Jamieson, March 4: Our second Quarterly Conference just over. Bro. Mountcastle, our beloved, had a severe sore throat and could not fill the pulpit Sunday.

Relly Springs.
J. W. Tindler, March 1: My work (Relly Springs Mission) is moving along very well. Our congregations are increasing since the bad weather.

Lone Oak.
I. S. Smith, March 2: There is a slight inaccuracy in the following personal contained in the last issue of the ADVOCATE: "Rev. H. G. Scudder has just closed a successful meeting at Lone Oak, Texas. He raised \$1250 for the building of a new Methodist Church at that place."

Walton.
P. R. White, Feb. 27: The first Quarterly Conference was held February 23 and 24; four appointments of eight represented; had quite a good time. The presiding elder, Bro. Smith, preached us three good sermons.

West Texas Conference.
Point Hook.
Chas. H. Peck, March 1: Our Church here observed the De-witout Week. The program was carried out to the letter, and we think an increased interest in missions is the result.

Northwest Texas Conference.
Proctor.
W. B. Crockett, Feb. 25: We have had a hard time since conference; moved 200 miles; paid out \$50, after which wife was sick in bed twenty-seven days; had fever twenty-two.

Wants to Keep Up.
The stringency of the times in this drought-stricken region tempers me at the close of last year to discontinue my subscription, but no reading (I won't say intelligent) Methodist can afford to do without his Church paper.

Not a Patent Medicine.
Nervous Prostration.
Mental Depression.
Nervous Dyspepsia.
Mental Failure.

Freligh's Tonic
(A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinal)
will cure when everything else has failed. Prescribed and endorsed now, and for ten years past, by over 40,000 Physicians. Sample by mail 25c., ten days' trial. Regular bottle \$1 by mail. Small bottle, but 100 doses in each.

ize their true interests for time and eternity!

Stina and Glenwood.
Jas. D. Odum, Feb. 25: We were returned to this very pleasant charge by Bishop Harzbor at our recent conference at Hillsboro; have been kindly received by this clever people.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Personville.
J. O. Jordan, March 2: We are glad to be able to report everything pleasant on this mission this year. Our first Quarterly Conference was held by our new presiding elder on Tuesday of this week and was in every way a success—good congregations, good preaching, and best of all, the Lord of Hosts was with us.

Fairfield Circuit.
D. S. Thompson: We reached Fairfield December 10. Here we found a well-informed, generous and large-hearted people. And although we were, in fact, twenty miles from the railroad, our people received us with many tokens of kindness.

Kountze Circuit.
H. W. Hodges, Feb. 25: Our first Quarterly Conference is a thing of the past, was held at Noma on the 23d and 24th. Rev. W. A. Sampey was on hand and conducted the business in his usual happy way.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Walton.
P. R. White, Feb. 27: The first Quarterly Conference was held February 23 and 24; four appointments of eight represented; had quite a good time.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Point Hook.
Chas. H. Peck, March 1: Our Church here observed the De-witout Week. The program was carried out to the letter, and we think an increased interest in missions is the result.

EAST TEXAS PREACHERS, TAKE NOTICE.

Don't send me your missionary money. Send direct to T. B. Holt, Nashville. When you send to me I have to cash your order (if it's post-office order), pay extra or take it out of what you sent to get a new one, and so the cost is done, and the trouble is added. If fifty should send me an order for \$10 each, it would cost me \$5 to send it off.

Appointment.
The Rev. I. S. Ashburn is hereby appointed Missionary Secretary for North Texas Conference.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by Local Applications.
The deafness which cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. Hence the tube gets swollen and shut. The hearing is lost. If you have a humming sound or a ringing in the ears, and when it is entirely closed you cannot hear, the cause of the deafness can be taken out of the tube and restored to its normal condition, hearing will be restored. This is not a theory, it is a fact. We will give you the full particulars of our method of curing deafness, and if you are cured, we will give you the full particulars of our method of curing deafness, and if you are cured, we will give you the full particulars of our method of curing deafness.

appointment except one, and we will organize one there as soon as spring opens. We have but two prayer-meetings on the work, but we have considerable interest manifested in the prayer-meeting at Livingston. I received a card from Bro. Sampey, our elder, (the other day, inform me that our next Quarterly Conference will be April 1, which is Monday. It will be held at Moscow in the afternoon or evening, as the conference likes. We shall be pleased to have every member of the Quarterly Conference present.

Pittsburg.
J. C. Calhoun, March 1: Our gracious meeting closed last night. Rev. E. G. Kilgore came to us two weeks ago. He is profound, yet as simple as a child—the hand shaking, proposition, shouting evangelist—a wonderful leader of Israel's hosts. Results—100 accessions to our Church; 61 of this number were converted out of the Sunday-school. Thank God for such a man as D. H. Abernathy at the head of our Sunday-school, from whom there is no better superintendent in Southern Methodism! Prof. Nelson Gilreath rendered efficient services as the leader of the choir. The Church is greatly revived; many old souls were settled and Church members became reconciled to each other and fell into each other's arms and shouted the praises of God. One whisky man was converted and closed out his saloon and will join the Presbyterian Church next Sunday. Many family altars were erected; a young man's and a young lady's prayer-meeting organized. We closed out with the communion service. I think that this part of our duty, the sacrament, to the Great Head of the Church be all the glory. Any one who needs a true and tried efficient man to assist you in your meetings can get no more successful man in the Church anywhere than Rev. E. G. Kilgore. We had Rev. O. P. Thomas, presiding elder of our district; Rev. A. Little, of Mt. Pleasant; Wm. Sprout, of Leaburg; Rev. J. C. Clark, of the North Texas Conference; Rev. C. E. Taylor, of Gilmer; and Rev. J. E. Arms, of Center, with us praying and working and shouting during the meeting.

