

LUCK

Beauty to every user
by Nature's
food.

and women selling them.

Whatever Will Hasten Profuse
Perspiration

It is known to be beneficial, but other
drugs are dangerous to health.
A safe method is provided by the
gentle, soft and marvelous power of
the Cabinet.

It is to be a genuine Cabinet, with
doors opening wide. When closed it
will be a safe cabinet, made of best
rubber lined. A heavy steel
supports it, making it a strong and
durable cabinet within itself. Has
no improvements.

It is a safe cabinet for heating is furnish-
ing a cabinet also medicine and
a good, valuable recipe and for-
medicated bath and ailments.
Cabinet and a 100-page "Guide
to Health and Beauty." Cabinet
is in, space when not in use.
It is, which is the

Investigation, we can say this
Cabinet, made by the Cincinnati
the only practical article of its
kind for years. Seems to satisfy
delight every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

assert positively, and their state-
ment backed by thousands of let-
ters of persons of influence, that this
will cure nervous troubles, debility,
the blood, beauty the skin,
rheumatism—offer \$50 re-
ward a case not relieved. Cures
obstinate cases of women's ill-
lunatic, sleeplessness, neuralgia,
headache, gout, sciatica, ex-
cesses, piles, dropsy, blood and
liver and kidney troubles,
obesity.

It Will Cure a Hard Cold
e both, and for breaking up symp-
toms, fevers, pneumonia, con-
cise, it is invaluable really a
cold remedy, gives the most

Refreshing Bath Known

in these enjoying the best of health
use it at least once a day. A
or its great value lies in its mar-
power to draw out of the system
the cause disease, and it is
traying a Godsend to humanity.

HOW TO GET ONE.

For readers who want to enjoy per-
fect health, prevent disease or are af-
flicted with one of these remark-
able. Since prevents a detailed
description, but it will bear out the most
demand for durability and ex-
ception.

the only makers, The World Mfg.
World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio,
it them to send you their valuable
and booklet, describing this inven-
tion and these remarkable baths. The
these "Cabinets" has always been
out the makers offer to our read-
ers, 60 days this Cabinet for \$2.50
in, or their three most and best
and Cabinet for \$5.00. Please a
freeing Attack if desired, 60 cents
and it is indeed difficult to imagine
that amount of money could be in-
vested in anything else that would bring
good health, strength and vigor.

IT FAILS TO WRITE TO-DAY

information; or, better, still, order
it; you won't be disappointed, as
makers guarantee every Cabinet, and
a refund your money after thirty
days, if not just as represented.
know them to do as they agree,
reliable and responsible; capital

Cabinet is just as represented, and

is promptly shipped upon receipt
of the Order. Bank Draft, Certified
or Registered Letter. If you
call to write at once for booklet,
or you intend to buy or not, for
it receives great benefit by doing so,
\$1.50.00 a Month and Expenses.

"Cabinet is proving a wonderful sell-
ing were sold last month by agents,
it offers special inducements to
men and women upon request, and
knowledge many are making from
time per month and expenses. Don't
write them.

RUPTURE AND PILES

CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY
WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and
Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay.
Pamphlet of testimonials free.

DICKY & DICKY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS

With a Long Felt Want

ANCE
ED

ALWAYS
USED

DESCRIPTION
and Prices write

WATERS PIERCE OIL CO.

DALLAS TEXAS.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Per Annum, \$2.00

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIFTH TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

To Be Published, \$1.00

Vol. XLVIII.

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, January 16, 1902.

No. 21

EDITORIAL.

RIPPLES IN NATURE AND IN CHURCH WORK.

Every mountain stream has them. Elevated fountains send forth their waters, calmly flowing in the open channel, noisily rippling at the shallows. At the foot of the ripple the hungry bass, with keen eye and tensioned fin, lies balanced in the obscure gray of the air-saturated water, ready to dart upon the hapless minnow, thrown back in its attempt to scale the ripple. The bass is the fit emblem of much that is meant by the modern phrase, "The Struggling Life."

But to the point; Worldliness. In this one word are infolded all the difficulties, many of the misconceptions of the Christian life. What is worldliness? It is selfishness; it is the bass, who seeks to gratify self, forgetful of benefit to others. No purpose entertained, no deed executed, with a view to helpfulness to others, is worldly. Asceticism mistakes exworldliness for unworldliness and immures itself, avoiding all intercourse with the world, leaving the heaven of the gospel to ferment and waste itself in useless self-debasement. "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." These words of the Master teach us that the world is the proper place for Christians. The profoundest depths of divine Love and Mercy could not compass their holy purpose without the coming of a perfect Man into the world. To the dull human heart, the excellency of unselfishness was undemonstrable save in the life of a Man in the world. "In the world, but not of it!" In the fire, but not having the smell of fire upon the garments! These are the scriptural views of the godly life. What is needed in the Church to-day is not that shrinking spirit which seeks to avoid all contact with the world, but the heroic mind that was in the Master, who not only went into the world, but impressed the world with the purity and the virility of his own life. This life was rich in gentleness and rigidity. He was not so completely absorbed in what men call the great matters of life that he could not find time to take little children in his arms and bless them; he was not so docile as to passively contemplate the profaning of the temple. He honored the holiest tie of social life at the wedding in Cana of Galilee; he touched the extremes of it when he recognized the Magdalene in the house of Simon the Pharisee. He alike condemned the vanities and the avarice of the exquisites of society and the gross sins of the rabble. His unworldliness consisted in opposition to all that was sinful and degrading, and his encouragement of all that was pure and elevating. His aim was not to run away from the world, but to transform it. He gave emphasis, not only to outward and visible forms of sin, but to the inward and unseen character. He knew that conformed life was the natural fruit of a transformed heart. He sought to eliminate worldliness from the conduct by infusing the life of heavenliness into the soul. He appealed to the reason by teaching that

whoever sought to save this life (by hoarding up gratifications of lust and pride) would lose all in the end, but that whoever was willing to deny himself these gratifications for his sake (for the sake of a righteous, pure life) would save all in the end. Worldliness in the Church is to be replaced by the indwelling of the Spirit of the Master. It can never be excluded by external, coercive methods. True, it is necessary for the Church to protect itself against scandal by the coercive method, but to get at the bottom of this matter there must be a transformation of the heart, that leads to the loving of the things that we naturally hate, and the hating of the things that we naturally love. We must seek to eradicate, not only the sinful amusements of life, but the gross sins of lust and pride and materialism. He who drinks deeply at the fountain of life will not give forth a stream of death. Ripples may come in the trials of life, but these will be passed, and the life-current flow on in its way, if the fountain which supplies it is high enough. If the fountain is low, there will be no power in the stream to rise above the obstruction, and not even a ripple will result.

THE WORLD WORSHIPS SUCCESS.

Yes, the world worships at the shrine of success; and it does not always stop to consider the methods resorted to by many successful men in order to succeed. Just so they rise to high social prestige, or lofty political position, or to large accumulations in bonds, stocks and houses and lands, the world bows down before them and gives them praise and honor. To reach this coveted eminence they may have trampled upon the rights of others, they may have resorted to trickery and intrigue, they may have ground the faces of the poor, and they may have soiled their hands with gains dishonestly gotten; but they have succeeded, and that is enough for the world. Legitimate success is honorable, and all people ought to strive to win it, and those who attain to it are worthy of due praise; but success gained at the expense of truth and honesty ought to brand its winner with odium and ostracism. The only true standard of worth in any sphere of life is found in moral and intellectual merit. The worthy man in any department of business or life is entitled to respect, regardless of his circumstances, but the unworthy man has no real claim upon the respect of society, notwithstanding his apparent success in winning position or accumulating stocks and bonds and houses and lands. True character has its tap-root in a pure heart and a good life, and without this character is vain and empty.

AFTER AWHILE OUR DISCORDS WILL BE TURNED INTO HARMONY.

As a principle in science it is stated that when we ascend to a sufficient altitude all of the discordant sounds from below are caught up and thrown into one expression of harmony. We had an illustration of this fact last August in the city of Paris while on Eiffel Tower. This tower is nine hundred and eighty-four feet high, perpendicularly.

It is situated near the banks of the beautiful Seine, and not far from the magnificent tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte. Standing upon the ground and gazing upward, the point of the tower seemed to touch the very heavens. We hesitated for a moment as to whether we would make the fearful ascent, but finally concluded to mount the car and afterward the elevators and go to the very top. This we did, and before we reached our destination the breath grew short, the pulse increased in rapidity, and the head grew dizzy. But man is wonderfully adjustable. After an hour or so on this lofty elevation we felt comparatively easy and comfortable. As we gradually left the earth, there were sounds and noises pitched upon all keys until it was one unbroken bedlam of discord; such as the human voices, the rattle of creaks, the whistle of engines on railway trains and steamboats—in fact, every noise common to that great bustling city. It was confusion confounded. But by the time we had reached the tremendous top, all of these discordant sounds and noises had softened into one great murmur of harmony. There was not a single jar to disturb the rhythm of melody. It came rolling up like a solemn wave from the chamber of unsound inspiration. As we drank in this harmony made up of all sounds, we could not resist the thought that one sweet day on heaven's promontory, when far above the din and strife of this world, with its discords and jargons, all of the aches and pains and lamentations and cryings common to this old world of sin, will be wrought into one great chorus of sweetest song, in which will be heard, "Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! And God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away." That is enough to compensate us for all of our conflicts in this lowland of discord and sorrow.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

On the seventh of next May the General Conference of our Church will meet in its quadrennial session in this city. We esteem this a great honor that the Church has bestowed upon us in Texas. No session of this great body has ever come to this State before, and it has never come west of the Mississippi before, except to St. Louis, and that is only on the border of our Western section. But this time it crosses the Mississippi and comes into the interior of our own commonwealth. The coming of such a magnificent body of men into our midst is an extraordinary event in the history of Texas Methodism. Among them will be all of our Bishops and the leading preachers and laymen throughout the connection. The business of the General Conference will be of great importance. Many matters of large interest to our Methodism will come up for action. Some of our laws, perhaps, will be repealed, others modified, and a few new ones will be enacted. The election of sectional officials will excite more than a

passing interest. Then we will meet in or three new Holston, some of the greatest conceded. Some of the present might be advanced in time, and one or two of them are infers in doubt. Hence, the necessity of strengthening the present base of the Episcopate. Then, too, all of the sectional departments will meet, and in addition with the present theologians, the working men. Dr. J. D. Barlow has already announced his resignation from the position of the Publishing House in the protection of his present home, and a new home will certainly have to be chosen to take his place. But these are only a few of the matters of business that will come before the conference. All of our Texas people, laymen, will want to keep abreast of the progress of this great, important gathering. Now, the Texas Christian Advocate is ready making special preparation to be in common with the business of the General Conference. Everything of importance will find a place in our reports of the proceedings. Beside these matters, we will give lectures and personalities of the leading men, exposing the weaknesses of the body. To be come possessed of all of these items of special information, our people ought to read the Advocate regularly. Such information will make them intelligent members of the Church and will acquaint them with the men and agencies at work in the growth and development of Methodism. It will be a great opportunity for them to see Southern Methodism as it is today. Then, let all of the preachers put forth special effort, during the next several weeks to place the Advocate in all of the homes of our people. We are going to do our utmost to make the paper fairly bristly with interest at our call of the day, and if our preachers and people will cooperate with us, we will give the Church an impetus that it has never felt before.

The man who claims to have reached a state of grace as to give him immunity from all temptation is either a fraud or an ignoramus. Christ was without sin, but temptation dogged his footsteps even in the very cross.

Jesus Christ never changed. He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The great motive of his heart is love for the human race, and the highest expression of that love is seen in the tragedy on Calvary. The platitude of that man's life has no force and for us. His death is the water-baptism pledge of this great God in the name of redemption.

Time has its changes as we pass through this pilgrimage. As the years go by we grow older and a new generation appears on our domestic and social stage. The broken and the voices of those who have long since to speak to us. But change will have no change. No new generation will strip us there, none of our earlier will be broken, and the voice of our Lord will ever come to inspire us. Heaven will be the complement of this struggling existence.

Another Installment of European Sight-Seeing

By The Editor.

My last communication, in my series of European letters, was written from Oxford, the place where John Wesley completed his university training, and where he taught as a Fellow of Lincoln.

From thence I ran up to Stratford-on-Avon, and looked over the scenes of William Shakespeare's early life and the place where he died and is buried. The distance from Oxford is only a few miles, and in reaching it you pass the town of Warwick, which within itself is a place of wonderful history. I did not stop here, however, because of the fact that the rain was pouring down and to have seen anything would involve exposure to the weather. And then, again, my time was limited and I was anxious to spend it at the more famous place a little further on. But I saw the great Warwick Castle, and other points of interest as they loomed up from the car window. By the time we reached our destination the weather had cleared up, and as soon as we had gotten dinner we were ready to drive over Stratford-on-Avon, made immortal by the premier of English literature. It is a place of about 3000 population, and situated in one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in all England. The country is undulating, whose arched elevations and plains are dotted with antique dwellings and intersected by the classic Avon. Over these gentle declivities and sloping vales, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were feeding to the hearts' content. A fine stream and one more attractive in its windings and crystalline in its waters I have never seen than Avon. It lies the channel level with the surface of the ground, and as it pursues its gentle course through the town the quiet dwellings line its banks upon either side. I do not know its width, but I could easily toss a stone across it. The houses are not modern, and the people are as quiet and unassuming as those who make up the rural life of the country. Outside of the agricultural resources of the vicinity, the people mostly make their living off the sight-seers who throng the place to see the home and grave of Shakespeare. The first point of interest to which I went was the house in which Anne Hathaway, the wife of the great poet, lived and taught school. This is called Shottery, just a mile from Stratford. It is known as Anne Hathaway's Cottage. You reach it by a beautiful roadway, but the same fields are there through whose by-paths the poet used to travel in order to make the distance short when on his courting errands. Since 1542 the Cottage has evidently undergone some changes, but it remains intact as an illustration of the ordinary farm-house of that period. It is a story-and-a-half adobe structure, so far as I was able to determine, with the proverbial thatched roof. This is now held on by a wire netting. There are four rooms in the house, with another room or so attached. The main room in the front is where Anne Hathaway taught school at the time her hand was being sought. And it looks now about like it did then, except the furniture and the interior have grown a great deal older. How long this courtship went on is not known, but Shakespeare won his suit, and he and his bride-elect were married. He was only 18 years of age, and his wife was 26. Evidently he was then a youth of great promise, but not developed. It has been the general impression that on account of the disparity between their ages their married life was unhappy, but there is no evidence of this outside of tradition. True, he spent many years in London while his family lived in Stratford, but in middle life he built him a handsome home in his native town and spent the rest of his days

with his wife and children. As I looked at this little old structure, covered with rotten straw, I thought of the events in the lives of those two people that made it famous all round the civilized world.

The next place visited was the house on Henley Street. It is a cottage of plaster and timber, and is now antiquated. It has a sort of half second story, with dormer windows, and a garden in the rear. It is built on a line with the sidewalk. It was in one of these little second-story rooms in which Shakespeare is said to have been born. It is a musty and forlorn place at the present time. You can touch the ceiling with your hand. As you look at it, you can hardly imagine that the greatest poet in the English language had his birth in such humble quarters. But such is the fact. But when you come to think about it, the most of our great men and great women had their origins amid very lowly surroundings. Wealth and luxury are not conducive to genius. For more than a hundred years this little dingy room in the cottage on Henley Street has been the objective point of hundreds of literary pilgrims. It is the Mecca to which they resort from all quarters of the globe. Upon its low walls many of them have left the inscriptions of their names. Scott, Byron, Dickens, Thackeray, Rogers, Tennyson and others are among those you can decipher. But no new names are thus inscribed, as there is now a register in which this is done. In some of the other rooms there are many Shakespearian relics and curios kept on exhibition. You are permitted to look at them, but money can not buy them. It is a kind of museum. Not a great way off is the old Grammar School in which the poet got all of his schooling. This was not much, but it laid the foundation upon which he afterward built. The old house is still there, and the youngsters still go there for primary instruction. It is not a pretentious-looking seat of learning, by any means. I passed the place where he spent the last years of his life, but the building is not there. The Globe Theater, a memorial of Shakespeare, is a splendid structure on the bank of the Avon, and in front of the building is a splendid monument to the poet.

But one of the most interesting and historic places in the town is the Holy Trinity Church, where this wonderful man was baptized in his infancy, and where his dust has been sleeping all these years. It is an aged and venerable structure. It was begun as far back as 1191. As you approach this moss-covered sanctuary you enter a gate and go down a spacious walk. Underneath it and alongside of it sleep the remains of hundreds of people who lived in the long ago. In the yard are tall and massive elms which have been there for hundreds of years, and amid them is a splendid yew tree whose age dates from 1699. These trees were in full foliage when I walked beneath them, and their branches were the haunts of croaking rooks whose chattering voices were in no sense musical. The Avon runs close to the edifice, and along it is a beautiful terrace walk. It is here that we are told Longfellow was inspired to write those lines on Shakespeare which run:

"Flow on, sweet river, like his verse
Who lies beneath this sculptured herse,
Nor wait beside the church-yard wall
For him who can not hear thy call.
The playmate ones, I see him now,
A boy with sunshine on his brow,
And hear in Stratford's quiet street
The patter of his little feet."

Over the west door of this venerable structure are three niches, which seem to have been long ago spoiled of their statues, but which evidently may have served to inform a past generation of the fact that the Church is the Holy Trinity. When you enter the place,

the first thing to greet you is the font, rather modern in appearance, but unworthy in its sculpture. From this point we got a good view of the whole interior. The whole length of it, not including its nave and transepts, is about 197 feet. Here and there in it are the tombs of prominent people who worshiped there in the long ago. Near by is an old Church register, inclosed in a glass case, and in it where it lies open you can distinctly read the entry of Shakespeare's baptism, as follows: "April 26th, Gulielmus, filius Johanne Shakespeare," and just below it is the record of his burial in 1616: "April 25th, Will Shakespeare, Gent." Therefore, according to these entries, the great poet was baptized April 26, 1564, and was buried in the same church April 25, 1616. A very curious tomb is seen on the west wall, just under the arch. It is that of Richard Hill, who died in 1593. The inscription is in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English, the first verse of which is as follows:

"Hearc borne, hearc lived, hearc died,
and buried hearc,
Leth Richard Hill, thirte Barff of this
Borrow:
Two Matrones of good fame, he married
In Gode's feare,
And now released in joy he rests from
worldly sorrow."

But the most attractive place, and the one that gives the old church its special interest, is just inside the altar, where sleeps the dust of William and Anne Shakespeare. A well worn marble slab covers the spot, and upon it is the following inscription to the wife: "Here lyeth interred the body of Anne, wife of William Shakespeare, who departed this life the 6th day of August, 1623, being of the age of 67."

"Milk, life, thou gavest. For a boon so great,
Mother! alas I give thee but a stone.
O might some Angel blast remove its weight,
Thy form should loose like thy Savior's own.
But vain my prayer: O Christ, come quickly, come!
And thou, my mother, shalt from hence arise,
Though closed as yet within this narrow tomb,
To meet thy Savior in the starry skies."

On the stone by the side of the other one is inscribed the following characteristic stanza, evidently written by the poet himself:

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear,
To dig the dust enclosed here;
Blest be ye man yt spares these stones,
And curst be he yt moves my bones."

We can understand why he would write such an epitaph for his tomb, when it is remembered that near by is an old charnel-house, and for years after any one was buried in the yard or in the building, and there was no relative or friend to object, the old sexton would dig up the bones and dump them in this receptacle to make room for the burial of some one else. Hence, Shakespeare did not want his bones dug up in after years and thrown into the charnel-house. So there they still sleep, for no one would think of disturbing them, even if that curse was not written over them for the man who would presume to disturb them. But surely the great dramatist did not at the time of his death dream of the great fame that would gather about his remains, as they peacefully slumbered upon the banks of the swiftly-flowing waters of beautiful Avon! Were any one to attempt such a desecration, even at this late day, all Stratford-on-Avon would rise up and consign him to everlasting infamy; for every place where the imprint of his foot ever rested is now sacred history to the people of that picturesque country town. He is the one patron saint of Stratford.

But I must close this article, by saying that as I left this historic place and passed down the road to catch a train for Birmingham, I thought of the Kenilworth Castle, just in sight, where Queen Elizabeth used to resort, hold her flirtations and jealous quarrels with Lord Leicester; and of Mervyn's Tower, where the tragedy of Amy Robsart

was enacted. Every inch of that beautiful country is pregnant with history, romance and tragedy, and all of these entered largely into the writings of William Shakespeare.

"JESUS CHRIST AND HIM CRUCIFIED."

II Cor. 2:2.

A Meditation.

If, as one eminent writer has said, the moral law contained in the Old Testament "is a transcript of the divine mind," the incarnation, suffering, death and resurrection of the Son of God, revealed to us in the New Testament, is an expression of the divine heart, and the essence of both dispensations is focalized "in Christ, and him crucified." "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life." If I had the capacity of penetration of thought adequate to the task, I would love to go back, from the standpoint of the Cross, and hover over the vast ocean of infinite love and dive down among its hidden treasures and analyze the great underlying principles from which have been evolved a system of redemption for our fallen race, that reveals to us the fact "that God is love." But I am reminded by an inspired writer "that such thoughts are too wonderful for me; I can not attain unto them." In fact, this is not a time of sight-seeing. Even with our spiritual eyes "we walk by faith, not by sight." St. Paul, when he was caught up into the third heaven, tells us nothing of what he saw, and only hints at what he heard—"wonderful revelations"—too grand and glorious for finite comprehension. Faith only peers through the mists of the "valley of the shadow of death." "Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things that God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit." Thank God that we do not have to grope our way through the shadows of past conditions that lie between us and the "sun-bright clime." "Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness." (Psalms.) "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." (Paul.) The poor heathen theology had its "River of Styx" and "Stygian waters, over which the just must walk on a bridge made of a single hair," to reach the "Elysian fields." But would we not do well to pause and learn a lesson from the Grecian philosopher and the Mohammedan prophet of the stern and inexorable demands of inflexible justice? All this "Christ hath suffered for us in the flesh," and thus "brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." Some of our poets have taught us to sing "There's a light at the river." Yes, at the "River of Life," hard by the throne of God; but we don't read in "The Book" of a "River of Death." Even the heathen had the River of "Styx" bridged for the upright. Many a timid soul, no doubt, has shuddered, in spite of their faith in Christ, at the thought of the cold, turbid stream that has been presented to them in sermon and in song, that lies across their pathway this side of the skies. Christ has promised to go or to be with us always, even in "the valley of the shadow of death." But the Scriptures teach us "that Christ, having died unto sin once, dieth no more." So there will be no river there, for he will be with us. Only the "shadow of death." Sin is the dark pall over the vale of death that shuts out the light of the life above. But Jesus breathed life, with his dying breath; for sin is removed through his dying love. As we enter the vale, the shadows fly, and the light beams forth over the timid soul, for the vale of death is a port on high, where the ransomed enter the blissful goal; for heaven is near our earthly abode. There is only the Vale of Shadows this side. Beyond the vale is the City of God, where all the redeemed will ever abide. "The sting of death is sin; the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans.) "Christ hath tasted death for every man." Then hath he tasted death for me. And if I "abide in him" I will not have to drink that bitter cup. Through him I have obtained "the victory." Amen.

"How are you now, Bro. White?" I said to my old class-leader years ago, when his eyes were glazed in death and the light of this world shut out from his vision. "I see a light," said he, "beyond the brightness of the noonday sun." It was his last utterance this side the vale. He was entering "the port." But I can go no further, only by faith. But I put myself on record as believing the whole Book, and therefore I have the right to search its sa-

cred pages for the precious treasures therein contained. God in his divine mercy, as a stimulus to our faith, has revealed to us through our Lord Jesus Christ, an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for us," and has given us "an earnest," or foretaste, of our legacy. I understand by the promise that "we shall be kings and priests unto God;" that every aspiration of the redeemed soul will be satisfied in the fullness and perfection of our reversionary inheritance. The extent of our inheritance can only be estimated by the infinite capacity of the Donor. God, who created the universe and upholdeth all things by the word of his power, can certainly supply our every want out of his unexhausting fullness.

"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth" was the triumphant note of encouragement given on Mt. Olivet, just before the ascension, and "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end," is a guarantee of success and of infinite results. As the infinite capacity of the Donor is a guarantee of infinite results in the extent of the bounty, so also the quality of the blessings given must be estimated by the character of the Donor. "God is love." "He that dwelleth in God dwelleth in love, for God is love." When we have finished our earthly pilgrimage, weary and worn by the toils of the journey, we will need rest. If the sin-burdened and care-worn soul, in this present state, can find rest to his soul by coming to Jesus and taking his yoke and bearing his burden, how much more shall we enjoy "that rest that remains for the people of God?" But that rest will not be a condition of absolute inertia—of eternal repose—but a rest of soul from sin and from all its perplexing consequences. Sin is the burden of all our sorrows, the cause of all our shame—the only stigma of reproach upon our (otherwise) noble race. But sin, nor any of its fearful consequences, will ever enter that blessed abode—hence "the rest." Man, restored to his original sphere in the moral universe, and buttressed by a long, painful experience in the flesh, will be prepared to possess and enjoy forever "the better and enduring substance." The Garden of Eden has always had its attractions on his mind and heart, its lovely bowers and sun-bright plains, its bubbling fountains and warbling songsters causing its hills and dales to reverberate with the harmonious symphonies of the natural universe. Harmony was the order of nature; it is God's order of the universe. But that garden was not only a place of innocent material activities, but also of spiritual and innocent joys. Not alone the music of the spheres was there to cheer, but the angelic hosts were there also, to commune with this new wonder of creation—a man and woman, "made in the image and likeness of God," their Maker. But above all this, lo, God was there, smiling complacently at their intense devotion, and "charging them with folly in their innocent recreations," yet giving his divine approval, by declaring that all he had made "was not only good, but very good." But heaven will be transcendently superior to this blessed abode, for there was the tempter and the tempting fruit—tempting because forbidden. But in heaven the tempter will never come, and there will be no forbidden fruit there. The tree of knowledge will be accessible to all, as well as the tree of life. But, while heaven will be a place of rest from all evil, it will also be a place of spiritual activities. Spiritual activities are more refreshing and invigorating to the soul than indolent repose, even in this life. How much more so in heaven, when we are freed from earthly incumbrances and earthly defects! Bishop Kavanaugh once said: "Brethren, I never could sing in my life, but when I get to heaven and the angelic choir strike up the song of redemption, 'Unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood,' tune or no tune, I will join in the chorus and sing 'Unto him be glory, now and forever.'"

Our earthly associations and trials will felicitate our heavenly inheritance. What a glorious, grand reunion! Cheered by heavenly song, we shall sing, in sweet communion, with that holy throng. Oh, what joys will be ours! What bliss, before unknown, when, with all our ransomed powers, we surround the throne! "Be ye also ready, for ye know not the day, nor the hour." (Jesus.) J. M. DUNN.

Bolivar, Texas.

Some Christians break up the Rock of Ages to fling the pieces at one another.—Ram's Horn.

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

Ramb

Editor Spencerian Advocate, General Missioning, and quoted the St. Louis Credits these sh Dr. James M. Bu

"I do not believe that heathen world is unless we send man has a right live up to the are on the way do not, they are judgment. If I that, I am no v ley."

There is a qu importance spru is not. Will the terly lost without the Christian w the same time "good tidings" I is no tyrant, an ognize moral li sponsibility, coa reason and co Beyond that th tion whatever, known agency f mind and heart. is reached, the ground on which stowment of I other doctrine w requires more t God damns a n ability to perfo that God witht him who does t all of which ar thinkable and s is true, and st among us, a he comes a perpeti missionary can experience of gr medium of savt does not save i den under foot o the Church, the deals with the toys with eterni s destiny the f We can not be erated in the b his Son as a p Macedonian call ery of a helpea sion of an et propriation of law of life and

From the De views we clip statistical sum

An interesti the conditiois p lean young me 16 and 25, incl made. The no select certain towns and rura parts of the cou blocks of repr to make a h Uniform questi and in this w formation was basis for his co nished by Chie the Census Bu ener presents, I November, the

"Sixty-six per of the United while 24 per c average age at married was 21 cent of the yot States live at h are boarding. young men are selves, while 85 by others. T young men bel Of this number one fraternal o to two, 2 per cent belong belong to five, to fraternal or Church membe are not Church

"Forty-six pe cities of 2000 or country or in Three out of s country and to forward to livi population in te in seven is a yo lation in cities

Secular News Items.

Santon-Brunant will compete with his flying machine in the contest at the St. Louis Exposition.

The London War Office has issued a call for 2500 infantry volunteers gradually to replace those now serving in South Africa.

Senator Mason has introduced a bill to increase the pay of rural free delivery carriers who keep two horses to \$128 a year.

The French Minister, M. Deau, refuses to present his credentials until China fulfills certain demands of the French Government.

The British forces surprised and captured a Boer laager twenty miles northwest of Ermelo. Forty-two Boers were taken, including Major Wolmarans.

Mayor Low of New York refused to perform the marriage ceremony, saying that to do so would take up time which might be spent to much greater advantage.

The United States steamships Chicago and Albany and the tug Nashville have left Villeda for Genoa to await the arrival of Rear Admiral J. D. Cronwell.

Hugh J. Donner, who made the New York fire department famous, will go to the Philippines at the request of the President and organize a fire department in Manila.

The surveyors employed jointly by the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland to extend the boundary line as first established by Mason and Dixon, are proceeding with their work.

The President will make urgent representations to Congress for the passage of a law conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in cases arising out of the trading of foreigners.

Miss Julia Foraker, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Foraker, was married at her parents' residence in Washington, January 9, to Francis King Walbridge of Philadelphia.

The Herald's Washington special says: There is an irresistible popular demand that Capt. Clark, who took the Oregon around the Horn in the stirring days of the Spanish War, should be rewarded.

Old George Plonart, who was a prominent figure in the Dreyfus case in France, has arrived in Buenos Ayres. He has had an interview with President Roca. It is asserted that he will enter the Argentine army.

Ex-Senator Dwyer, of Kansas, has prepared a typical index of all the debates in Congress up to 1901, and proposes to make the work complete to the present time, and will try to sell to Congress the result of his labors.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Daily Mail, writing Jan. 12, says that negotiations for the release of the American captive, Miss Stone, and her companion, Miss Torka, have not yet been opened with the Bulgarians.

An accident occurred at the Negamon, Mich., noon, January 7, at noon, by which a number of miners lost their lives. The accident was the result of a cave-in at the bottom of the shaft, and had it occurred half an hour sooner about 120 would have been killed.

F. Chilly, of St. Louis, a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, has been compelled to cease his efforts to organize negro laborers of Meridian, Miss., into local unions. He received a warning signed by the Mayor and twenty-one prominent business men.

Secretary Long has appointed John A. Koster, of Chicago, N. Y., as the successor to E. S. Maclay, the historian-in-charge at the New York Navy Yard, who was removed by order of the President for his strictures upon Rear Admiral Schley. The pay is \$2,400 per year.

Major General S. M. B. Young, now in command of the Department of California, will assume control on March 1 of the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago. Major General Elwell S. Otis, now in command at Chicago, will retire because of age on March 28.

The presidential electoral vote was counted at Managua January 5, in the presence of the Nicaraguan Congress. Gen. Santos C. Zelaya was declared re-elected unanimously for a term of four years. Congress in a body called on President Zelaya and congratulated him.

A decrease in the French revenue returns is again shown by the figures of the last three months, which are \$27,841 francs below estimates and 26,550,000 francs below the returns for the same period in 1901. The total deficit for 1901, compared with the estimates, is \$11,000,000 francs.

A London published review of operations in South Africa during the last year, based upon official reports, gives an interesting comparison of Boer and British losses. The review says that the total reduction of the Boer forces in killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered amounts to 18,220 men. Out of this total only 790 rifles were secured. The capture of Boer ammunition amount to 2,300,000 cartridges. The British casual-

ties from fighting amount to only half of those sustained by the Boers—namely, 5112 men, of which 1512 were taken prisoners and have since been released. During the last year 890 men died of disease, 15 officers and 312 men were accidentally killed and 25,800 men were invalided home.

The Attorney-General of the United States has countermanded his recent order to send Indian Territory convicts to the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, and has issued an order to send prisoners sentenced to the penitentiary from the Indian Territory to Atlanta, Ga., for imprisonment.

Ten thousand dollars was, on January 12, contributed to the national fund for the McKinley memorial by the workmen of Homestead, Pa. The majority of the workmen gave a half day's pay, from the lowest laborer to the heads of departments. There were a few, however, who gave nothing.

The battleship Illinois has left the dock at New Orleans. She will join the North Atlantic squadron for a short time before going North to make ready to convey Rear Admiral Crowninshield, whose flagship she will be to the European station and take part in the naval display at the coronation of King Edward VII.

The First National Bank of Austin was just four days ahead of its contract with the State. The bank on January 6 paid \$97,521.25 into the State Treasury as the first payment in returning the \$257,000 which was on deposit there when the bank failed. The contract did not call for the first payment until January 7.

The Dowager Empress, of China, January 10, followed up her friendly advances by verbal messages to several of the Ministers, thanking them for the care they had taken of the palaces and expressing pleasure at the reception accorded her by the foreigners on the occasion of their Majesty's re-entry into Peking.