MORPHINE HABITS.
Cures Opium and Whisky Habits.
Cures at Home.
After the adjournment of the meeting of the Conference Missionary Secretaries, Bro. Nelson induced Dr. Lambuth to accompany him home. I stand in one thing, Bro. Nelson understands to perfection, it is to get the most out of a man in the shortest allotted time.

ARRIVING ON SATURDAY MORNING.
That evening at 4 o'clock Dr. Lambuth delivered to the students of the university a lecture on "Men the Demand of the Times," which, charmed by its novelty, thrilled by its earnestness, and interested and enlisted his hearers in missions; for, while portraying the men needed, as possessed of "common sense, courage, perseverance and consecration," the times were shown to be propitious as never before for missions.

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Save the Children

By Purifying Their Blood
Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc.
My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and lose sleep the while.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and I recommend it. W. L. KING, Bluff Dale, Tex.
HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

MORPHINE HABITS.
Cures Opium and Whisky Habits.
Cures at Home.
After the adjournment of the meeting of the Conference Missionary Secretaries, Bro. Nelson induced Dr. Lambuth to accompany him home. I stand in one thing, Bro. Nelson understands to perfection, it is to get the most out of a man in the shortest allotted time.

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A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.
We dreamed of hills,
But never knew
The bliss of having
Dreams come true.
Until, for very pity's sake,
The Fairbank firm commenced to make
The soap that in our dreams we planned:
That celebrated, well-known brand—
CLAIRETTE SOAP.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Weatherford College
For MALES and FEMALES. Has superior advantages; beautiful location; new College buildings; new boarding-house for young ladies; scholarly teachers; successful record; patronage of the best people and confidence of everybody. School opens Sept. 18, 1894.
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DAVID S. SWITZER, A. M., WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

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We make business offers. You may find one month's course in bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, typewriting, and all the latest and most useful business methods. Most delightful climate on earth. Send for sample Catalogue and full information, free.
Address: E. H. HILL, Proprietor, Waco, Texas.

Music for Christian Homes.
FREE! SAVE MONEY!
Pianos \$169
Organs \$25.00
CORNISH & CO., Washington, New Jersey. Established seventy-two years.

RHEUMATISM
Is often caused by a bad Liver. How is your Liver?
Are your Kidneys all right? Does your sleep rest you? Does your back ache? Are you weak and thin? Are you dull and bilious? Marvelous success has attended the use of
Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm.
All who use it say it is the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease. For sale everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle.
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FREE CURE.
Kidney
BRIGHT'S AND RHEUMATISM.
ALKALINE is a Positive Cure for Kidney & Primary Urinary Diseases. RAY'S ALKALINE is a Positive Cure for Kidney & Primary Urinary Diseases. RAY'S ALKALINE is a Positive Cure for Kidney & Primary Urinary Diseases.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS
and Horses at Factory Prices. Work guaranteed. The highest quality at the lowest price.
W. F. CUMMINS, Proprietor, Austin, Texas.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
Springs Nos. 1 and 2.—Their Relative Value as Nerve Tonics, and as a Remedy in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout and Rheumatism.
Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York.
"Buffalo Lithia Water" is a valuable tonic and a promoter of digestion in cases of nervous dyspepsia. I am very sure from the personal experience that the water of Spring No. 1 is superior in many cases. It is difficult to lay down any definite rules to establish the relative value of the water of these two springs when both are so good. I think, however, that the water of No. 1 spring is especially to be relied upon in cases in which the patient is decidedly bilious. I can distinctly establish this point by examinations of the blood, with a hematometer and hemometer.
Dr. Wm. T. Howard, of Baltimore, Prof. of Diseases of Women and Children in the Univ. of Maryland, referring to Spring No. 1, says: "I have used it in many cases of what is called 'biliousness.' I have seen the greatest and most noticeable amount of good result in the largest number of cases in a general way, generally, in one or two days after the first use of the water."
This water is for sale by druggists generally, or in case of one dozen half-gallon bottles, by mail, for \$5.00. Descriptive pamphlet sent to any address.
THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE." USE
SAPOLIO

Woman's Department.

All matter intended for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Florence S. Howell, 12 Mason Street, Dallas, Texas.

MY PRAYER.

My heart is sad and heavy, Scare a ray of light on me; The burden of care and sorrow Is ever clinging to me.

Oh, blessed Savior, I come to thee, Thou, who alone canst give The peace and joy I faintly would have And make my spirit live!

Thou alone canst fill my life with Joys and pleasures that live for aye, Thou canst change the darkness unto Light, the light of eternal day.

Then, blessed Savior, wilt thou come And speak peace to my aching heart? Wilt thou cleanse from every sin and stain

And make me of thyself a part? Yes, blessed Jesus, abide forever, I pray, In this poor heart of mine; Subject my will to thine, oh Lord, And make me wholly thine.

ARABELLE RICHARDS, Dallas, Texas.

SCHOLARSHIP PAID.

I am glad to be able to say to our sisters of the W. F. M. S. of North Texas Conference that our scholarship in the Scarritt Bible and Training School at Kansas City is at last paid in full—the sum required, \$2500 having been forwarded not long since to Miss Belle Bennett, agent of the school, by our financial agent, Bro. G. W. Bowman, of Plano. We are now ready to send some earnest, consecrated young lady to prepare herself for mission work. Let it be the faithful, earnest prayer of every sister in our conference society that God will soon call some pure, bright, unselfish young lady from the bounds of our own loved North Texas Conference that we may at once be reaping the benefits of our scholarship in that school.

Now, dear sisters, let us not relax our energies because of this student being paid and the responsibility lifted; but instead, with thankful hearts to God for his assistance in our past efforts, go forth on another year's duties with renewed energy. So much depends upon our efforts. The hungering ones are begging for the Bread of Life. Must they perish? God forbid! Miss J. H. Bowman, Plano, Texas. Chairman Finance Com.