A gigantic scheme is on foot to reclaim tracts thousands of acres of swamp land between New Orleans, La., and Pass Christian, Miss., and turn it into rice plantations. The plan is to build levees around the districts and to use steam plows. A tract of 10,000 acres will be taken hold of as an experiment.

The State Senate, at Jackson, Miss., January 10, passed a joint resolution endorsing the decision of Admiral Dewey in the Schley Court of Inquiry, and declaring that no text-books should be used in the public schools of the State "that give to any other officer than Admiral Schley credit for the victory off Santiago."

Major James Franklin Starr died at his home in Marshall. He enlisted in Company H, First Texas mounted rifles, and served throughout the Civil War. At the surrender he was the Adjutant of Hardee's brigade, with the rank of Major. The deceased was one of the best friends the volunteer fire department of Texas ever had.

Ten people were descending a hill in a street car on the Hacienda Guadalupe, near Puebla, Mexico, January 8, when a brake failed to work and the car ran down the declivity with tremendous speed. Manuel Diaz, manager of the hacienda, leaped from the car and was killed. All the other occupants of the car were badly injured.

The third squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, comprising the entire garrison at Puerto Principe, will be brought to the United States. This is practically the beginning of the general withdrawal of United States troops in Cuba preparatory to the transfer of the control of affairs to the civil government to be installed the coming summer.

Whether by reason of President Roosevelt's especially cordial personal communication to Emperor William, recently transmitted unofficially, or because the United States has shown more than passive good will toward Germany in the Venezuelan entanglement, the Foreign Office at Berlin shows a disposition to forward any object in which the United States is interested.

Admiral Schley visited the White House January 6 to request the President to entertain and consider an appeal for the reversal of the action of Secretary Long and disapproval of the majority judgment of the Court of Inquiry. The interview was satisfactory, the President granting the Admiral's request. Messrs. Rayner and Tague will assist Admiral Schley in the preparation of the appeal.

The Battle of New Orleans was celebrated everywhere on January 8 except at the battlefield. The Daughters of the American Revolution have taken charge of the spot. The main event of the day was the organization of prominent citizens in the vicinity of the battlefield to memorialize Congress to complete the Jackson monument and place a national park on the historic ground.

The United States Supreme Court, January 6, refused to interfere in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. The decision was rendered in the proceedings instituted by Capt. Carter for the purpose of securing a writ of habeas corpus that would release him from prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The court also affirmed the

decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Benjamin Greene, William T. Gaynor, Edward H. Gaynor and John A. Gaynor. Greene and the Gaynors are charged with being in complicity with Capt. Carter on the charge of defrauding the Government of a large sum of money while superintending public works at Savannah, Ga.

The Government of Argentina and the Government of Chile, having come to an agreement as to the wording of the clauses in the protocol referring to the policing of Ultima Esperanza, Argentine's rights in the matter being safeguarded, the representations of Argentina to the wording of the clauses referred to are ended. All questions in dispute will be submitted to arbitration of the British Commission.

J. Roll Johnson, Sheriff of Dallas County, has filed his annual report with the Clerk of the District Court. It covers the year ending November 19, 1901, and shows the following: Fees collected, \$6,750.28; fees due, \$10,529.35; expenses, \$8,230. The report shows that the sum of \$1,012.22 was paid out as itemized in actual expenses over and above fees collected. It also shows that there is due the Sheriff in uncollected fees the sum of \$6,679.

The manufacturing industries of Texas, according to the census preliminary report for 1901, issued January 7, have an aggregate capital of \$9,425,582, an increase of 35 per cent; and total product, including custom and repairing, valued at \$19,114,982, an increase of almost 70 per cent. The number of establishments is 12,228, average number of wage-earners 18,152, average wages \$29,522.55. The aggregate miscellaneous expenses were \$6,114,521, and the total cost of materials used \$67,927,769.

Lewis Nixon, the new Tammany leader, was born in Leesburg, Va., April 1, 1861, and received his early education in the schools of that town. In 1879 he was appointed a midshipman and in 1882 he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He was sent by the Navy Department to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England, and in 1884 was transferred to the construction corps of the navy. In 1888 he designed the battleships Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts.

A serious clash occurred between American soldiers of the U. S. 8. S. Vicksburg and the Russian soldiers at Nien Chwang, China, last week. There were three nights, and as a result one Russian soldier was reported wounded. The matter was made the subject of complaint by the Russian Ambassador at Peking to United States Minister Conger, and Mr. Conger in turn informed the State Department. Secretary of the Navy Long called Commander Berry of the Vicksburg to use every effort to prevent further collisions.

The commissioners for the north light-house in Scotland have decided to adopt Marconi's wireless telegraphy as a means of establishing communication between the mainland and certain of their light-houses. The first installation will be made without delay on the Flannan Islands, which are about sixteen miles outside the west coast, off Lewis. The Flannan Islands are practically the first land sighted by vessels coming from America, and the new installation will therefore be exceedingly valuable for reporting the sighting of vessels.

In the New York Central Railroad tunnel that burrows under Park Avenue, two local trains collided January 8, at 5:17 P. M. Fifteen passengers were killed and twice that number were injured. A dozen of the latter were seriously hurt. The train was crowded by suburbanites. Most of the deaths, injury and damage were wrought by the engine of the White Plains train, which plunged into the rear of the motionless train and was driven through to the middle of the car, smashing the seats and furnishings and splitting the sides as it moved forward.

The news received from Batangas, P. I., is cheerful. The expedition to Losos, in Batangas, has been a complete success. The columns under Colo, Winter and Wells have destroyed a large number of barracks and hamlets and enough rations to keep 20,000 troops for six months. There was not a single American casualty during the entire expedition. The enemy fled before the Americans, many of them were killed and several surrendered. Previous reports concerning this province caused Gen. Davis and Wade to request that it be returned from civil to military control.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has handed down an opinion upholding the will of William C. Bissel, who died four years ago, aged 89, leaving the bulk of his estate of \$5,000 as a trust fund for the National Christian Association of Chicago, a society which is said to have as its object the disruption of all secret societies. Mr. Bissel made provision for his widow and gave small sums to nephews and nieces. The latter began a contest, asserting that he was incapable of properly devising his property. The court holds that Mr. Bissel's aversion to secret societies is not unnatural or uncommon, nor is it evidence of an unsound mind.

Senor T. Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, when asked to express an opinion on the proposition to grant a rebate on all Cuban sugar sold in this country, wrote the following statement: "I consider more equitable an immediate reduction of 50 per cent of the tariff on all Cuban products imported into the United States, the President being directed to make the same reduction in the tariff which existed in January, 1891, on the American products imported into Cuba."

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in a letter to the Association of American Publishers of New York, declining an invitation to dinner, says: "As a public man I would have rejoiced at witnessing the tremendous advance of the United States in the last ten years that excites so much admiration and some envy and apprehension in other lands. As a journalist I must admit that the greater truth of life, the large extension of the sphere of subjects demanding attention and the increased human interest that modern journalism displays, all had their impulse from American journalism."

The Census Bureau at Washington has issued a report announcing that the population of the entire United States, including all outlying possessions, was 84,222,082 in the census year 1900. This is itemized as follows: Continental United States, or United States proper, 75,994,573; territories, 8,227,509; Philippines, 6,961,328, being the estimate of the statistician to the Philippine Commission; Porto Rico, 954,231; Hawaii, 154,901; Alaska, 62,502; Guam, 2,000; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in the military and naval service of the United States outside of the territory of the United States proper, 9,219.

Says the New York Herald: El Trepano, of Buenos Ayres, has published a map showing the advances of United States interests in South America and makes the following comment: "American capitalists are about to monopolize the territory of Acre. This is very dangerous for the whole of South America because the business men of the great Northern Republic are always the fore-runners of a conquering army. First come the claims of the business men and then the soldiers arrive. Americans may extend their influence on the Parana River as well as on the Amazon."

Henry Pearlstein, his wife and five children, ranging in age from one and a half to twelve years, were burned to death early on January 12, in a fire that destroyed a two-story frame building. Their charred bodies were found four hours after the fireman had extinguished the flames. The body of the mother and babe were found together, the little one tightly clasped in its mother's arms. Pearlstein's body was found close to that of his wife. He also held one of the children in his arms. The bodies of the other three children were found huddled together close to their father's body.

Dr. A. H. Hedrick and Gustavus Meyers, of New York, representing the American Museum of Natural History, will study the physical character of the extinct and living peoples of that area once occupied by the Cliff Dwellers, Pueblos, Aztecs, Toltecs and Chichimec peoples. The principal tribes to be studied are the Pimas, Papagos, Yaquis, Mayos, Tepicenses, Carlos Aztecs and Tarascos. The greater part of the present year will be spent in the work from El Paso. The scientists went to Tucson, where guides will be employed and the expedition will strike out into the wilderness.

Following close after the usual announcement to Great Britain on the subject of the Prince of Wales, when the semi-official North German Gazette denied that Emperor William had urged the Prince of Wales to visit Berlin on the occasion of his birthday celebration, pointing out that the Prince had been invited at the request of King Edward, the North German Gazette, January 11, pointedly denies that Emperor William will attend either the memorial service in honor of the late Queen Victoria or the coronation of King Edward. The paper says the statements in the English papers on the subject are untrue. Regarding the coronation, the North German Gazette points out that it is not in accordance with traditional international usage for sovereigns to attend the coronation of sovereign monarchs.

The Chicago branch of the American Transvaal League held a meeting at Chicago, January 12, and adopted a petition calling upon President Roosevelt to enforce the neutrality law. A large number of signatures of prominent men, judges, lawyers and others was obtained. The petition is in the form of an argument and sets forth that the United States is conceded to be a neutral nation in the war between Great Britain and the South African Republics. It is contended that if the augmentation of Great Britain's military supplies from the port of New Orleans was stopped, the South African War would come to a speedy end. It is urged that horses and mules designed for use in military operations are within the

HAVE YOU GOT RHEUMATISM?

Try Guala Tonic. A 5-cent box mailed free. Also an illustrated book on rheumatism which will tell you all about your case. Address John A. Smith, 372 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

meaning of the term "military supplies" as used in the treaty of Washington. The President is therefore called upon to strictly enforce Article 6 of that treaty.

The large Sicilian colony recently settled in St. Bernard Parish, La., will build schoolhouses at their own expense in order that their children may secure a good American education and, as the leaders say, become good American citizens. It is the first case on record, so far as known, where Sicilians coming to this country to settle have shown a similar patriotic spirit. They have applied to the School Board of the parish asking that teachers be provided, but asking nothing else. The board granted their request. Strange to say, on the same day, a delegation of prominent colored people of St. Bernard waited on the School Board and said they wanted to erect a negro school at their own expense if the teachers would be provided. An Italian and a negro school-house will go up side by side, a thing never happening in that State before.

Although it is announced that the South American Steamship Company of Chile has refused to charter the Lantaro to the Colombian Government for use as a gunboat, Gen. Alban has taken possession of the vessel and is having guns mounted on her. Gen. Alban has deposited a sum which he considers equal to her value with the Panama banker in payment for the vessel. It is said that the captain and crew of the Lantaro will enter the service of the Colombian Government. The Lantaro is being equipped to attack the war vessels of the insurgents. The Lantaro arrived at Panama, Colombia, a few days ago with thirty-nine officers and 200 sailors of the Chilean navy, who are en route for England to man the new Chilean warships purchased by the Santiago Government. The Lantaro was chartered by Chile to bring the officers and men to Panama.

The new Water Commissioner of New York, J. Hamilton Dougherty, has begun his regime by an investigation of the stealing of water on the part of large manufacturers and offices and apartment buildings. When he first took hold of the office he was struck with the small sums which the large concerns were paying the city for water. He was astonished to find that one office building of over twenty stories only paid the city 6c in postage stamps for water for six months. The stamps were sent back and an investigation started to find out how a large building of this character could use only 6c worth of water. What is known as "Ying" is the most common method of water theft. A connection is made outside the water meter and this pipe run into the building, thus forming a Y and the water escaping the meter.

Mayor Low, of New York, sent his first message to the Board of Aldermen January 6. It was brief, and the only subject treated of was blackmail in the civil administration, in the stamping out of which, he said, he desired the co-operation of the people of the city. "It during the next two years," the message says, "any citizen or any employee of the city pays money illegitimately either to avoid injury or inconvenience, or to secure his rights, he will do it because he wants to and not because he must. No one, from the largest corporation to the poorest hoodlum, need pay one dime for protection from harm or to secure just treatment at the hands of the city government. No laborer or other employee need part with one cent of his salary to any one, either in or out of the city government. Any one asked to make an improper payment for any purpose has only to report the fact to the Mayor to be sure of protection and redress."

KIMBALL'S

Pipe Organs

Are guaranteed five years. Touch lighter than piano. Repetition quality. The Only Expert Pipe Organ Builder in Texas Employed by us.

Reference: The Advocate.
H. T. McCALLON,
General Agent,
390 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

WALL SCHOOL

MONEY GROVE, TEXAS.

Thoroughly prepares its pupils for the great colleges and universities, many of which receive its graduates without examination.

Christian influence, active Y. M. C. A., literary societies, excellent library, good board, athletic field, tennis courts, firm discipline and sub-environment for the pupil in every respect.

Rev. I. W. Clark, P. E., Dallas District, says: "I prefer Wall School to any other school in Texas or elsewhere."

W. J. Battle, Ph. D., Prof. Greek University of Texas, says: "I regard Wall School as one of the very best in Texas."

Dr. R. S. Hyer, Regent of Southwestern University, says: "Wall School is worthy of a large patronage."

For catalogue and further particulars address: S. V. WALL, Principal.

OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY

Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialist. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address: Dr. W. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Notes From

NORTHWEST

CONTINUED FROM

elder, Rev. W. H. is popular all over the country and is always welcome. Recently enjoyed a long visit at the home of F. M. Winbo.

F. M. Winbo, beautiful bazaar, kind people and the donors.

CHINA

R. A. Evans, J. our first work in well pleased with it. As this is plenty to do to and pulling together that the work may have been kindly and many tasks reached us after Wednesday night of China Springs, trial pointing to 825 for which we encourage. We are preaching and for a gracious year.

H. H.

R. H. H. H. off well in the League and Sun and the weekly in interest. son Society has furniture in the country. The provision of St. furnishing the fr. Colium, with her preparing to put new shibboleth, tel to the trust think the entire one year. Success

W. L. Selt, Jan

W. L. Selt, Jan was sent back to have him back, last year. We man and as a p. this year to be t and we think he. Last week t. ers gave him a the church on. tenger meeting t age, young and singing and tall while Bro. Robe a marriage even of work in him. a good year, let and show that w. of Christ, May. We have B. C. came into our l.

Ed. R. Walling

Ed. R. Walling on well at Mand committee out \$500 to build a e. pointed two w. Dr. J. T. Lee in this work. The liberal sum, but about \$800, but other \$300. We building unless country is sold from \$8 to \$20. the people do. Good crowds. A people, also. I Reeder and M. work of the four ing the Reeder. central point. I quest of the les and the earnest ing Midway peo a wise change.

NORTH TEXAS

W. H. Webster

W. H. Webster housed in the m. and in the m. Yes, we were as this people many teachers is not worth w. was in good st. thy. I hope th. vine grapes, to g. table year's w. them in spiritus. too for a good. God ever be tpe.

H. B. Johnson

H. B. Johnson a great day for. rely Conference. O. Miller, our band. Saturday noon on Mission. appreciated. at preached on "H. time ring. Pe. about. We have morning. Bro. her of warm fr. are expecting w. this year. Ex. for a revival. W. grinding the new Rev. C. O. Jon with us in the for an add-time.

I. G. White, J

I. G. White, J. ten fairly well. the second year for Whaley taken away fro. ference, but w. gambling, att. have a good p. every kind to t. tokens of their shown this year. ing arrived at with but a few entire work, to year in spirit.

The Home Circle.

LITTLE WANTERKNOW.

There was once a little urchin with a very curious mind; The how and why of everything he always wished to find. He was always asking questions, wherever he might go, And all the folks that knew him called him "Little Wanterknow."

He'd want to know "How far is it from here up to the sky?" And, "What made George so awful sure he couldn't tell a lie?" "What made the noise inside his drum, and why a cow don't fly?" And "How much would a million million dollars buy?"

And also, if you pleased, he'd like to know about these things: "When will tomorrow come?" and "Are the stars winking with strings?" "How big'll I be when I'm big?" and, "Ain't it teen-time yet?" And, "Why it's cold in winter," and "What makes water wet?"

And, "Do all naughty boys get drowned?" and, "Do all good ones die?" And, "Do you think doughnuts are better'n berry pie?" And, "Where does money come from?" "When is by and by?" And when his questions all gave out, he'd simply say, "Well—why?"