THE WORK OF THE P. AND H. M. SOCIETY.

It is no dream, but a dreadful reality, that a number of our consecrated preachers and their families have suffered during this awful cold weather on account of being compelled to live in half-finished parsonages, while the most of us have been comfortably housed and fed, with plenty around us and to spare. This calls to mind a clipping I noticed the other day, and as I recently heard the same remark, I think it not out of place here: "Ministers get too high salaries now; they are paid too much as it is," said a loud-mouthed, small-brained man to one who spoke to him on the matter of the minister's salary. The minister spoken of is a seminary and college man, a fine scholar, and a man of refinement and taste, who receives the magnificent stipend of \$700 a year; and that, too, in a city Church; but, thank goodness, not in a Methodist Church. The man who spoke never saw either college or seminary, and if he had, has not brains enough to make it of any advantage; but, by the accident of birth, enjoys an income of probably twenty times the amount that is paid to his minister. Evidently it is not the souls of some rich men that Christ referred to when he used the illustration of the camel and the needle's eye. A needle's eye would be a labyrinth in which some such souls would wander to and fro forever. This Parsonage and Home Mission work demands our sympathy, love and money; and when we remember that we are building for eternity, how sweet the labor becomes! How sad our hearts were made to feel at our last Annual Conference when several of our preachers came to us, two and three times, pleading and begging for help, saying, "Why, if you only knew how it is—how hard we have tried to build a parsonage! and the people have done all they possibly can, till we can get a little money to buy material with. Won't you just give us \$25 or \$30 to purchase window-sash and outside door-shutters? We will still hang up bed-quilts on the inside, as we are doing now." And our hearts ached when we thought of the empty treasury and had to reply: "Brother, we will do the very best for you we can." Is not this enough to stir the feelings of every Christian heart to do as Christ commanded: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ," so that every preacher may know when his appointment is read out at Conference, no matter where his lot may fall, he will have a reasonably comfortable house to live in? How much it would relieve the anxiety of their minds, I leave them to say. And one of the questions in our minds is this: Why are some of our preachers indifferent to this work?

Miss Holding has most excellent teachers, but she needs more, well qualified and adapted for such a position. Some, under her careful training, have, from ignorant, superstitious children, merged into intelligent, refined Christian women, capable of assisting, and some have gone into their own country to spread the light and knowledge of salvation. Boys are maturing into noble manhood, of whom we shall hear in the coming years. Who would not have a share in this glorious cause of missions, to help usher in that time when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord?

Will not our societies redouble their efforts? Help can be extended in many ways. Undertake the clothing of one of those poor little needy ones, or pay the tuition, or send books, maps, or money to assist them. Bishop Hendrix has said that our "schools are a powerful adjunct to the work of the General Board." Let us try to realize the great good they are doing in uplifting humanity and effecting the salvation of immortal souls.

We met some old and appreciated friends in Laredo: Mr. and Mrs. James Penn and their interesting young family; and Dr. Tucker, that dear old soldier of the cross, is still lingering upon the banks of the river, that will soon convey him to the land of eternal rest and peace. Also the son of our dear friend, Mrs. H. T. Steele. May he prosper in his profession. If the kind editor will permit, I will extend my observations on the City of Mexico in future issues of our excellent department of the ADVOCATE.

Miss S. S. McNGER. [We will be glad indeed to have our sister favor our department with a continuation of her observations in travel, as we know it will be interesting and profitable reading for our members.—Ed W. DEITZ.]

I have just lately begun taking the TEXAS ADVOCATE, and see my name as one of the State officers of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of North Texas Conference, misprinted each week. My name appears as Mrs. D. W. Gardner, Recording Secretary North Texas Conference Parsonage and Home Mission Society, when it should be Mrs. John H. Gardner, only a slight mistake, still I will be glad if it can be changed. I suppose the mistake in my initials was made at conference in Bonham, for since then I've received several letters from the different officers with the same mistake. Sister Carroll, our Conference Society President, got them wrong, consequently they were given in wrong. We have only been the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society since September, and you would be surprised at the wonderful difference the change from the "Ladies' Aid" to W. P. and H. M. Society has made. We number forty-one now—all good evangelic Christian workers. Best of all we have such a good, consecrated, intelligent Christian lady for President. While we were "Ladies' Aid" it cost us no effort scarcely to meet our home demands. Now we feel more inclined to be called upon to help those outside of our own town and Church. Though we have to work all the harder to help all the unfortunate ones, we do it cheerfully. Glad that we are able.

We were called upon by Sister Percell to assist a very unfortunate brother (Belcher) and his wife in the Indian Mission Conference, Davis, I. T. They lost all by fire, had a cow—only one they possessed—to die; his only means of transportation from one charge to another—his horse—a stolen, and he and three children had a spell of sickness. When the letter was read to the society many sympathetic tears were shed and the appeal went straight to the heart of all the ladies present. They immediately filled a large box with good, warm clothing, suitable to each; also bed clothing, etc., and donated \$10 in money. I being Treasurer, sent it in, and such a nice grateful letter soon came from the noble Christian man and woman of God! It made us glad we were members of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society and able to help where help is needed and appreciated.

Another call came last week from the Indian Mission Conference. This morning I had a letter from a lady in Wiley, I. T., asking for refused literature from our Sunday-school—willing to take anything, but that she may teach Christ to our own ignorant race out there. Surely we must all get to doing something to help those who are willing to work for the cause, but then we must not be content to sit down and save our own narrow souls and neglect passing opportunities. "Save America to save the world," is a good motto.