HER BEST BIRTHDAY PARTY.

"O mamma! Where have you been? I've hunted everywhere for you!" said Bessie Prentiss. And, without waiting for an answer, she went on: "I've been up in Aunt Millie's room, talking about her Sunday-school class in the mission school. She is planning to take them all into the country for a day, and she's afraid that that will be their only chance to see the country all summer, they are so poor. Isn't it too bad? And, mamma, I thought about my birthday party. Couldn't I have them come out here instead of having the girls I was planning to invite? Could I have them, mamma—could I?"

"Certainly, Bessie. It is your party and you can have the ones you want," replied Mrs. Prentiss.

"There's just eleven of them and they are about my age. But what could I do to make them have a good time?"

Mrs. Prentiss thought a few moments and then said:

"You must send them their tickets on the electric. Then we will have an omnibus bring them from the station. That will give them two long rides. We will set the table in the garden and have a nice dinner for them. Then there's the beach and the flowers and—"

"O mamma! I most know they'll have a good time!" interrupted Bessie. "I must run up and tell Aunt Millie about it. And away she went."

The Prentisses had a beautiful summer home, where they came early and lingered late, and Bessie was their only child.

The girls were invited, the tickets sent and everything in readiness for the party. The night before Bessie could hardly sleep for thinking of the next day and hoping it would be pleasant. She awoke to find it as perfect a day as if made on purpose for her party.

"Mamma, wouldn't you wear a gingham dress instead of a white one, so that the girls won't notice it so much? They are so poor!" she asked. And mamma approved.

All the morning Bessie was busy and the last little bouquet was just finished and laid beside the plates when the omnibus came.

They were very poor, as Bessie had said, but they were neatly dressed and they seemed almost bewildered as they looked around on the beautiful place where they had come.

It was almost noon when they arrived, and the plan was to serve dinner as soon as they came, so that they should be refreshed for the rest of the day. Bessie led the way to the garden and, seating them at the table, she pinned on each little girl the knot of flowers by her plate.

How pretty the table was! There was a little hum of delight when the girls saw it. Flowers and fruit were all the length of the table, with the birthday cake in the center.

A gentle breeze lifted the leaves of the trees that met overhead and let little flocks of sunshine down on the girls' heads. Then the sunshine danced over their hands and up and down the table, and many a little girl, who looked as if never in her life had she had enough to eat, sat and watched the sunbeams.

And what a dinner it was—so abundant and so delicious! Mamma and Aunt Millie served it and how easy

and pleasant they made it for everybody! The girls lingered long at the table, for they had never had such a treat before.

After dinner, at the beach, they were almost wild with delight. And to those of them who had never seen the ocean, the pebbles and shells of the beach were so very pretty! They came back laden with them.

And such lovely games as they played—games that mamma and Aunt Millie had played when they were little girls and that they had not thought of for years! Just before the omnibus came, Norah brought them strawberries and real cream.

The happiest day must end, and when they went away Bessie had a slice of birthday cake and a bunch of flowers for each one to carry home. As one of the girls took hers, she said:

"I'll carry these to my sister. She ain't seen one flower this summer, 'cause she's lame and can't go to the parks."

And another said:

"I'll never forget this day, nor you neither—and thank you, too."

All the girls seemed to want Bessie to know how much the day had been to them, and she could not keep back her tears when the most quiet girl of all said:

"I don't see why you cared so much for me. You've made me have the best time I ever had in my life."

When all were gone, Bessie went and sat by her mother in the hammock. She was very quiet for some minutes, and then she said:

"This has been the best birthday I've ever had. Isn't it lovely to do for people who can't do anything for you in return?"

And mamma said:

"That was the way Christ spent his whole life. Let us both try to be like him."

"I want to be, and I am trying," said Bessie softly.—Celia M. Stone, in The Pacific.

THE TOUCH OF HIS HAND.

She was the mother of a large family, and being in plain circumstances, was required to do her own work. Sometimes, in the multitude of her tasks and cares, she lost the sweetness of her peace and, like Martha, became troubled or worried with her much serving. One morning she had been unusually hurried and things had not gone smoothly. She had breakfast to get for her family, her husband to care for as he hastened away early to his work, and her children to make ready for school. They were other household duties which filled the poor, weak woman's hands, until her strength was well-nigh utterly exhausted. And she had not gone through it all that morning in a sweet, peaceful way. She had allowed herself to lose her patience and to grow fretful, vexed and unhappy. She had spoken quick, hasty, petulant words to her husband and her children. Her heart had been in a fever of irritation and disquiet all the morning.

When the children were gone and the pressing tasks were finished and the house was all quiet, the tired woman crept upstairs to her own room. She was greatly discouraged. She felt that her morning had been a most unsatisfactory one; that she had failed in her duty; that she had grieved her Master by her want of patience and gentleness, and had hurt her children's lives by her fretfulness and her ill-tempered words. Shutting her door, she took up her Bible and read the story of the healing of the sick woman: "He touched her hand and the fever left her; and she arose and ministered unto them."

"Ah," she said, "if I could have had that touch before I began my morning's work, the fever would have left me and I should have been prepared to minister sweetly and peacefully to my family." She had learned that she need the touch of Christ to make her ready for beautiful and gentle service.—Selected.

THE EAGLE ON THE COINS.

If you have a silver dollar of 1836, 1838 or 1839, or one of the first nickel cents coined in 1856, you will find upon it the true portrait of an American eagle which was for many years a familiar sight in the streets of Philadelphia.

"Peter," one of the finest eagles ever captured alive, was the pet of the Philadelphia Mint, and was generally known as the "Mint Bird."

Not only did he have access to every part of the Mint, going without hindrance into the treasure-vaults, where even the treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but used his own pleasure in going about the city, flying over the houses, sometimes perching upon the lamp-posts in the streets.

Everybody knew him, and admired him, and even the street boys treated him with respect. The government

provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the Mint establishment as the superintendent or chief coiner.

He was so kindly treated that he had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the Mint yet, if he had not sat down to rest on one of the great fly-wheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later.

The superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with the wings spread to their fullest extent; and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the Mint's cabinet, where you may see him whenever you go there. An exact portrait of him as he stands in the case was put upon the coins named.—Harper's Young People.

OTHER THAN SAD.

"Please give these roses to Mrs. Ray, and tell her she has my loving sympathy."

Although these words were uttered in a low tone, the one referred to overheard them, and suddenly appeared, saying, in a cheerful tone:

"How like you to share your exquisite roses with me! But why do you hasten? I am at liberty this morning, and would enjoy a chat with you."

"Why—why, I did not expect to find you equal to seeing me to-day," was the response, in a funeral tone.

"Oh, I feel equal to anything," was the laughing rejoinder of Mrs. Ray, as she led her caller to a seat on the vine-covered porch. "My last illness was so slight that I am quite myself again."

"It was not your physical condition I had in mind, but—I must be mistaken in thinking this the anniversary of your husband's death."

The one addressed buried her face in the roses at this juncture, and then, as if her spirit had caught their fragrance, she looked up, with a new light in her eye, and said:

"No, you are not mistaken, for, as to-day, your roses were at their best when he slipped away three years ago this morning. We called upon you the evening before his sudden call home, and you gave us, as you doubtless remember, the counterpart of these beautiful roses; but you little thought that on the morrow the hand which took them from yours would be folded in death's repose."

There was a tremor in the voice of the speaker, but as a smile accompanied the words her listener impulsively exclaimed:

"And yet you appear the same as on other days, while on each anniversary of my husband's death I shut myself into my room and scarcely see the members of my own household; and he has been gone from me ten years."

"Yes, I learned that such was your custom," was the low answer, after a long pause, which was filled in by sighs from the last speaker, "for, not knowing, I attempted to see you on a recent anniversary; but before I had time to ring the bell I was met by your youngest son, who said, in a whisper: 'Mamma can't see any one, 'cause papa died to-day, ever so long ago.' And then he added, in a way, that made me feel like mothering him: 'It seems just like a funeral, and I'm so lonesome.'"

"He was so young when his father died that he cannot realize our loss," said Mrs. Field, bursting into tears; "but I talk to him a great deal about his father, and try to make him understand that in view of such sorrow I cannot be other than sad."

"But does it never occur to you that such a course will not give your son an exalted idea of your faith?" ventured the one who had long felt that her friend did not honor the Comforter in wearing so mournful a face.

"For if, my friend, we have faith, we should not be cast down, even in the darkest night of sorrow."

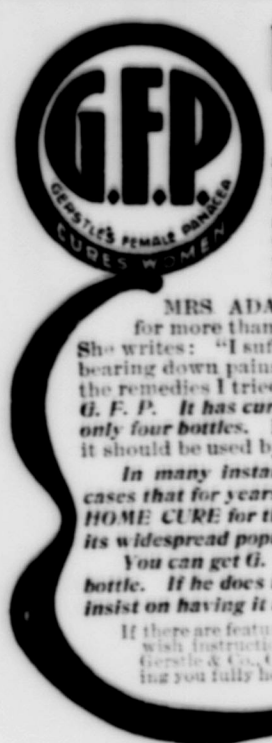
"Others have rebuked me for not rising above my sorrow, but I hardly expected you to intimate that I should do differently," said Mrs. Field in an injured tone; "but when I compare the freshness of my grief on each anniversary with your cheerful manner to-day, I realize anew that few have met with such a loss as mine. For—"

"Since he went home, The long, long dreary days have crept away like years."

"I realize the truth of those lines," said Mrs. Ray, smiling through tears, "but I realize, too, that the One who has promised to be a husband to the widow is a covenant-keeping God, as only such a sorrow could make possible, and with such support I feel that it would be wrong to yield to depression."

"But it would be an utter impossibility for me to appear as you do, on the saddest day of the year," was the tremulous reply. "It isn't according to nature."

"I readily admit that, but grace can enable us to do what is contrary to na-



FAINTING SPELLS,

Backache, Headache, Dizziness

are frequent results of menstrual disturbances, falling of the womb, inflammation, or any one of the score of diseases which afflict women of all ages. But they all soon disappear, and with them the cause, when G. F. P. is taken. It is not worth while to experiment with other medicines when a bottle of G. F. P. will convince you that it **CURES**.

MRS. ADA WEBB, of Pike Road, Ala., suffered in this way for more than three years. Her case is typical of thousands. She writes: "I suffered from whites, nervousness, fainting spells, bearing down pains at monthly periods, sick headache, etc. Of all the remedies I tried nothing did me any good until I began the use of G. F. P. It has cured me of my terrible afflictions and I have taken only four bottles. I can recommend G. F. P. very highly and think it should be used by every woman who suffers."

In many instances a single bottle of G. F. P. has cured cases that for years had resisted all other treatment. It is a HOME CURE for the diseases of women, which accounts for its widespread popularity and general use.

You can get G. F. P. from your druggist or dealer at \$1 a bottle. If he does not have it he will get it for you if you will insist on having it and refuse to accept any substitute.

If there are features connected with your trouble about which you wish instruction, write to the Ladies' Health Club, care of L. Gerstle & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for free medical advice, telling you fully how to treat yourself in the privacy of your home.

ture. I know from experience. Had you called on the first anniversary of my husband's home-going you would have been met by the information that I was too grief-absorbed to be seen; but later on my eyes were opened to the fact that Christians dishonor God when they refuse to be comforted, as do those who are strangers to His upholding power. The world needs our smiles, and we have no right to be selfish in our grief when we profess to be followers of One who said, "Father, Thy will, not mine, be done."

The lengthy pause that followed was broken by a long-drawn sigh, and: "I never thought of it in that light before; but it seems hard if one has not the right to mourn."

"Yes, for so long as we are human, grief must have its way, at times," was the smiling rejoinder; "but there are many reasons why we should determine, with Divine aid, to sorrow not as others who have not the hope that is ours. For instance, you talk to your son of his sainted father and tell him that he has responded to the call, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,' and you doubtless fully believe that he has entered into that joy."

"Why, of course I do," interrupted Mrs. Field, "for if ever there was one worthy to answer such a summons my husband was."

"Then in view of such a hope, does it not seem, to say the least, inconsistent, on the anniversary of the realization of the joy of our loved ones, to wear an air of gloom? To do so gives the lie to our faith, it strikes me, and also shows a selfish spirit on our part."

"I don't want him back," sobbed Mrs. Field, "for I know he is better off, but I weep in pity for myself."

"Yes, I understand, as only one can who has suffered a like bereavement; and I understand, too, that self-pity is weakening in the extreme, and that it must be overcome if we would lead those with whom we come in touch to have faith in the sustaining arm of our Lord. We can only rise above the waves and billows of sorrow, however, my bereaved sister, by leaning hard and continually on One of whom it is written, 'He giveth power to the faint.'"

Then, too, each anniversary of the day which meant glad also with exceeding joy, to those gone before, should find us stronger, because it means not only nearer home, but an added year of His sustaining power, as well. These years have been trying in the extreme, dear friend, but they have brought me such a revelation of Love Divine that I feel, to-day, more like praising than weeping. Surely, He doeth all things well."

A moment later Mrs. Field rose to go, and as she did so she kissed her faithful friend, and, with a face other than sad, let slip the following words: "You are a dear, brave woman; and you have taught me a much needed lesson."—Helena H. Thomas.

THE MISSING FIVE CENTS.

Holding out his hand for the change, John's employer said: "Well, my boy, did you get what I sent you for?"

"Yes, sir," said John; "and here is the change, but I don't understand it. The lemons cost twenty-eight cents, and there ought to be twenty-two change, and there's only seventeen according to my count."

"Perhaps I made a mistake in giving you the money?"

"No, sir; I counted it over in the hall, to be sure it was all right."

"Then perhaps the clerk made a mistake in giving you the change?"

But John shook his head. "No, sir; I counted that, too. Father said we must always count our change before leaving a store."

Then how in the world do you account for the missing five cents? How do you expect me to believe such a queer story as that?"

John's cheeks grew red, but his voice was firm. "I don't account for it, sir; I can't. All I know is that it is so."

"Well, it is worth a good deal in this world to be sure of that. How do you account for that five-cent piece that is hidden inside your coat sleeve?"

John looked down quickly and caught the gleaming bit with a cry of pleasure. "Here you are! Now it is all right. I couldn't imagine what had become of that five-cent piece. I was certain I had it when I started from the store to return."

"There are two or three things that I know now," Mr. Brown said, with a satisfied air. "I know you have been taught to count your money in coming and going, and to tell the exact truth, whether it sounds well or not—two important things for an errand boy. I think I'll try you, young man, without looking farther."

At this John's cheeks grew redder than ever. He looked down and up, and finally he said, in a low voice: "I think I ought to tell you that I wanted the place so badly I almost made up my mind to say nothing about the change if you didn't ask me."

"Exactly," said Mr. Brown; "and if you would have done it, you would have lost the situation, that's all. I need a boy about me who can be honest over so small a sum as five cents, whether he is asked questions or not."—Pansy.

HILL BROOK FARM.

The Owner Comments on Grape-Nuts.

A farmer with his out of door work might have reason to expect more than the average of good health if he would use proper food and have it well cooked, but many of them, in middle age, suffer torments from dyspepsia, and following that a weakened nervous system.

To show the value of a change in food we quote from a letter written by L. Flagler, owner of Hill Brook Farm, Charlottesville, Va.

"I have spent a very considerable amount of money in trying to cure my stomach trouble with medicines, and have changed climate several times. About two years ago I was taken worse. My heart and kidneys gave me much trouble. I could not sleep nights. Was very nervous, thin and discouraged. Finally I changed my food and began taking Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. This agreed with me and I thought I could see my way out, so I have stuck to Grape-Nuts for a year and a half and gradually the old troubles have disappeared."

I have made splendid progress in health and strength, sleep well and can now do a good day's work for a man of fifty years."

I know that Grape-Nuts caused the change, and although I am now able to use other food as I like, still I stick to Grape-Nuts because I know how it nourished me, and besides, wife and I both like the food.

She says nothing has helped her nervous system like Grape-Nuts. We buy the food by the case and are very enthusiastic in regard to it."

It is plain that nervous, worn out people can be brought back to health by using Grape-Nuts.

(The following poem is in the language of a child, and is not to be taken too seriously. The "Answer" gives the key.)

Backward, turn back, O my days,
Your flight is swift and true,
Make me a child again,
Mother, come back to me,
Take me again to your arms,
Kiss me from my forehead,
Smooth the few silver hairs,
Over my slumbering eyes,
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow back, O my years,
I am so weary of this life,
Toll without rest or vain,
Take them and give them again,
I have grown weary of this life,
Weary of singing and sorrowing,
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow,
Mother, oh, mother, you!
Many a summer I have
grieved,
Blossomed and faded,
Yet with strong young pain,
Long I to-night for
Come from the sleep,
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

Over my heart, in
flow,
No love like mother's,
No other worship at
Faithful, unselfish,
None like a mother's
From the sick soul
brain;
Slumber's soft calm
creep,
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brow
with gold,
Fall on my shoulder,
Let it fall over my
Shielding my faint
light;
For with its sunny-
more
Happily will throng
yours;
Lovingly, softly,
sweep—
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother,
long,
Since I last hushed to
Sing, then, and unto
Womanhood's years
dream;
Clasp to your arms
With your light
face,
Never heavier to
Rock me to sleep,
Rock me to sleep.

The Answer.

My child, ah, my child,
To-night,
Thy spirit is sad and
Thou wouldst call
reckless above,
To the trials of life,
yore.

Thou longest again for
care,
For thy kisses on thy
on thy hair,
But angels around thee
keep,
And angels, my darling,
sleep.

"Backward," nay, on
ing years,
Gird on thy armor, for
Count not thy trials
They'll bring thee the
hood again,
You should not weary
way,
But watch for the light
day,
Not tired of "sowing
For angels, my darling,
sleep.

Tired, my child of life,
I have tasted the cup
you,
I've felt the deep sleep
green,
Of a low money grave
Is the dear mother I
vain
Is an angel presence a
And in the still night,
deep,
Come the bright angels
sleep.

Nearer thee now than
down,
Purer the love-light en
For more enduring the
Then ever earth worsh
light,
Soon the dark shadow
more,
Nor come to thy call
door;
But know thee, my child,
watch keep,
And soon, very soon, th
sleep.

They'll sing thee to sleep
song,
And waking, thou'lt be
throng;
And thy life, with its
and pain,
Thou wilt then see has
earth thou didst love
And whom thou hast tan
sions above."

"Never heretofore to suffer
The angels, my darling,
sleep.

The trouble with so
that they live in the co
investigations and ca
the sun.—Ram's Horn.

SPELLS, iche, Dizziness

menstrual disturbances, amation, or any one of h afflict women of all appear, and with them taken. It is not worth other medicines when a nee you that it CURES. I, suffered in this way typical of thousands, asness, fainting spells, headache, etc. Of all until I began the use of ions and I have taken very highly and think S.

F. P. has cured atment. It is a ch accounts for r dealer at \$1 a r you if you will substitute.

about which you a Club, care of l. cal advice, telacy of your home.

hook his head. "No, sir; at, too. Father said we count our change before re."

in the world do you ac- missing five cents. How t me to believe such a s that?"

eks grew red, but his a. "I don't account for it. All I know is that it is

s worth a good deal in be sure of that. How do for that five-cent piece inside your coat sleeve?" ed down quickly and eaming bit with a cry of ere you are! Now it is ouldn't imagine what had at five-cent piece. I was t when I started from return."

two or three things that Mr. Brown said, with a "I know you have been nt your money in coming id to tell the exact truth, unds well or not—two im- rs for an errand boy. I you, young man, without r."

nn's cheeks grew redder He looked down and up, e said, in a low voice: "I to tell you that I wanted badly I almost made up say nothing about the I didn't ask me."

said Mr. Brown; "and if ive done it, you would e situation, that's all. I bout me who can be hon- mail a sum as five cents, asked questions or not."

BROOK FARM.

Comments on Grape-Nuts.

ith his out of door work ason to expect more than f good health if he would ood and have it well many of them, in middle rments from dyspepsia, t that a weakened ner-

le value of a change in e from a letter written by ene of Hill Brook Farm, e, Va.

ent a very considerable ney in trying to cure my le with medicines, and l climate several times, years ago I was taken heart and kidneys gave ble. I could not sleep very nervous, thin and Finally I changed my an taking Grape-Nuts ed. This agreed with me I could see my way out, ak to Grape-Nuts for a af and gradually the old disappeared.

de splendid progress in eneth, sleep well and can d day's work for a man of

it Grape-Nuts caused the although I am now able ood as I like, still I stiek s because I know how it , and besides, wife and I food.

thing has helped her ner- like Grape-Nuts. We buy e case and are very en- gared to it."

that nervous, worn out e brought back to health e-Nuts.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

(The following poem is one of the sweet- est in the language. What heart does not thrill to its wild and tender music? The "Answer" gives to it an added interest.)

Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight!
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of the years!
I am so weary of toils and of tears—
Toll without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sorrowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh, mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shown—
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours,
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shielding my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more
Happily will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been but a dream,
Clasp to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light kisses just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

The Answer.

My child, ah, my child! thou art weary to-night!
Thy spirit is sad and dim is the light;
Thou wouldst call me back from the echoless shore,
To the trials of life, to thy heart as of yore.

Thou longest again for my fond, loving care,
For my kiss on thy cheek, for my hand on thy hair,
But angels around thee their loving watch keep,
And angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

"Backward!" nay, onward! ye swift rolling years,
Gird on thy armor, keep back thy tears! Count not thy trials nor efforts in vain.
They'll bring thee the light of thy childhood again.

You should not weary, my child, by the way,
But watch for the light of that brighter day,
Not tired of "sowing for others to reap,"
For angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

Tired, my child of the "base, the untrue?" I have tasted the cup they have given to you,
I've felt the deep sorrow in the living green,
Of a low mossy grave by a silvery stream,
But the dear mother I then sought for in vain.

Is an angel presence and with me again,
And in the still night, from the silence so deep,
Come the bright angels to rock me to sleep.

Nearer thee now than in days that are flown,
Furer the love-light encircling thy home,
Far more enduring the watch for to-night,
Than ever earth worship away from the light.

Soon the dark shadows will linger no more,
Nor come to thy call from the opening door;
But know thee, my child, that the angels watch keep,
And soon, very soon, they'll rock thee to sleep.

They'll sing thee to sleep with a soothing song,
And waking, thou'll be with heavenly throng;
And thy life, with its toil and its tears and pain,
Thou wilt then see has not been in vain.

Thou wilt meet those in bliss whom on earth thou didst love,
And when thou hast taught of the "man-shuns above,"
"Never hereafter to suffer or weep,"
The angels, my darling, will rock thee to sleep.

The trouble with some scientists is that they live in the coal-mine of their investigations and call their candle the sun.—Ram's Horn.

OUR CHURCH IN THE NEW COUNTRY—AN APPEAL.

Dear Brothers and Sisters of the M. E. Church, South:

We, your fellow-servants of Jesus, wish to make known unto you that our Church is making one of the fights of her life, if not "the" fight, in this new country; and, lest you don't know where "the new country" is, it is that part of Oklahoma Territory which lies west of the southwest corner of the Indian Territory, and north and east of the western part of Texas. It used to belong to the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa Indians, but was opened to settlement last year—August 6—by the President, since which time three large towns—almost cities—and numerous smaller ones have sprung into existence—namely, Lawton, Anadarko and Hobart, each as a county seat. And in a few more weeks there will be somebody living on every 100 acres of the country. The area of the country is larger than several of our older conferences, and in a year or two will be as populous.

This magnificent territory rightfully belongs to our branch of Methodism. It lies within the bounds of our Indian Mission Conference, and adjoins the North and Northwest Texas Conferences. It is largely populated by people from the South who are friendly to us. It is very fertile, will soon form a magnificent base of supply, will have large and prosperous towns—in fact, now has them.

But "we must fight if we would win." The other denominations, especially the M. E. Church, are making heroic efforts to take it. The M. E. people are spending large sums to build in every town, and all over the country. They are sparing no hing either of men or money, to firmly fix themselves here.

The status of our Church, relatively, is about this: At Hobart we seem to be in the lead. At Anadarko, where our Woman's Foreign Mission Indian School—Methvin Institute—is situated, is well-nigh desperate. Other Churches have built or are building, as follows: Christian, a \$2000 house; Congregational, \$2500 house; M. E., \$3000; Baptist, \$1500; Presbyterian, \$1500. M. E. South, neither a lot nor a house, and no money to build. The salaries paid by the other Churches range from \$400 to \$900. The M. E. and Christian Churches have parsonages costing \$550 and \$500. Almost the entire building and more than half the salaries come from their several Mission and Extension Boards.

At Lawton a similar state of affairs exists. The M. E. Church has a house finished and furnished handsomely, at a cost of \$4000; the Christian, about \$2000; the Presbyterian, \$5000; the Baptist, probably \$1500 when done; the Catholics have a \$5000 house projected; the Congregational and Episcopal people are projecting smaller houses. We, the M. E. Church, South, have a good corner lot and a board shed, the latter costing \$200, and built largely by the pastor.

Anadarko has a population between 2500 and 5000; Lawton, between 5000 and 10,000. Each are Democratic and largely Southern. People—our people—are here from every Southern State. They helped to build our churches and Methodism there, and feel that you should help to build it here.

We can get no help from our Church Extension Board within a year. But we can not wait that long. The field will be lost forever by then. Things are done in a day here. We must build, and build equal to the others, if we would hold our own. And we can not afford to lose this great field. It is too rich, and would afford too good a base of operations against our other conferences.

You must help us, brothers and sisters, if you love our Church. We are pleading for an empire for her. For her sake we appeal to you. If you fail us, we lose all, and for all time.

After consulting with Dr. Whisner and Bishop Key, both of whom heartily endorse our plan, we submit the following plan to you:

"I hereby agree to be one of a hundred to give ten dollars to build a church for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Anadarko, O. T., said Church to be called 'Methvin Memorial.' (Or the same pledge for Lawton, O. T., said Church to be called 'Key Memorial.' Or ten dollars, or any other sum, may be subscribed to each.)

"And I further agree to pay the same when notified that a sum equal to one thousand dollars has been subscribed for each place."

The following have already pledged, as follows:

Bishop Key, \$10 to Lawton.
H. C. Rawlins, \$50 to Lawton.
Rev. J. B. McDonald, \$25, Key Memorial.
Rev. Orlando Shay and wife, \$25, Key Memorial.

Mrs. H. B. Spaulding, \$25, Key Memorial.

Dr. Henson, \$10, Key Memorial.
W. J. Horton, \$10, Key Memorial.
Geo. G. H. Ray, \$10 to each.

Rev. L. L. Thurston, \$10 to each.
Now, will not enough Leagues, Churches, Sunday-schools, brothers and sisters, pledge ten dollars each to make up the balance of the one thousand dollars for each memorial church?

We propose to honor two great and good men by building a monument to them while living, and at the same time plant our Southern Methodism firmly in the new country.

We appeal to you.
Write all letters and make all money payable to Rev. L. L. Thurston, P. E. Duncan District, Duncan, I. T.

Your brothers in Christ, J. L. Henson, P. C., Anadarko, O. T.; W. F. Dunkle, P. C., Lawton, O. T.; L. L. Thurston, P. E., Duncan District, Duncan, I. T.

A LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Our days are so full of work that they pass rapidly; they are measured by so many minutes to a class. We have thirty-four in our day school and more than a hundred in the night school. Last night every room was full; the teachers scarcely had room to walk on one side of the room, and still they came. There are some Christians among the number—those who have been here before.

One young man was heir to one hundred thousand yen, but upon his becoming a Christian his parents disowned him and wouldn't allow him shelter under their roof. There is also another young man whose parents are strong Buddhists, and he is now suffering persecution at the hands of his friends and employers. His parents, I am glad to say, do not take part in the persecution, but they are greatly disappointed in him, which hurts him exceedingly. He is superintendent of a large Sunday-school and is a head of everything that is good. He is faithful at all times, and even to small things we can depend upon him. I think he is twenty-two years old. Then there are others; also several Japanese women, who will lead in public prayer. But this is so little in comparison with what remains to be done. Only the Christians observe the Sabbath. As we go to Church we pass stores and shops all open and the people busily engaged in work. In nearly every store or place of business the side next the street is open. There we can stop, look over their goods and see if there is anything we want. We pass every Sunday morning a tailor shop, and there two or three men sit doubled up on the floor sewing away—once upon a beautiful pink silk dress. All of the tailors or dressmakers are men. Then we meet men pulling a two-wheeled wagon heavily loaded with wood—sometimes with granite stones, sometimes with lumber, and other articles. There are always numbers of them, and you will understand how this is when I tell you that Japan has very few horses or cattle—we can almost say none—and men and women pull all of the loads that are to be moved, with a few exceptions.

We have no sidewalks here. There are a few in Kyoto, but here there are none. Instead there are ill-smelling gutters. Everywhere a sidewalk ought to be there is a gutter, and from this we walk out in the middle of the street.

The Japanese homes are marvelously neat and clean, with no furniture whatever except a cooking stove—nothing like a real stove—and a few utensils. House keeping is very simple and easy. Not a chair, bedstead, dresser, or anything except a small mirror, and perhaps a few boxes. Their floors are covered with what they call "tatami." It is like two lengths of straw matting put one on the other, with a thickness of soft straw between. The entire floor is covered with this, and not a nail fast ever steps upon it. These people are very patient, and the working class just work themselves to death.

I do not think I shall ever become accustomed to being hauled about in a kuruma or jinriksha by a man. I would like to stop and shake hands with every one I meet, but the Japanese never shake hands unless they have learned English. When you are introduced to a Japanese, and he holds out his hand you may be sure he speaks English.

The summers here are intensely hot, moist and oppressive; the autumns are beautiful and perfect, though we are now having a cool rain—rare having more rain than usual for fall. The winters are short, and while there is often snow, it does not get as cold here as it does in Texas, though it is a damp, disagreeable cold—I think something like our northeast rains at home.

Yesterday we had a holiday. While at dinner an earthquake occurred—only slightly felt, however. My first thought was that some one had fallen off the bed up stairs—it sounded like that—then the windows rattled and it was all over.

My time is limited, so I will write no more now. May God prosper you in all things.
EMMA POTENT,
Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 11, 1899.

The Japanese homes are marvelously neat and clean, with no furniture whatever except a cooking stove—nothing like a real stove—



Cured—32 Years of Awful Pile Agony.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 18, 1901.

"For 32 years I suffered constantly from protruding piles and finally had to abandon my trade of stone-mason. Four months ago I began using Pyramid Pile Cure, and before I had used up one 50c. box the disease had entirely disappeared and there is no sign of its ever returning. I am completely cured. F. Capps, 216 N. Minnesota Ave." Sold by all druggists, 50c. a box. Book, "Piles Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Corn Potash.

The fertilizer applied most liberally to corn, wheat, and other crops, and will give the best results during power.

Best quality of Corn Potash, 100 lbs. per bag.

GERMAN TRADING COMPANY, New York City.

STEAM DOME

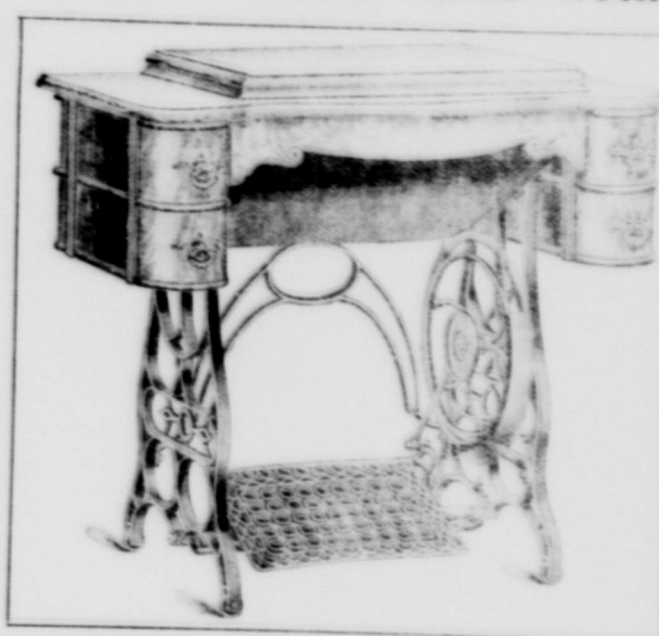
DISTILLERS WATER

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

RIO WACES—The Rio Waces Water Mill, a new and improved water mill, for sale. It is a small, portable, and efficient mill, suitable for use in any part of the country. It is made of heavy iron and steel, and is capable of grinding all kinds of grain. It is a very valuable addition to any farm or mill.

For further information, write to the Rio Waces Water Mill Co., New York City.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINE WOOD WORK



THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATES OUR NEW SWELL FRONT DROP head furniture fitted to our ball bearing stand. The design of this case is patented and controlled exclusively by the factory furnishing this machine. It is furnished regularly in Oak or Walnut finish, at \$23.50. The front of the table is beautifully curved with the long center drawer made to conform. The drawers are of the swell front pattern formed to correspond with the corners of the table and made up of three thicknesses of wood with the grain crossed, and bent to form, which makes them very light, yet strong. The drawer cases where the drawers slide are fitted with rubber platforms, and the sides of each drawer are extended below the bottom of the drawer proper, thus forming guides which fit closely to the case platform, and serve to guide the drawer so that it will slide in and out readily. This construction insures the drawers always working freely and never binding or sticking, a very common complaint and source of annoyance with the ordinary style of construction. The technical finish is very high and the grain of the wood is all carefully selected, and, as a result, the general appearance is extremely rich and pleasing. One year's subscription to the Texas Christian Advocate and this fine machine for

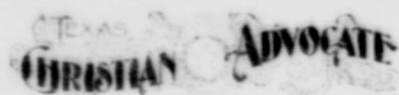
\$23.50

FULLY GUARANTEED. FREIGHT PREPAID.