Mrs. JOHN H. GARDNER.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Officers of the Texas Conference: President, Phisputt; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Sears; Secy., Mrs. S. S. Park; Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Steele; Houston. Officers of the North Texas Conference: President, Mrs. Abbie Allen; Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. B. Sears; Secy., Mrs. W. W. Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. E. F. Steele; Dallas. Officers of the West Texas Conference: President, Mrs. F. R. Carroll; Vice-Pres., Mrs. P. C. Archer; Secy., Mrs. J. H. Moore; Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Riddle; Wolfe City. Officers of the Northwest Texas Conference: President, Mrs. H. W. Williams; Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. B. Wright; Secy., Mrs. W. F. Harman; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Purcell; Gainesville. Officers of the East Texas Conference: President, Mrs. M. B. Adams; Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. S. Moore; Secy., Mrs. W. C. Huntington; Treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Moore; Shiloh.

There is no promise in the Bible for anybody who is not in earnest.

Salvation Oil has the enviable distinction of being a synonym for cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and kindred affections, which its scientific, medicinal, and popular nature has made it more popular daily. The people will have it, 25 cts.

RECOMMEND PERUNA.

"To All Catarrh Sufferers," Says Editor W. T. Powell, of Clarington, Ohio.

W. T. Powell, editor of the Independent, of Clarington, Ohio, writes that he was taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever, head was in a terrible condition, lungs were badly affected, being so tight and sore he could hardly breathe, and coughed almost incessantly. For two months tried local physicians, took cough medicines and other medicines. Took three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was entirely cured.

The tendency of catarrh of the head is to pass downwards through the bronchial tubes to the lungs. Any one who has had catarrh of the head a year or more finds the disease gradually progressing downwards. In some cases it is slow; but, sooner or later, if catarrh is allowed to run, it will go to the lungs and set up the disease known as consumption. It is doubtful if consumption is ever caused by anything except catarrh.

It is needless to attempt to give only the vaguest outline of the wonderful success which Pe-ru-na has met with in the cure of catarrh. This success is entirely due to the fact that Pe-ru-na eradicates the disease from the system, instead of temporarily relieving some disagreeable symptom. Not only is catarrh all at once and varieties cured promptly, but also colds, coughs, bronchitis, la grippe, catarrhal dyspepsia, all yield, surely and permanently, to the curative virtues of Pe-ru-na.

A valuable treatise on catarrh by Dr. Hartman sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

WILL PUSH IT. I think the ADVOCATE is growing in favor. I am going to push it with the Quarterly Conferences. My faith is good in a grand year for the ADVOCATE. J. B. SEARS, Presiding Editor Austin District.

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Abilene District—Second Round. Cisco sta. March 4. South Cisco March 5. Cottonwood, at Burn Branch, March 9. Baird, at Fulton, March 17. Abilene mts, at Union Grove, March 23. Buffalo, at Tecumseh, March 24. Sweetwater, at Merick, March 25. Roby, at Avalon, March 27. Hays, at Brown, March 28. Midland sta. March 29. Big Springs sta. March 29. Stetina, at Angola, March 30. Stetina, at Bardus' Chapel, March 31. M. K. Little, P. E.

Georgetown District—Second Round. Liberty Hill and Leander, March 9, 10. Belton, March 16, 17. Holland, March 16, 17. Temple, March 30. South Temple, March 31. Rogers, March 31. South Belton, March 31. North Belton, March 31. Georgetown, April 1. Round Rock, April 2. Florence, April 27, 28. Salado and Corn Hill, May 4, 5. North Belton, May 12. District Conference will convene in Belton, May 15, at 9 a. m. W. L. Nelson, P. E.

Waco District—Second Round. East Waco, March 9. Abbott and Belle Springs, March 9, 10. Waco, Tenth Street, March 10. Waco, 11th Street, March 10. West, at West, March 23. Henderson, at Whitney, March 24. Boswell, at Greenwood, March 25. Loretta, at Wesley Chapel, April 14. Loretta, at Oak Grove, April 27, 28. Loretta and Eddy, April 27, 28. Bruceville and Moore's, April 27, 28. Jas. Campbell, P. E.

Clarendon District—Second Round. Amarillo sta. March 9, 10. Mission, March 17. Mobeetie, at Miami, March 19. Floyd, March 19. Clifton, at Lone Star, March 19. Palfreyville sta. March 19. Kirkland, at Brown, April 7. Wellington, April 14. Memphis, at Escaline, April 20. Kirkland, at Brown, April 20. E. A. Hall, P. E.

Gatesville District—Second Round. Bee House, at N. Prospect, March 9, 10. Houston, at Brown's Creek, March 16. Gatesville, at Howard's Chapel, March 23. Gatesville sta. March 23. Lott, at Lott, April 7. Lampasas sta. April 7. Copperas Cove, at Killeen, April 7. Copperas Cove, at House Creek, April 7. Valley Mills, at Clifton, April 21. Oglesby, at Toak Creek, April 26. Crawford, etc., at Crawford, April 27, 28. Harpoy, at Cave Creek, May 11, 12. Jonesboro, at Evergreen, May 25, 26. District Conference, at Jonesboro, June 27, 28. Let the wards be active during this quarter and try to bring up half of the quarterly dues. If the dues do not bring up before quarterly meeting, as soon as one quarterly meeting is over, begin to prepare for the next.

Weatherford District—Second Round. Springtown, at Walnut, 2d Sun in March. Weatherford, at Church, 2d Sun in March. Weatherford, at R. B., 4th Sun in March. Weatherford, at Postville, 4th Sun in March. Weatherford, at Postville, 1st Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 2d Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 3d Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 4th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 5th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 6th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 7th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 8th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 9th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 10th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 11th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 12th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 13th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 14th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 15th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 16th Sun in April. Weatherford, at Postville, 17th Sun in April. 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METHODISM IN GEORGIA TOWNS AND CITIES.