Cash must accompany all orders. Address

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dallas, Texas.

REMEMBER, we still sell the old reliable machine that we have sold for years, freight prepaid, for \$22.00.



L. BLAYLOCK.....Publisher
Office of Publication—Corner Ervay and
Jackson Streets.

Published Every Thursday at Dallas, Texas

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas,
as Second-Class Mail Matter.

G. C. RANKIN, D. D.....Editor

SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE.

ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SIX MONTHS.....1.00
THREE MONTHS......50
TO PREACHERS (Half Price)......50

For advertising rates address the Pub-
lisher.

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

If any subscriber fails to receive the
Advocate regularly and promptly, notify
at once by postal card.

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

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

BACK NUMBERS.—Subscriptions may
begin at any time, but we can not under-
take to furnish back numbers. We will
do so when desired, if possible, but, as
a rule, subscriptions must date from the
current issue.

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

L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Texas.

REV. J. C. CARTER.

From a recent number of the Com-
manche Chief we take the following
pleasant note touching the work of
Rev. J. C. Carter, our pastor at that
point:

"Happiness in Religion" was the
subject of an eloquent discourse last
Sunday night at the Methodist Church
by the new pastor, Dr. Carter. The
old idea that when a person becomes
a Christian he turns his back upon the
pleasures of life is obsolete, for the
Christian of the present time wears a
smile instead of a frown, conscious
that to the pleasures of the physical
he has added the joys of the spiritual—
the one an overshadowing cup, the other
an artesian reservoir. The treatment
of the subject by the speaker was mas-
terly, showing deep thought and a
wide range of reading. Comanche
church-goers have never been blessed
with a more able and interesting
clergy than they have at present. In
Dr. Carter the Methodists have a min-
ister whose learned discourses and
pleasing personality are exceptional.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Scrivener's Magazine for January is
fresh with new articles and beauti-
ful illustrations. It is one of the most
readable monthlies that come to our
office, and it meets the needs of the
reading public. No home is complete
in its literary department without this
magazine.

The Homiletic Monthly for January
is before us, and it is an unusually
bright number. The sermon department
is very complete and the review
feature has a number of striking arti-
cles in it. It has the most recent lit-
erature touching these matters, and it
is put up in helpful form.

We are in receipt of sample copies
of our Sunday-school literature, edited
by Dr. James Atkins at Nashville.
From the magazine on down to the In-
fant department, these publications are
first-class. And we are glad to state
that this class of literature is popu-
lar with our Sunday-school teachers
and pupils.

The American Review of Reviews
for January starts off with the Pro-
gram of the world served up in conven-
ient and succinct form. Then follow
articles on such themes as, The Great
Isthmian Canal, Electric Trains Run-
ning Over 100 Miles an Hour, The
Noble Prizes and Their Founder,
Charleston and Her Exposition, and
others of equal merit.

He who would win in a race must
rejoice only with the road yet to be
run.—Rom's Horn.

EDITORIAL BIRDSHOT.

The closet is one of the gateways to
God.

The best way to fill the pews is to
fill the pulpit.

The flock thrives under a pastor of
mental and spiritual enrichment.

Wisdom is the proper application of
knowledge, and happy is the man who
is possessed of it.

People who are always making pro-
testations of honesty are usually weak
at that very point.

If you have not the courage to face
a man and tell him his faults open-
ly, you ought to close your lips about
him when out of his presence.

Strife and bickering in the ranks of
the Church are among the most effec-
tive weapons that we can place in the
hands of the old adversary.

Love in the heart is the secret that
clears up the sky and permits the sun-
shine of God's presence to vitalize and
make luminous the whole of life.

Largeness of soul and expansiveness
of mind leave no place for the exist-
ence of mean jealousies among people
who profess to be followers of the
Lord Jesus Christ.

CONCERNING THE HOLY GHOST.

An evangelical preacher believes in
the Holy Trinity. Somehow he can
not be a successful savor of souls with-
out this faith. Not that he must at-
tempt, after the manner of Joseph
Cook, to define those interior distinc-
tions in the divine nature which the
word implies. The mode of the divine
existence is impenetrable. But the dis-
closures God has made of himself are
the object of the profoundest and most
reverential faith. We know that the
second person is Son of God by "etern-
al generation;" yet the word, who
was with God, was God. He was mani-
fested in the flesh, justified in the Spirit,
seen of angels, preached unto the Gen-
tiles, believed on in the world, received
up into glory. Prior to his ascension
he revealed to his disciples the doc-
trine of the Holy Ghost. This revela-
tion was not a definition of his per-
sonality, but a promise of his presence
and personal work. His essence and
the mode of his existence are as in-
scrutable as the divine hypostasis.

The disclosures of the divine plan
for the furtherance of the gospel is
found in our Lord's conversations con-
cerning "the Comforter, which is the
Holy Ghost whom the Father will
send in my name." To the apostles it
was promised that he would quicken
their memories so that they would be
able to recall his sayings to them.
This is by no means a metaphysical
impossibility. It is axiomatic among
mental philosophers that nothing is
absolutely forgotten. The Holy Spirit,
like a mighty magnifying glass, en-
abled them to distinguish and read off
the crowded entries on memory's pal-
impsest. He will bring all things to
remembrance whatsoever I have said
unto you. What a statement! What
a definition of inspiration!

He would also open their understand-
ings, that they should understand the
Scriptures. He would testify of the
Lord Christ, and reveal the things of
Christ to the disciples. The endowment
of power included these things prom-
ised.

It was also guaranteed that he would
reprove the world of sin, of righteous-
ness and of judgment.

Furthermore, our Savior promised
that the disciples would know the Holy
Spirit. The world can not receive him,
because it seeth him not, neither know-
eth him; but ye know him, for he
dwelleth with you and shall be in you.
The expediency of our Lord's departure
turned upon the coming and conscious
recognition of the Holy Comforter. It
is precisely in harmony with these
statements that Paul says: "Ye have
not received the spirit of bondage

again to fear, but ye have received the
spirit of adoption whereby we cry
Abba, Father. The Spirit himself
bearneth witness with our spirits that
we are the children of God."

St. John, in his epistles, speaks of
the Spirit's work as an anointing, and
exults in the results of that unction.
St. Paul speaks of the fruits of this
unction—love, joy, peace, etc. In the
twelfth of First Corinthians and the
twelfth of Romans he attributes every
gift for service to that divine Spirit.
So, also, by implication, in that mar-
velous statement of the organization
of the Church in the letter to the
Ephesians: "He gave gifts to men." The
faith in the personality and abiding
presence of the Holy Spirit saturates
the New Testament writings from the
first chapter of Acts to the end of the
canon.

We are not authorized to preach
Him. Discourses on the Holy Ghost
to a mixed multitude are of question-
able propriety. Give not that which is
holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye
your pearls before swine. The object
of preaching is to reunite and strength-
en the broken tie between the soul and
its other—the infinite, supreme God.
There is but one mediator. That me-
diator is not the Holy Ghost, but "the
man Christ Jesus. He is the way, the
truth and the life. He is made of God
unto us wisdom and righteousness and
sanctification and redemption." "He
is our peace," "our life." "We are
witnesses of him, and so also is the
Holy Ghost." We are not witnesses
of the Holy Ghost, but he is a wit-
ness of Christ to our hearts. That
which was manifested * * * de-
clare we unto you." "The life was
manifested." God was manifested in
the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of
angels, preached unto the Gentiles,
believed on in the world, received up
into glory." "I declare unto you the
gospel which I preached, * * * which
also ye believed, and wherein ye stand,
* * * knowing that Christ died for our sins,
according to the scriptures, and that
he was buried and the third day he
rose again, according to the scriptures,
and that he was seen of the apostles,"
etc., etc. "I determined not to know
anything among you save Jesus Christ
and him crucified." "That I may know
him and the power of his resurrection
and the fellowship of his sufferings." Innumerable precepts and examples re-
quire us to preach Christ. Not one re-
quires us to preach the Holy Ghost. We
must feel our dependence upon him.
He is God. He is not man. He moved
upon the face of the waters in the be-
ginning. Like his chosen symbol, the
air, he has moved upon the troubled
waters of society. He has gathered
up the waves, like the wind the ocean,
and has controlled for the glory of
Christ all storms in social seas. He
touches the individual, imparting the
breath of life. He witnessed at Pen-
tecost to the Church that the Son of
man was now glorified. He removed
of sin, of righteousness and of judg-
ment. He abides in the Church as at
the beginning, quickening and cleans-
ing every believer in Christ. Without
him our work is perfunctory. But all
this does not warrant the free and
disputatious use of his name. The fact
that we are so utterly dependent upon him
should render us reverent and silent
before him. Preach Christ and he will
ratify the word.

A GREAT DAY IN DENISON.

Last Sunday was a red-letter day for
Southern Methodism in Denison. It
was the occasion of the dedication of
our new church. It was my pleasure
to be present and take some part in
the service. It will be remembered
that for several years our people there
have been struggling with the new
church enterprise. Something over a
year ago they had it completed and
opened, but on account of debt they
were not able to have it consecrated.
And, to add to their misfortunes, last
summer a storm struck the building,
blew off the spire, seriously injured
the roof and wrenched one of the walls
out of place. This was a serious ca-

lamity to our people. But with a stout
heart they went to work, and at con-
siderable expense repaired the dam-
age. Then, on last Christmas, Messrs.
Platter and Jno. and Paul Waples met
the entire indebtedness and made a
present of it to the congregation. This
was a wonderful blessing to the mem-
bership, and they went about at once
to have the beautiful building dedi-
cated. Last Sunday was the day set
apart for the service. Bishop Jos. S.
Key was selected to preach the ser-
mon and perform the rite of dedica-
tion. Along with him were Rev. J. M.
Binkley, Rev. J. A. Stafford, Rev. J.
R. Wages, Rev. W. F. Clark and Rev.
P. C. Archer, the pastor. The day
was a perfect one, and all of the space
in the edifice available was filled to
overflow, and many people were turned
away. The music was well prepared
and appropriate. The Bishop was in
good trim and preached a very spiri-
tual and helpful sermon. The audi-
ence enjoyed it very much. Following
the sermon was the order of dedica-
tion. The trustees presented the
house, free of all debt, and the prayer
of consecration was offered. Thus this
beautiful temple, built in memory of
Bro. Waples, bearing his honored
name, was set apart to the worship of
Almighty God. This good and sainted
brother gave much toward the build-
ing before he passed to the sanctuary
above. The sacred structure is a gem
in its architectural beauty and finish.
The furniture is all of modern design,
and the windows are filled with art
glass. We have not a more prepos-
sessing house of worship in the confer-
ence. It is a credit to the people and
an honor to the Savior.

At night another large congregation
assembled and I preached to them.
Rev. P. C. Archer and his good wife
have done three years of fine work in
Denison. They have never ceased to
invest all of their energies and prayers
in this enterprise. Now they and all
of those good people who sacrificed so
much to have this place of worship
are realizing the results of their toil
and liberality. And, after long years
of labor, Southern Methodism is now
to the front in that enterprising city.
We have the best and the most modern
house of worship in the town. Hence-
forth this will take its place as one
of the best appointments in the con-
ference.

While there, the Bishop and myself
were the guests of Bro. and Sister
Platter, where we were most delight-
fully entertained. I had the pleasure
of dining with Dr. and Mrs. Crawford.
The latter is the sister of the late Rev.
D. H. Diekey, of the Northwest Texas
Conference. His remains sleep at Tem-
ple. He was my classmate at college
back in the hills of old Tennessee, and
to meet his sister in Denison was a
genuine pleasure. How much Texas
Methodism owes to those old East
Tennesseans! I meet them every-
where, and almost invariably they are
devoted members of the Church.

The members of the conference
above mentioned are all in good spir-
its, and to meet them and enjoy their
fellowship was delightful.

G. C. R.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

Rev. C. E. Cross, of Center, made the
Advocate a pleasant visit this week.

Bro. Stewart and Bennett, of this
county, called to see us the past week.

Rev. J. B. Turrentine, of Wills Point,
was in the city this week, and called
agreeably to see us.

Rev. B. H. Webster, of Wheeland,
made the Advocate people a pleasant
visit last week.

W. C. Everett, of the Branch House,
has been to Nashville on business, and
returned this week.

Rev. Bro. Wilks, of the East Texas
Conference, ran up last week and
called with his greetings.

Bro. N. R. Tisdale, of Ardmore, I. T.,
renewed our acquaintance recently.
He is a lay delegate-elect to the next

General Conference from the Indian
Mission Conference.

Rev. G. W. Kinchloe, of Ovilla, was
in the city the other day, and called to
pay his respects to this office.

Rev. D. F. C. Timmons, of Texarkana,
had a little business in the city the
past week and made us a pleasant
visit.

The address of Rev. J. C. Moore is
Edinburg, instead of Randolph, as heret-
ofore. Let his correspondents take
notice of this change.

The brother of Rev. Frank Sherwood
died the first day of this month near
Aberdeen. We sympathize with our
brother in his affliction.

We met Rev. J. S. Davis a few min-
utes in Denison last Saturday. He was
on his way to help Rev. W. K. Strother
in a meeting at Pottsboro.

Bro. L. L. Jester, "mine host" while
at the East Texas Conference at Tyler,
was in the city recently, and paid his
respects to the Advocate outfit.

For several days the wife of Rev. W.
H. Brown, of Whitesboro, has been
quite ill, and he has been detained at
her bedside. We hope for her speedy
recovery.

Judge J. S. Strother, of Garland, was
in the city this week, and called to see
the Advocate circle. He faithfully rep-
resented Dallas County in the last Leg-
islature, and he is a candidate for re-
election. He is in every way worthy
of the confidence and support of the
people.

A presiding elder in one of the Texas
conferences writes as follows: "Renew
the Advocate of Mrs. ——. She is a
brown-eyed woman, snow-white hair,
the complexion of a girl, and one of the
most beautiful women in that city,
noted for its beautiful women—my
mother."

Rev. J. W. Hill, of Greenville, spent
a day in the city last week, and of
course had a handshake with every-
body in the building round about these
parts. He says that he has been at
Wesley so long that he was out hunt-
ing up some new sermons, and as we
had none to spare, he left in quest of
other fields.

The following members of the Joint
Board of Publication were in the city
this week to finish up some business
which was deferred by the last meet-
ing until after the conferences were
held: Revs. Seth Ward, J. B. Sears,
Jno. Adams, J. T. Smith, A. J. Weeks,
J. H. McLean, I. W. Clark, W. H.
Hughes, George Wyatt, R. C. Arm-
strong, J. G. Putman, B. Harris, J. W.
Joyce. The brethren had a harmonious
gathering, and attended to their busi-
ness satisfactorily.

BRIEF NOTES.

H. G. H.

Bulletins from the young preachers
on the frontiers are all cheering. Some
of them have to live most any way, but
grace abounds— even echoes of Santa
Santa Claus and poundings are heard.

S. A. Webber's South Carolina letter
in Nashville Advocate was historical
and rich. South Carolina Conference
has met over one hundred times—
twelve times in Columbia. That old
capital was once the home of Francis
Asbury M. and Jesse Boring was re-
ceived on trial in that conference in
Columbia in 1832, when the conference
embraced all of Georgia.

A California brother says the Church
Extension Board should erect several
fine churches in several of the fine
cities of that State, and that the Mis-
sion Board should pay men good sala-
ries to preach in them. We doubt it.
California is a rich home field, fully
able to provide themselves with church
and gospel facilities.

The Church Extension Board was
not organized to build fine churches in
rich and fine cities, that the rich and
intellectual inhabitants thereof may
have the gospel preached to them free.
Methodists and Christians are not made
in that way.

The University of California and Le-
land Stanford University may have in
them many heathen professors and
students, but they are hardly entitled
to the benefits of the benevolent col-
lections of the Church. These rich
heathen can borrow Church Extension
money at a low rate of interest.