MACON, Called from its location the Central City, is located on both sides of the Ockmulgee River. It is beautiful for situation, and has broad, well-kept streets. In the business part of the town, where it is level, there are grass and flower parks in the centers of the streets, which add a peculiar charm to the appearance of that part of the city. There are many beautiful residences, and the public buildings are handsome and substantial. Methodism occupies

THE FIRST PLACE

among the denominations, with nine pastoral charges, and our mother of female colleges crowning the heights in the center of the residential portion.

MULBERRY STREET CHURCH

is one of the great Churches in our connection, and represents in many respects the very cream of our Georgia Methodism. Dr. Alonzo Monk, the strong and efficient pastor, is at present on a tour of the

HOLY LAND,

from which he will, no doubt, return with enriched mind and heart for the labors of the future.

First Street Church has an excellent plant well located. Rev. H. R. Felder, the pastor, is worthy the confidence and esteem he enjoys.

Centenary is a young Church, but old as to its noble young man, is opening his first year here.

Grace is also a youthful member of our Methodist family, and has been very fruitful in reaching those who need it most. The pastor is a zealous young Irishman, newly arrived from the "Innereal Isle."

Two mission and three suburban Churches are well manned and moving. We need here, as in all cities, one or more institutional Churches.

GEORGIA.

A VOICE FROM COLORADO.

Pursuing your columns each week I find many things that interest an ex-Texas, and most especially Bro. Barcus' sketches of his district calls to my mind other days—when I was sent as preacher in charge, with the noble J. T. L. Annis as my "beloved," on Anson Mission, then unorganized. Finding a few at Anson partly organized (that is, their names on a slip of paper), I began operations. I established one point at Phantom Hill, from thence to a point near where Roby now is, in Fisher County, afterwards called Woods' Chapel (as old Bro. Lyons said, after the young preacher), from thence to Haskell County to the little town of Haskell, then numbering twenty-five souls. There, in a small house with a roof and two sides to it, I preached the first sermon and organized the first Church in Haskell County. Little did I then think that that country would be taken so soon for the Lord, and that I would be a member of the Denver Conference, with Dr. Neeley as our "bishop." I am here at Rye, Col., with a little band of Southern Methodists, true as steel, working for the Lord. My heart rejoices to see the work go on so grandly in Texas, and that God has seen fit in his mercy to greatly revive the Church at Rye and bring souls to him.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

Will you give me space in the ADVOCATE to express my approval of the printed minutes of the Northwest Texas Conference. Bro. Wright has acquitted himself well. He and the Secretaries of our late session deserve the thanks of the Church. Not being able to leave my room, I have devoted some time to a careful study of the copy in hand. From the record before me I make the following statements, selecting three of the best districts and one of the least, as I can not go over all the field reported: I begin with the Waco District: A membership of 7494, with an increase of 605 during the past year, is reported. These members paid the presiding elder \$1750.50, and to the eighteen pastors, \$13,505.55, being an average of \$750.30 per pastor. Assessed for all purposes, \$3791; paid, \$3991.26, being \$217.26 in excess of the assessment; (paid per capita, \$2.56.)

Next comes Corsicana, with eighteen pastors, 8639 members—a gain of 835 over last year: Paid presiding elder, \$2047.92; paid pastors, \$12,891.95, an average of \$716.33 per pastor. Assessed for all purposes, \$3791; paid, \$3837.35—being \$46.35 above the assessment; (per capita, \$2.52.) There is reported from this district for other objects, \$28,035, but, alas! at least \$17,000 of this amount is only on paper and yet to be collected.

Fort Worth District comes with 7664 members—an increase of 1224. From the two charges ceded to us from the North Texas Conference come 625 of this increase, leaving a net gain in membership 1039, the largest reported. Twenty pastors received \$13,683.67, an average of \$684.18 per pastor; paid presiding elder, \$1988.36. Assessed for all purposes, \$3410; paid, \$5,118.17; deficit, \$21.83; (per capita, \$2.32.)

I now come to Abilene District, the most western and yet the hampered, when numerical and financial ability is considered. With eighteen charges (five of that number poor missions), containing a membership of 3399, paid presiding elder, \$940.75;

paid pastors, \$7724.67, an average of \$429.14. An appropriation of \$1025 was made by the Mission Board to the five missions; this amount added to the amount paid by the membership gives \$486.08, as the average to pastor; paid per capita by the membership, \$3.03. Assessed for all collections, \$2998; paid, \$1639.50. This district has suffered with drought for three consecutive years, with a decrease in membership of 327 during the last year, and has not raised the bread that the people eat in the past two years. So, Abilene District, with her noble, self-sacrificing people, leads the van. While Waco District has paid more money than any other district, and records a greater number of infant baptisms, Fort Worth leads in additions to membership. O for a greater work this year! I find that there are now 262 members of the conference; 233 in the regular work, 28 on the honor roll, 6 supernumeraries, 6 in agencies and colleges, 17 on trial and six charges supplied by local preachers. Other districts in the conference have done equally as well, and have made as good showing as the four selected by your correspondent. Let me say that these figures are not given to provoke discussion, but to impart information and spring the ministry to greater effort. I write this in great pain, and take this opportunity to say to my correspondents that I may be slow to respond to their kind missives, but trust they will continue to write me. I am now unable to have any opportunity to walk. My trust and confidence is strong in the Lord. "To live is Christ; to die will be gain to me."

time past. The preachers have, without exception, been well received, and are striving to make full proof of their ministry, not by preaching alone, but by looking after all the details of their work.

On the 19th ult. we had a Pastor's Conference, at which thirteen out of the sixteen pastors in the district were present. All would have been present but for sickness, either of themselves or families. This fact indicates the interest those brethren have in the work of the district. One brother came 100 miles to attend the conference. Many points of practical interest were discussed. Especial attention was given to the cause of missions. This meeting will bear fruit.