In 1827 Bishops McKendree, Soule
and Roberts attended a session of the

South Carolina
bla. At late ses-
Bishops Gallowa
can were press
started out Step
Capers and Wigh

A revival is re
among the Pres
also to have got
odists. We vent
had more to do
ism. A wave of
the shores of a h

J. W. Hill, in
writes an article
Limit." He does
of the question I
clares himself to
is, the General C
for him which I
good. It's a mat
experience more

There are elev
Conferences in t
1858 there were
small, and anoth
said that the Nor
ence is now n
conference in
The growth of
ing. W. C. E
at our confere
time when our Pu
be west of the N
ville would be the

Our population
quires the ables
Church. We war
men admitted on
more sick men tr
want no more cra
gotten rid of. I
transfer to us, let
the best places in
or be a young m
vigor of physical
hood. The ends
world are meeting
construction of t
the commerce of
through the Gulf
population will se
The Methodist ar
are the mighty e
for this now great
try.

WITNESSES.

Neither human
power of the gosp
Jesus, knowing th
testimony, said to
are my witnesses."

In our work at
Mexico, whatever
is seen that shin
the word of the
City of Morelia th
the membership
classes, appointin
ers the most spir
spiritual members
single exception. I
ance upon the ch
result of this exp
tenth century con

I can not soon
meeting that was
pastor of the at
The pastor set
speaking first. I
friend (now one
having become im-
pel, literally took
Protestant service
and spirituality of
directed the serv
to bring him unde
deepened until he
cious to his soul
One of the stew
told how God had
light. The subse
ence was about a
strong believer in
religion, but was
of drunkenness.

ward duties to the
peace in my soul,
to leave alone that
ing me. A friend
come to church, v
sented to do; atten
night service, that
The reading of
preaching of the g
that my only hope
Christ. I trusted
name, and his peac
And, brethren," st
saved me. I have
former vices and
coursed freely d
cheeks as he told
God flowed through

Time would fail
details of each ex-
was lost, however,
who testified to th
personal salvation
as those of our b
Rio Grande.
I wondered why
faithful women di

Fits Permanently cured
after first day's use of
Resonator. Send for free
Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 901 A

aps McKendree, Soule
ended a session of the

His Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **free** 24 trial bottle and treatise to R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Christian sailor who had just returned from a whaling voyage was taken by a friend to hear an eloquent preacher. When they came out of the church the friend said: "Jack, wasn't that a fine sermon?" "Yes; it was pretty shipshape; the water-lines were graceful; the mast raked just enough; the sails and rigging were all right; but I couldn't see any harpoons. When a vessel goes on a whaling voyage, the main thing is to get the whales. But they wouldn't come to you because you are a fine ship; you must go after them, and harpoon them. Now, it seems to me that a preacher is, in some respects, not unlike a whaler. He is sent, not to sail among the fish, but to catch them. Jesus said to his disciples: 'I will make you fishers of men.' How many of such sermons as that could it take, do you think, to awak-

The Bryant & Stratton College, St. Louis, Mo.
This school prepares young people for business, and for the best positions as bookkeepers, stenographers, telegraph operators, etc. Now is the time to begin. Write for circular.

"What is it?" she asked them, and mother nodded to father. And then father told all about it—how he had bought goods and bought goods, thinking it would all be paid for. Then there was trouble with the banks, and such a lot of things she didn't under-



THE

Pantouris

A Crown for the King of Fashion

Made smooth and rough, in all desirable colors and varying widths of brim.
Turned over, bound, or raw edges.

Made only by HENRY H. ROELOFS & CO.,
Brown and 12th Sts., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

For sale by all leading Retail Hatters. *None genuine without our trade mark.*

Sunday-School Department.

FIRST QUARTER, LESSON 1, JAN. 16.

THE LAME MAN HEALED.

Acts 3:1-10.

Golden Text: "The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation."

The Sunday School Evangel gives the following exposition of the lesson:

The miracle-working power exercised by Christ was continued to the apostles and many of the first generation, at least, of believers. This miracle-working power was bestowed upon the disciples, both the twelve and the seventy (Luke 9:1, 10:9), when Jesus sent them forth on their trial trips of separate ministry. The instructions which He then gave them indicate that He intended those trips to be typical of the larger ministry upon which they should enter after His ascension. And He gave them definite promises that they should do even greater work than His own after He had gone to the Father (John 14:12). The present lesson gives us the first definite example of the exercise of this divinely-bestowed power by the apostles, though it was not in fact the first time, as we know from Acts 2:43. In the records of the apostolic times Peter is the only one of the twelve to whom specific miracles are ascribed, though the inference is that the others also performed them. Paul appears to have wrought more miracles than any of the twelve.

It should be noted that these miracles were called "signs," that is, proofs. Their primary purpose with the apostles was the same as with Christ, the attestation of their divine commission, to produce faith in their message among those who saw and heard. Paul very distinctly states this faith-producing purpose of the miracles which he performed (Rom. 15:18, 19). We should not fail, moreover, to note the position of relative importance which the miracle-working power held in the thought of the apostles. It was not primary, not secondary, not even tertiary, but (if I may coin the word) quaternary in rank of callings and endowments (1 Cor. 12:28). "First, apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, miracles." They were important temporarily, but unnecessary as a permanent part of the church's equipment. Now after the stupendous miracle of a new and almost world-wide civilization wrought by Christianity, miraculous healing or any other miracle, would be superfluous.

It is worth saying also that as Christianity has developed, it has transferred to the department of the natural many things which at first were done through the supernatural. So we pointed out in the lesson on the day of Pentecost with reference to the gift of tongues. The Church now is preaching the Gospel in many more languages than were spoken on the day when the amazed multitude heard each in the tongue wherein he was born. So, too, through agencies which are the product of Christianity many humanitarian works are being done which were matters of miracle in the time of Christ. Christianity is feeding many more hungry people every day than the five thousand for whom Jesus multiplied the loaves. In the asylums for the insane, no one of which would exist but for the gospel of Christ, more distracted and maddened minds many times over are restored to sanity every year than all those out of whom Jesus cast evil spirits. And in the Christian hospitals of the world and through the Christian physicians and surgeons who give their skill to the relief of the sick and unfortunate, more diseases are cured and more cripples are restored every month than all those miraculously healed by Jesus and his disciples together. In other words, the "signs and wonders" demonstrative of the truth of Christianity are more multiplied and more convincing in the present day than in the first century. He, therefore, who expresses disappointment that such miracles as those performed by the apostles are no longer seen, fails to recognize that God has taken away the lesser and given the greater. This age, not that of the apostles, is really the great age of miracles.

One other thought is suggested by the lesson, namely, the higher values which Christianity contributes to human life. "Silver and gold have I none, but what I have, that give I thee." The man solicited alms; he received what no amount of silver or gold could have purchased. But physical healing is not the highest gift of the Gospel. A crippled soul, a darkened mind, a guilty conscience, a hopeless life—these are the great calamities. And help for these is the supreme gift of Christianity. Other

things it gives incidentally and subordinately; but its great gifts are spiritual, its one gift of all gifts is eternal life.

Epworth League Department

Conducted by Rev. J. Marvin Nichols. Address all communications for this department to him at 407 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas.

STATE CABINET.

President, Gus W. Thomasson, Van Alstyne, Texas.
First Vice-President, Rev. J. Marvin Nichols, Dallas, Texas.
Second Vice-President, Miss Anna Fisher, San Marcos, Texas.
Third Vice-President, Prof. P. W. Horn, Sherman, Texas.
Superintendent of Junior Work, Miss Lillian Wester, Taylor, Texas.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Ellis, Elgin, Texas.

FIRST QUARTER, 1902.

January 13—Caleb: Choosing a Hard Thing. Josh. 14:6-11.

January 20—Could the Present Generation Evangelize the World in This Generation? Acts 1:1-11; 2:1-41; 13:1-14; 17:1-34; 18:1-11; 19:1-40; 20:1-31; 21:1-14; 22:1-30; 23:1-35; 24:1-27; 25:1-12; 26:1-32; 27:1-44; 28:1-31; 29:1-25; 30:1-6; 31:1-19; 32:1-43; 33:1-26; 34:1-28; 35:1-17; 36:1-38; 37:1-40; 38:1-10; 39:1-17; 40:1-24; 41:1-26; 42:1-30; 43:1-34; 44:1-22; 45:1-25; 46:1-28; 47:1-31; 48:1-27; 49:1-24; 50:1-20; 51:1-23; 52:1-29; 53:1-38; 54:1-31; 55:1-25; 56:1-33; 57:1-31; 58:1-27; 59:1-24; 60:1-22; 61:1-20; 62:1-18; 63:1-16; 64:1-14; 65:1-12; 66:1-10; 67:1-8; 68:1-6; 69:1-4; 70:1-3; 71:1-2; 72:1-1; 73:1-1; 74:1-1; 75:1-1; 76:1-1; 77:1-1; 78:1-1; 79:1-1; 80:1-1; 81:1-1; 82:1-1; 83:1-1; 84:1-1; 85:1-1; 86:1-1; 87:1-1; 88:1-1; 89:1-1; 90:1-1; 91:1-1; 92:1-1; 93:1-1; 94:1-1; 95:1-1; 96:1-1; 97:1-1; 98:1-1; 99:1-1; 100:1-1.

February 2—Inasmuch. Matt. 23:1-36.

February 9—The Pathway to Peace. John 14:23-27; Isa. 26:3.

February 16—Tempted and Tried. 1 Cor. 10:1-13; Heb. 2:17, 18; 4:15.

February 23—Some Modern Missionary Achievements: Do They Indicate the Possibility of Evangelizing the World in This Generation? John 14:12; Matt. 8:11; Isa. 45:22. Reference: "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation," chapters 5 and 7.

March 2—The Joy of Service. Ps. 128:5, 6; Matt. 23:23-24.

March 9—The Secret of Endurance. Heb. 11:24-27; Ex. 37:23-24.

March 16—A Noble Purpose. Dan. 1:3-20. (Temperance Meeting.)

March 23—Opportunities, Facilities and Resources of the Church: Are They Sufficient for the Evangelization of the World in This Generation? Rev. 2:1-13. Reference: "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation," chapters 8 and 9.

March 30—The Risen Life: Christ—Ours. Luke 24:1-12; Col. 3:1-10. (Easter Service.)

I—THE QUESTION.

January 26—Could the Present Generation Evangelize the World in This Generation by Doing as Much in Proportion as the First Generation of Christians?

References:
(A) "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation," chapter IV.—John R. Mott.

(B) The Bible—

(1) The wondering rabble.—Acts 2:9-11.

(2) The burial of Stephen.—Acts 8:2.

(3) The Gentile privilege.—Rom. 15:19.

(4) The source of power.—Phil. 1:12.

(5) The commission and the divine attendance.—Matt. 28:20.

(6) The overshadowing protection.—II Kings 6:17.

II—THE ANSWER.

In the light of the New Testament Pentecost, there is but one solution, so we answer, Yes, if the proportionate number of men and women in this generation are possessed of the same elements that dominated the spirits of the apostolic Church.

The heaven that has and is to heaven the whole lump was the company of one hundred and twenty gathered in the upper chamber in the city of Jerusalem. This was the grain of mustard-seed whose ever-expanding, widening branches have extended throughout the earth. They moved under the inspiring, yet somewhat puzzling, announcement of their Lord. His victories were not extensive, so far as the number of converts was concerned. Under the reign of the Spirit, Christ declared that our labors should eclipse his, under such conditions, for greater works should the Spirit-endowed Church accomplish.

It was true, these strange Galileans, while Peter spoke as the Spirit gave him utterance, witnessed the conversion of about three thousand souls. Great tidal waves of revival power swept everything before them. Old Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, and elsewhere, were scenes of wondrous power.

This question may be answered, therefore, by an analysis:

I—Of the spirits prominent in that missionary epoch.

II—The meaning of Pentecost then and now.

III—The marvelous, yet inevitable, results.

IV—Some policies, ways, etc., as seen in these primitive missionary operations.

To clearly discover these facts it may be easily granted that if the Church, in this day, be possessed of the same, this generation will very closely

approximate a world-wide evangelization.

III—THE FIRST GENERATION OF CHRISTIANS.

A study the value of which is that, should the present generation become possessed of the same qualifications, be driven by the same restless motives, and enjoy the same proportionate results, this very generation would witness the complete subjugation of the world for Christ.

(1) Of the spirits of that missionary epoch. Aside from the hundred and twenty, on whom cloven tongues of fire had rested, four mighty missionary characters add luster to that age—Stephen, Philip, Barnabas and Paul. Clear and distinct they rise in that dim and distant past. There are some into whose lives are emptied all of their age. They are its interpreters—to know them is to know their day and generation. The men who are to bring about the long-looked-for world-evangelization must not be essentially different from these giants in the early Church.

(A) Stephen.—To know this first martyr is but to discover that sweet, tender, divinely-empowered force that is to take the world for Christ in this generation. Let our Leaguers, by every means, study the profound, inexhaustible, magnetizing, wooing elements of this character. He was a potent factor in an age when thousands were redeemed in a day. We must not ignore the law that would repeat these wonderful manifestations. To duplicate results we must repeat the cause therefore. May the Lord find in us a like wondrous, all-powerful force! Sincere, tried, earnest, perfect, honest, enduring, noble—what a man he was! These are they such as can only bring about the apparently far-off event for which we sigh.

(B) Barnabas, another of these wonderful characters, stands as a plain demonstration of the forces by which God proposes the conquest of the empire of sin. Read Acts 11:23, 24, if you would know his relation to missions. "And much people were added unto the church." Why? "For he (Barnabas) was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." "Good" in the sense of a positive act, for negative good is always the equivalent of positive wrong. "Full of the Holy Ghost" under the promise, "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." In the mind of the world, our personality is absorbed in the thought that we have been with God. See Acts 8:19. "And of faith"—the kind, if we have it, makes nothing impossible in his name.

(C) Paul, whose mighty character has eclipsed any of the pagan earth. He demonstrates the supreme, actuating motive of missions. See Acts 9:6. How nearly this parallels Isaiah, when the Lord constituted him a missionary by an act of redemptive power. See Isa. 6:5-8.

(D) The meaning of Pentecost.—Being possessed of characters like those of the earliest Christians, we must also tarry at our Jerusalem until we be endowed with power from on high. Here are several reasons:

(1) As in their case, so in ours, conversion means a commission. God calls none whom he can not use; he uses none whom he has not called. Pentecost must precede all great missionary operations.

(2) As they were, so must we be profoundly conscious of this commission. If it be so with us, we must, as they did, prepare ourselves for the gift of the Holy Ghost. God disposes the agencies for our fitting—we must be in one place, in one mind, in one accord.

(3) While we prepare our hearts for this gracious bestowment, when received, this baptism prepares us for our life-work.

(4) Under all this great problem must lie the eventful day of Pentecost. We are living in the dispensation of the Holy Ghost, and yet our impotency is painful and alarming.

(5) Based on these conditions, since it was so in the primitive Church, now—in this, our day—the same glorious results must and will follow. David foresaw and recognized these thrones of divine energy. See Psalms 51:12, 13.

(a) Pentecost and Peter's sermon.—Acts 2:41.

(b) The days that followed.—Acts 2:47.

(c) Peter's sermon in Solomon's porch.—Acts 4:4.

(d) Later work of the Apostles.—Acts 5:14.

(e) In the period of persecution.—Acts 9:31.

(f) Gospel preached to Greeks.—Acts 11:21.

(g) Antiochian revival.—Acts 11:24.

(h) Paul and Barnabas in Pisidian Antioch.—Acts 13:44, 48, 49.

(i) Iconium revival.—Acts 14:1.

(j) Thessalonian labors.—Acts 17:4.

(k) Berean meeting.—Acts 17:12.

(l) Athenian awakening.—Acts 17:34.

And so it might be demonstrated, ad infinitum, until we come to Paul's triumphant declaration—Rom. 1:8.

(IV) Some policies suggested in these primitive operations.

(1) They aimed at a world-wide propagation of the gospel. The field in which they operated was from Scotland to the African deserts and the cataracts of the Nile; from the Atlantic to the Euphrates. Stretched from east to west over three thousand miles—the Roman Empire.

(2) The evangelistic achievements were marvelous from the standpoint of territory, numbers and classes.

(3) The leaders were possessed of the definite aim to evangelize the world in their day.

(4) They individually recognized the responsibility of missionary operations.

(5) They pressed into unevangelized regions.

(6) They centered at strategic points—the great cities—as Antioch, Tarsus, Corinth, Rome, Ephesus, Iconium, Berbe, Thessalonica, Beroea, Philippi and Athens.

(7) These centers used as bases for aggressive operations in the outlying districts.

(8) They conserved results. They baptized the converts and organized them into self-governing, self-supporting, missionary Churches.

(9) The work committed to men of strong qualifications. They selected from among them all such matchless giants as Paul, Barnabas, Timothy and Apollos.