At this writing I have held twelve Quarterly Conferences. These have been well attended by the officials, and the reports show that, in the main, our stewards are more systematic in their work than in the past. In these twelve charges the aggregate increase in the amount raised for the support of the ministry is about 75 per cent above what it was for the first quarter last year. The average salary in these twelve charges for the three months past is \$32 per month; the lowest, \$18.

We are expecting gracious revivals throughout the district, and I believe that in some charges—particularly Brownwood and Coleman Stations—the time is near at hand. Other charges are getting ready for special revival effort.

Since our last Annual Conference three additional Epworth Leagues have been organized, viz.: At Coleman, Santa Anna, and Blanket. We now have six Leagues in the district. There are six Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies, with a good prospect for two or three others in the near future. The several Aid Societies are being converted into Parsonage and Home Mission Societies, and we soon expect these to equal, in number, our foreign missionary societies. There is ample room for both, and these societies must be as twin sisters.

Objection is sometimes made that we have too many organizations, but does not the multiplication of these indicate increased activity in the Church? These societies are but the channels giving organized and systematic direction to Christian effort.

My observation is that the live, working members of the Church are to be found in some one or all of these organizations—the Sunday-school, Epworth League and the woman's societies. Indeed I am in favor of another society—one for the men—a Missionary Society for the brethren, anything to arouse them and put them in touch with our missionary interests. At least let us all fall into line and each find some place of usefulness for the Master.

W. M. SHELTON, Brownwood, Texas.

CORSICANA DISTRICT. The Preachers' Meeting of Corsicana District convened in Corsicana February 19, at 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. T. L. Annis, presiding elder, in the chair. Thirteen of the seventeen pastors were present. The others were kept away by small-pox excitement in their vicinity. After an informal conference a resolution was introduced and passed requesting the presiding elder to call a Sunday-school and Epworth League Conference for the district to meet in Corsicana some time during the month of May, and to prepare a suitable program for it. The presiding elder kindly consented to this, and promised that in due time a date would be fixed and a program of living topics announced in the ADVOCATE. In the meantime it was urged upon the pastors to organize as many new Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues as possible, and to try and secure a representation from every Sunday-school and League in the district to this conference. It was further recommended that Children's Day be observed according to program in every Church. Our young people must be made to feel that they have a place to work in the kingdom of God.

When we convened next morning we enjoyed the pleasure of having Drs. H. C. Morrison and W. R. Lambuth, Missionary Secretaries, with us for the balance of the meeting, which continued throughout the day. They were not only attentive listeners, but frequently took part in the discussions, giving us a great deal of much needed information, with many valuable suggestions, that will be helpful to us in raising our collections, for we preachers do not pretend to know everything, even if we do live in Texas.

It was agreed to hold a missionary mass-meeting at every Church in the district during the months of May or June. It was also agreed that we would make an earnest effort to get a contribution from every member of the Church for the cause of missions; and we are sure if our members could have heard these Missionary Secretaries tell of the providential opening of new fields, the hardships and self-denials practiced by our missionaries in foreign lands, the whole

district is doing well. There are signs of life and progress. The past year was one of severe trial for this section. On account of the continued drought and repeated crop failure a spirit of unrest was upon the people, and at one time last spring a general stampede was threatened. As it is, there has been an astounding decrease in population and taxable value throughout this entire section. As a proof of the heavy emigration from this district, I mention the fact that we had last year a net decrease in membership of 305. There were 329 accessions by certificate and otherwise, which would make the gross decrease 1392. In the face of these things we made gratifying progress along other lines. In the single item of ministerial support there was a gain over the preceding year of \$718.98. The aggregate amount paid for the support of the ministry and the conference collections was \$10,431.23, or \$2.45 per member. This amount looks small, but as compared with the district in the more favored sections of our conference, the showing is creditable. We have, in the main, a loyal people, of whom it may be said as of the Churches of Macedonia, —II Cor. 8:1, 2, 3, 5.

At present the outlook is more hopeful; not that our people are in better shape financially, but they have settled down into the conviction or assurance (1) that we are going to have a more favorable season than for some

time past. The preachers have, without exception, been well received, and are striving to make full proof of their ministry, not by preaching alone, but by looking after all the details of their work.

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Objection is sometimes made that we have too many organizations, but does not the multiplication of these indicate increased activity in the Church? These societies are but the channels giving organized and systematic direction to Christian effort.

My observation is that the live, working members of the Church are to be found in some one or all of these organizations—the Sunday-school, Epworth League and the woman's societies. Indeed I am in favor of another society—one for the men—a Missionary Society for the brethren, anything to arouse them and put them in touch with our missionary interests. At least let us all fall into line and each find some place of usefulness for the Master.

W. M. SHELTON, Brownwood, Texas.

CORSICANA DISTRICT. The Preachers' Meeting of Corsicana District convened in Corsicana February 19, at 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. T. L. Annis, presiding elder, in the chair. Thirteen of the seventeen pastors were present. The others were kept away by small-pox excitement in their vicinity. After an informal conference a resolution was introduced and passed requesting the presiding elder to call a Sunday-school and Epworth League Conference for the district to meet in Corsicana some time during the month of May, and to prepare a suitable program for it. The presiding elder kindly consented to this, and promised that in due time a date would be fixed and a program of living topics announced in the ADVOCATE. In the meantime it was urged upon the pastors to organize as many new Sunday-schools and Epworth Leagues as possible, and to try and secure a representation from every Sunday-school and League in the district to this conference. It was further recommended that Children's Day be observed according to program in every Church. Our young people must be made to feel that they have a place to work in the kingdom of God.

When we convened next morning we enjoyed the pleasure of having Drs. H. C. Morrison and W. R. Lambuth, Missionary Secretaries, with us for the balance of the meeting, which continued throughout the day. They were not only attentive listeners, but frequently took part in the discussions, giving us a great deal of much needed information, with many valuable suggestions, that will be helpful to us in raising our collections, for we preachers do not pretend to know everything, even if we do live in Texas.

It was agreed to hold a missionary mass-meeting at every Church in the district during the months of May or June. It was also agreed that we would make an earnest effort to get a contribution from every member of the Church for the cause of missions; and we are sure if our members could have heard these Missionary Secretaries tell of the providential opening of new fields, the hardships and self-denials practiced by our missionaries in foreign lands, the whole

district is doing well. There are signs of life and progress. The past year was one of severe trial for this section. On account of the continued drought and repeated crop failure a spirit of unrest was upon the people, and at one time last spring a general stampede was threatened. As it is, there has been an astounding decrease in population and taxable value throughout this entire section. As a proof of the heavy emigration from this district, I mention the fact that we had last year a net decrease in membership of 305. There were 329 accessions by certificate and otherwise, which would make the gross decrease 1392. In the face of these things we made gratifying progress along other lines. In the single item of ministerial support there was a gain over the preceding year of \$718.98. The aggregate amount paid for the support of the ministry and the conference collections was \$10,431.23, or \$2.45 per member. This amount looks small, but as compared with the district in the more favored sections of our conference, the showing is creditable. We have, in the main, a loyal people, of whom it may be said as of the Churches of Macedonia, —II Cor. 8:1, 2, 3, 5.

At present the outlook is more hopeful; not that our people are in better shape financially, but they have settled down into the conviction or assurance (1) that we are going to have a more favorable season than for some

time past. The preachers have, without exception, been well received, and are striving to make full proof of their ministry, not by preaching alone, but by looking after all the details of their work.

On the 19th ult. we had a Pastor's Conference, at which thirteen out of the sixteen pastors in the district were present. All would have been present but for sickness, either of themselves or families. This fact indicates the interest those brethren have in the work of the district. One brother came 100 miles to attend the conference. Many points of practical interest were discussed. Especial attention was given to the cause of missions. This meeting will bear fruit.

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CURE WORKS WONDERS

In curing torturing, disgusting, humiliating humors of the skin, Scaly and Itchy when all else fails.

Church would be more liberal, and the conquest of the world for Christ would begin in earnest.

We resolved to raise all our collections in full this year; so you see if the Corsicana District comes up short on collections it must be from those pastoral charges not represented at the Preachers' Meeting; but we believe our beloved got up a sufficient head of steam to carry the news of full collections and a contribution from each member to every nook and corner of the district.

On the question: "How to arrange and conduct revival work," much was said, and it was finally agreed that the pastors would conduct their own revival meetings as far as possible, and in no case would we turn over the leadership of our meetings to another. Well, this is right; for our presiding elder is a brand-new man in this section, and all the preachers are on new fields of labor except three, and they are not "out of soap" by any means. It was generally conceded that our predecessors left each work in good fix, and there is no reason why we should not reap a bountiful harvest. Bro. Annis was especially complimentary to Bro. Wyatt, his predecessor. So far as this deponent knoweth our presiding elder is the first man in the M. E. Church, South, that has instituted the Preachers' Meeting of a district, to be held annually, and they are not "out of soap" by any means. The idea was novel to many. Those that came doubting returned to their charges converted. There was so much in it in every way that Dr. Lambuth suggested that the ADVOCATE be requested to publish the proceedings. The body at once accepted the suggestion and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

But all this talk and planning will be in vain unless accompanied by prayer and preparation in the study of God's Word, for "the gift of the increase."

After adjournment of the Preachers' Meeting we all remained to attend the meeting of the Missionary Secretaries, which lasted two days. We were edified, enthused and inspired for work, and came home happy.

J. A. WALLACE, Secretary.

A REQUEST. Bro. S. E. Wilson, in ADVOCATE of February 11, 1895, intimates that his "ignorance is to be pitied, not criticized." I herewith tender him a gallon of that article, and if more is needed he can obtain it on application.

Let me assure the brother that my "teeth" are sound, my "nerves" not "exposed," my "system" perfect by Divine grace.

Let me further assure the brother that he is in no danger of "looking horns with a 'sanctificationist,'" a yearling never had "horns" long enough to "lock" with anybody.

Finally, let me assure the brother that "vague insinuations and glittering generalities" never yet confirmed an accusation. In spite of all he says about "holiness" papers and the people who read and believe them being "out of harmony with the Church any everybody who fail to see things as they do," I affirm that I know the "second blessing" of Fairview, and in the words of Wesley: "You may dispute, reason, cavil about" them "just as long as you please. Meantime, I know by all manner of proof, that these are the happiest and holiest people in" your charge.

I, therefore, request Bro. Wilson to name a single member of Fairview who takes a "holiness" paper, who pronounces the pastor "phony," who is "out of harmony with the Church," or brings "accusations against every preacher who hasn't had the 'second blessing' and doesn't preach it." He owes it to the innocent to do thus. And if he will do so, I promise not to "criticize" him, but to do all in my power to induce them to "quit their meanness" and to "be renewed in the spirit of their mind." Lovingly,

H. O. MOORE, Abilene, Texas.

An Old Nurse for Children. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SCARLET FEVER PREVENTIVE FOR CHILDREN. Nothing should always be used for children while nursing. It soothes the child, softens the gums, dissolves all phlegm, cures whooping cough and the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STEWART'S BOOK. The Stewart's Book will be out in a short time. The brethren will please be patient.

R. V. GALLAWAY, May, Texas.

Have you any old solid gold or solid silver that is of no use? Send it to C. P. Barnes & Co., Louisville, Ky., by registered mail and they will tell you what they will allow you for it in cash or goods. These gentlemen are reliable and you run no risk.

N. B. SLIGH, late proprietor of the McLeod Hotel, Dallas, and who was successful in keeping it up to a high standard, has leased the Hotel Palmo at Waco, Texas, one of the best and most comfortable hotels in the State. Those who know Bro. Sligh will go to see him when in Waco.

People who don't believe in revivals could not take any stand that would suit the devil better.

PREACHERS' MEETING.

The following is the program for the preachers' meeting of the Fort Worth District, to be held in Joshua, Texas, April 21-26:

Wednesday, Feb. 21—11 a. m., "Books—How to Select, Read and Use Them," Rev. H. A. Bourland; 2:30 p. m., "Pastoral Visitation," Rev. O. E. Samsel; 8 p. m., "Discipline—The Best Method to Secure the End Contemplated," Rev. Horace Bishop.

Thursday, Feb. 22—9 a. m., "The Bible View of the Chief Duty of a Preacher," Rev. T. S. Armstrong; 11 a. m., "City Evangelization," Rev. W. F. Lloyd; 2:30 p. m., "Church Finances," Rev. J. E. Gallagher; 8 p. m., "Revivals—How to Promote Them," Rev. A. T. Culbertson.

Friday, Feb. 23—9 a. m., "The Work of the Steward—How Best to Do It in the Country and Town," T. W. Hollingsworth and Judge N. A. Steadman; 11 a. m., "Circulation of Church Literature—How Best to Secure It," Rev. J. H. Stewart; 2:30 p. m., "Missionary Interest in the Church," Rev. H. A. Boaz; 8 p. m., "The Work of the Holy Ghost," Rev. E. V. Cox.

The principal speakers will be unlimited in time. A general discussion of each subject will be allowed. Music will be furnished by a choir selected by Bro. Gallagher. All are invited to attend; especially do we urge the officials to be present. I hope each preacher in the district will cut out this program and study well each subject, so that he will be able to discuss it at the meeting.

G. S. WYATT, Presiding Elder.

SMALL-POX CURE.

(From Dallas News.) SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 26.—To his honor, the Mayor of Taylor: Seeing in the State papers that small-pox existed in your city, I write to tell you of the remedy we used during the great epidemic here four years ago. My sister was afflicted with small-pox and we called in a physician and treated her according to his directions. Being dissatisfied with his treatment we discarded it, and when my mother became afflicted with the disease we treated her with the following remedy, which is a sure cure for small-pox and scarlet fever:

Rx. 2 grains of digitalis, 2 grains of sulphate of zinc, 1 teaspoonful of white sugar. Mix well together and then add 8 ounces of water. Shake well till thoroughly mixed and take one teaspoonful every hour until the fever is broken, or until all the medicine is used. Take a dose of castor oil every morning, eat nothing but gruels, milk toast or some similar diet, as the stomach is weak and sore, and use no stimulants.

We treated our mother with this remedy and I used the same and we show no effects of ever having small-pox, while my sister was badly marked. We also treated a neighbor's child after the pustules had formed, and cured him. Hoping you will have this published, so that all may hear of it, I remain yours respectfully,

ISABEL TUTTLE, 688 Porter Street, San Antonio, Texas.

If persons would like to hear the same of common sense, in buying a remedy after taking six bottles called myself, I am they of an the purchase their family supplies, they would never fail to give me Bro. Blain's Cough Syrup.

COMMITTEES OF EXAMINATION.

Pittsburg District. For License to Preach—J. C. Calhoun, J. C. Carr, G. C. Hardy. For Admission on Trial—J. W. Johnson, C. A. Tower, W. J. Owens. For Deacons' Orders—A. Little, J. B. Turentine, B. T. Hayes. For Elders' Orders—H. O. Moore, S. Nelson, Wm. Sprague.

O. P. THOMAS, P. E.

MORPHINE SUFFERERS!

Do You Want Relief? You Can Be Cured Without Pain or Suffering.

Dr. F. J. DICKEY, 305 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. DEAR SIR—It gives me real pleasure to allude to the merits of the Bellinger Remedies above all other narcotic cures. I have tried, and they are many. For twenty years I was also in the drug store, and I introduced salutarian and tried all kinds of "home cures," but never for one day, even though cured," did I cease to long for my own "cure." It was only a question of time, and a very short time, ere salutarian's elixir and again found me.

I was fortunate enough to read an advertisement of the virtues of the Bellinger Elixirs—THAT IT KILLS THE MORPHINE—NO CRANKING, AFTER THE FIRST DOSE—A CURE GUARANTEED.

These words attracted my attention, and I looked over testimonials and saw such names attesting the truth of his claims as Gov. Greenhalgh of Massachusetts; Gov. Smith of New Hampshire; Rev. George W. Grover of Nashville, N. H.; Rev. Frank W. Cummings of Chicago; and many other prominent and influential people, whose characters for truth and veracity are above question. I did not stand upon the order of going, but went at once to Dr. Dickey's office to investigate. I found that he verified the claims I had seen in the pamphlet, but I had so little confidence that I said nothing to him, but the very next morning he sent me never need be paid, as a cure was guaranteed.

To my inexpressible joy and surprise I find myself freed from my disease. For nearly four weeks now I have been off the treatment and feel that I am permanently cured.

I have attended Mr. Moody's meetings frequently during the two weeks just passed, and in passing the drug stores where I have bought morphine so often that the druggist would not even ask my name if others were present, but see the want and bring me the tablets, I look in with a fervent "Thank God! there is nothing in this world" and continue my way to hear that grand man tell us of the merits, love, patience and forbearance of our Heavenly Father.

As I looked over that vast congregation I would think, "There is not one here, no, not even Mr. Moody himself, who has experienced more of this long suffering, this mercy and love than I and when my quondam friends pass me by, pretending that they do not see in what they could see in me, heart how God has in answer to my prayers, given me freedom, liberty and the light of his loving countenance.

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