To sum it all up, we quote Bishop

Thoburn:

"If we could bring back the Church of Pentecost to earth, or, rather, if we could receive anew universally the spirit of that model Church of all ages, the idea of evangelizing the world in a single generation would no longer appear visionary; but on the other hand it would seem so reasonable, so practicable, and the duty to perform it so imperative, that every one would begin to wonder why any intelligent Christian had ever doubted its possibility or been content to let weary years go by without a vast universal movement throughout all the Churches of Christendom at once to go forward and complete the task."

THE MAN NEXT DOOR.

"Would you kindly permit me to write a postal card at your desk?" he asked of the man at the store door.

"Most certainly," was the reply.

"It's to a fellow living next door to me, and his mongrel pup howls all night, and his cross-eyed wife strums the piano all day. I want to give him a shot, you know."

"Exactly."

"Just lift him one for being an old nuisance. I feel like giving him the boot."

"You must. Where does he live?"

"No. 27 Blank Street."

"And his pup is a mongrel and his wife cross-eyed?"

"They are, and I'll bet dollars to cents that he himself would drum on a coal scuttle if his neighbors lay dying."

"Yes, I see. As the card is for me you needn't mail it. Just leave it there on the desk, and it will receive due attention. Pleasant weather for this time of year, and I think the crops are all right. Good-day, sir—good day, and call again."

Bury hope and you sound the death-knell of progress.

A HAPPY HOME.

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

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

IOWA FARMS—4 PER CENT CASH BALANCE (CROP TIL 1912)—MICHIGAN—SUGAR BEET

WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Throat Lozenges. Eye Liniment. Sold by Druggists.

CHURCH BELLS. Chimes and Peals. Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get one from McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md.

Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but scarcely one case in a hundred is organic.

The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and pneumogastric, and when the stomach fails to



properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs, causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that, the continued disturbance of the heart sooner or later may cause real organic heart trouble, and in fact frequently does so.

Furthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscles, and this further irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found at most drug stores and which contain the necessary digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

Thousands of people keep well and vigorous by keeping their digestion perfect by observing the rule of taking one or two of these tablets after each meal, or at least after each hearty meal.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain U. S. P. pepsin, diastase from malt and other natural digestives which act only on the food, digesting it perfectly and preventing acidity, gases, and the many diseased conditions which accompany a weak stomach.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used you may know you are not taking into the system any strong medicine or powerful drug but simply the natural digestive elements which every weak stomach lacks.

So widely known and popular have these tablets become that they are now sold by every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES. WRITE FOR CIRCULAR (25) THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, AURORA, ILL., CHICAGO, OAKLAND, CALIF.

WE TEACH YOU FREE 25. TO U.S. PER DAY. Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. All kinds of ornamental, strong and lasting. Prof. Gray's Machine. Patent. Washes, Jewels, 14—new, Europe, all metal goods. NO EXPERIENCE. Heavy work. Orders, orders, all sizes. We do plating, make cutlery, all sizes. The Royal, new styled, process, cutlery, all sizes. Write today. Plating, engraving, etc. FREE. P. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

PEWS—PULPITS Church Furniture of all kinds. Grand Rapids School Furniture Works. Cor. Wabash & Washington St. CHICAGO

BELLS.

OLYMER CHURCH Bells, Chimes and Peals. Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Peals. Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get one from McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md.

SHORT SKETCH BETWEEN

(With Illustration)

BY REV.

General Taylor's

Final Work

Gen. Taylor was marked features a heart. After the he crossed the bay, boys who had ac was very much streaming eyes he them, saying: "I know what you ha shake hands with grant a two week you" I said: "G brother on the p wounded that he or leg. The Gen took hold of his I speak. My brothe natural, thanked only three thous immediately towz River to do all he of Port Hudson. tremity it shows w undertaken with men.

I was detailed for hospital work Confederate and F up to Franklin, twelve miles above there, with a slight the Federal comma the Seventy-Sixth son of Dr. Elipha President of Union two years, and who haps the most re Alexander Hamilton tall, spare, dignified fine military appoi the door-sill of the the battle of Berw der, he said that I ceived as to the C and rather than ha humiliation he w "shot through the tured a nephew of, but not wounded, a Lieutenant. In the Federal Lieutenant dreadful but seem The ball struck ju toe and came out a heel.

Ladies came to day, bringing fruits cooked things. The were educated, go fearfully Southern, said that the fire-m Wm. L. Yancy wa them. They were r times of embitter the teachings of Chr lent that would s of Federal soldiery beloved State, and looked on those w may be believed I wished they were y the army, where t way play the han They loved the Sou kees, and could not.

I was much impr appearance of a Miss was very faithful things to the hospi South and loved the boys with true Sou! words of comfort a pathy were very hel well with her daiz she was ignorant of things, for no one Confederate and Fed very much mixed u On a certain day M unusually intereste round through the l anxious to talk wi many were the word sympathy. Finally couch of Stephens Federal officer that the foot. He was a young man, with pl eyes. His dress wa his covering a thin the June sun shone rington was unusua his appearance and more than any ot said: "What is the wound, Lieutenant?" ball struck just abov came out at the heel. "fui!" she said, and th ed him much. There

HAMILTON

GLASS CO.,

WHOLESALE DE MANUFACTUR

PAINTS, OILS,

MOULDINGS.

Agent Sherwin-W

The Largest Wall Paper

345-347 Elm St. D

Part Disease

Cent of it Really Caused
Poor Digestion.

de heart trouble is incur-
reely one case in a hun-
dle.

of the heart and stomach
troubled by the same great
sympathetic and pneumo-
when the stomach fails to



the food and it lies in
fermenting, gases are
listened the organ caus-
n the heart and lungs,
tion, irregularity and
cath.

from this condition is
ued disturbance of the
later may cause real
rouble, and in fact fre-

poor digestion makes
and watery and def-
puscles, and this fur-
nd weakens the heart.
sible thing to do for
to insure the digestion
of the food.

one by the regular use
ome safe, pleasant and
ve preparation, like
ia Tablets which may
drug stores and which
essary digestive ele-
ant, convenient form,
people keep well and
oping their digestion
ing the rule of taking
ese tablets after each
t after each hearty

psia Tablets contain
lastase from malt and
estives which act on-
digesting it perfectly
idity, gases, and the
conditions which ac-
stomach.

Dyspepsia Tablets are
ow you are not tak-
m any strong medi-
drug but simply the
elements which ev-
lacks
rn and popular have
ome that they are
ry druggist in the
ada and Great Bri-

WELL MACHY
ANDARD
AIR LIFTS
GUMS
YEAR (23)
I WORKS
LAUG DALLAS TEX

ON YOU FREE
5 PER DAY.
Nickel and Metal Plating,
all of everything, using well setting
Gray's Washings, Plume
Lace, Jewelry, Tailorings, Buttons
etc. goods. NO EXPERIENCE
Necessary. Send me 25 cents
a package, make outfit, all de-
tails, all tools, tailors, materials,
etc. all, one shipping charge, extra
packing, material, etc. FREE.
I WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.

PULPITS
Furniture of all kinds
School Furniture Works
ash & Washington St.
CHICAGO

LLS.
WILLIAM J. HARRIS
OFFICE, 1000 N. 10TH ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS
WILLIAM J. HARRIS
OFFICE, 1000 N. 10TH ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS
WILLIAM J. HARRIS
OFFICE, 1000 N. 10TH ST.
DALLAS, TEXAS

ICH BELLS
es and Pells,
pper and Tin. Get out price.
E BELL FOUNDRY
Baltimore, Md.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

(With Illustrations of Soldier Life.)

BY REV. W. W. ALLEN.

General Taylor's Tender Heart—Hos- pital Work at Franklin.

Gen. Taylor was a man of strong-
marked features and of big and tender
heart. After the surrender at Berwick
he crossed the bay, and on meeting the
boys who had accomplished so much
was very much overcome. With
streaming eyes he shook hands with
them, saying: "Soldiers, you don't
know what you have done. I want to
shake hands with every one of you. I
grant a two weeks' furlough to all of
you." I said: "General, here lies my
brother on the porch." He was so
wounded that he could not move arm
or leg. The General stooped down,
took hold of his hand, but could not
speak. My brother, whose voice was
natural, thanked him. Taylor had
only three thousand men, but started
immediately toward the Mississippi
River to do all he could for the relief
of Port Hudson. In this hour of ex-
tremity it shows what great tasks were
undertaken with a mere handful of
men.

I was detailed at my own request
for hospital work. The wounded, both
Confederate and Federal, were moved
up to Franklin, which was about
twelve miles above. We had Col. Natt
there, with a slight wound. He was
the Federal commander, at Berwick, of
the Seventy-Sixth New York, and a
son of Dr. Elliphalet Natt, who was
President of Union College for sixty-
two years, and who also delivered per-
haps the most renowned eulogy on
Alexander Hamilton. Col. Natt was a
tall, spare, dignified gentleman and of
fine military appearance. Sitting on
the door-sill of the hospital, reviewing
the battle of Berwick and the surren-
der, he said that he was greatly de-
ceived as to the Confederate number,
and rather than have submitted to the
humiliation he would prefer being
"shot through the brain." We cap-
tured a nephew of Washington Irving,
but not wounded, and I think he was a
Lieutenant. In the hospital we had a
Federal Lieutenant that received a
dreadful but seemingly small wound.
The ball struck just above the little
toe and came out at the middle of the
heel.

Ladies came to the hospital every
day, bringing fruits and the daintiest
cooked things. Those Louisiana ladies
were educated, good-looking and a
fearfully Southern people. It may be
said that the fire-eating blood of Hon.
Wm. L. Yancy was in every one of
them. They were religious, but in the
times of embittered feeling and war
the teachings of Christ poured no emol-
lient that would soften their hatred
of Federal soldiery down in their own
beloved State, and in equal way they
looked on those who sent them. It
may be believed that many of them
wished they were young men and in
the army, where they could in some
way play the hand of executioner.
They loved the South and hated Yan-
kees, and could not help it.

I was much impressed with the ap-
pearance of a Miss Carrington, who
was very faithful in bringing good
things to the hospital. She loved the
South and loved the Southern wounded
boys with true Southern devotion. Her
words of comfort and expressed sym-
pathy were very helpful, and mixed in
well with her dainty supplies. But
she was ignorant of the condition of
things, for no one had told her. The
Confederate and Federal wounded were
very much mixed up in the hospital.
On a certain day Miss Carrington was
unusually interested as she passed
round through the hospital. She was
anxious to talk with each one, and
many were the words of kindness and
sympathy. Finally she came to the
couch of Stephenson, who was the
Federal officer that was shot through
the foot. He was a very fine-looking
young man, with pleasant, expressive
eyes. His dress was a white shirt and
his covering a thin white sheet, for
the June sun shone hot. Miss Car-
rington was unusually impressed with
his appearance and talked with him
more than any other. Finally she
said: "What is the character of your
wound, Lieutenant?" He replied: "The
ball struck just above my little toe and
came out at the heel." "Oh, how dread-
ful!" she said, and then asked if it pain-
ed him much. There began to grow a

twinkle in Stephenson's eye, yet he
was very courteous, and he rather se-
riously answered that his wound did
pain him. She hesitated a moment,
and then asked to what regiment he
belonged. Stephenson replied, slowly
and solemnly, "To the Seventy-Sixth
New York."

Then there was a scene in the midst
of the smiling wounded, both Confed-
erate and Federal. It was in my ward,
and as for me, I felt heartily ashamed
of myself and could not help it. I felt
self-condemned because I had not be-
fore explained the situation. Miss
Carrington frowned and turned her
eyes on me with a look I can never
forget. She had the expression that
her great Southern heart was wounded
and showed in look and every motion
that her blood was up. She left the
hospital ward in deep disgust. I fol-
lowed her meekly, thoughtfully and in
much sorrow, and overtook her out on
the long veranda. "Oh," said she,
"you have Yankees in there, and they
all ought to be killed!" It was a good
while, in talking over the nature of
war and humanity toward prisoners,
before she became calm and consider-
ate. She had been too suddenly sur-
prised. She promised, however, to
bring her basket again; but said she
would do it only on the ground that I
would give none of it to the Federals,
also stating that she would never go
into that ward again. She kept her
word; and the next day I took her
basket in and said: "Boys, you remem-
ber the little episode of yesterday. I
have promised that this is strictly for
you Confederates." I placed it all on a
table, returned the basket to Miss Car-
rington and thanked her. As I left
the ward I heard the Confederates
say: "That's right; we know what to
do with it."

Perhaps it should be stated here that
I was in hospital work at Franklin es-
pecially on account of my wounded
brother, Uburto. He had a close call.
The ball struck a little to one side of
the front of the bowel and came out
against the spine. He was temporarily
paralyzed. He now lies in Martin Cem-
etery, with a square marble monument
at his head. When he returned to the
army in six months he was made
Forage Master. A number of the boys
who captured Berwick were promoted.
The writer was made Chaplain, with
the rank of Captain.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the city of Alvarado, Texas, on the
first day of January, 1902, in the twenty-
fifth year of her age, Old Dolly Fairbairn
passed into that mysterious bourne
whence no traveler returns.

"Let Virgil sing the praises of Augustus"
and others record "the short and
simple annals of the poor," the sick or
great. He mine the unambitious task to
enbalm the memory of one of the truest
servants a Methodist preacher ever
owned.

Through the eccentric evolutions of the
great iron wheel some twenty years ago
on the Fairbairn Circuit, I secured the
services of this trusty friend, and with-
out a single year's vacation, on circuits
and stations, she has been my unfailing
co-laborer until a few months since, when
she fell into hopeless decline, and in spite
of medication, constant care and careful
feeding, closed her eventful history on
this the first day of the new year.

Throwing the mantle of charity over
remembered faults, I mention with pleas-
ure the fact that, in her last hour, she
would stand unhitched at the gates
of my parishioners or the fence of a
country church until my visit was over
or message delivered, then greeting my
return with a glad whinny, would carry
me to my home or that of a friend, know-
ing that kind provision awaited her. In
her earlier years, like her mother, when
she fell into hopeless decline, and in spite
of medication, constant care and careful
feeding, closed her eventful history on
this the first day of the new year.

Who knows but that old Dolly will meet
old Mike in "pastures green"? Of one
thing I am satisfied—old Dolly's gone
where the good horses go. S. C. LITTLEPAGE.

Alvarado, Texas.

A Poor Way To Treat CATARRH



No one would be so foolish as to kindle the fire on top
of a pot to make it boil, yet the treatment of Catarrh is often
just as senseless and illogical. Douches, sprays, ointments,
so-called tobacco cures, and various other applications, are
diligently used, but the little good accomplished is swept away
by the first breath of winter. When you attempt to cure a
constitutional disease—one affecting the entire system—with
purely local remedies, you are applying the fire to the top of
the pot, you are doctoring symptoms, and, like thousands of
others, get disappointing results. In Chronic Catarrh, the whole system becomes involved;
the entire mucous membrane, or inner covering of the body, is in a state of high inflamma-
tion. The pressure of blood upon the glands and cells produce excessive secretion of mucus,
much of which is absorbed into the blood and distributed to all parts of the body. In this
way the stomach, kidneys and intestines are often seriously affected.

The nose, throat and ears are most frequently attacked by this foul disease, because
the mucous lining is exposed to the cold, damp air, which attracts the vitiated blood to the

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1901.
I had a bad case of Catarrh; my nose
was always stopped up and my head
ached continually, and the odor of my
breath was sickening. I had a most
annoying cough, also. I tried a number
of remedies and was treated by several
doctors, but got no relief—my case was
thought to be incurable. S. S. S. being
recommended to me, I began its use, and
after taking nine bottles was cured, and
have never been troubled with Catarrh
since. MISS MARY L. STORM,
601 Francis Street.

Blinding headaches, neuralgia of the eyes and dizziness are also symptoms of this
disease, and when the inflammation reaches the delicate mechanism of the ear, hearing is lost,
and, as the blood becomes more deeply poisoned, the tissues and soft bones in the head are
eaten out, greatly disfiguring the face. At this stage of Catarrh the breath becomes insuffer-
ably offensive. S. S. S. is the simplest and most effective treatment for Catarrh, and when
taken into the circulation reaches all parts of the system and cleanses the blood of all
Catarrhal matter and restores it to a normal condition. When rich, new blood begins to flow
through the veins, the obstructed glands and broken down cells resume their natural
functions, and the hot and inflamed membranes are lubricated and moistened with a soothing,
healing fluid that quickly brings relief to the congested parts. S. S. S. puts the blood in
such perfect condition and so strengthens and invigorates the general health that the local
manifestations of the disease gradually disappear, the dis-
charge from the nose ceases, the head clears, breathing
becomes easy and natural, the appetite improves, and a
perfect and permanent cure is effected.

S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood
purifier. It contains no minerals to further poison the
blood and derange the digestion, but can be taken with-
out charge, all who write them about their case. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The most marked characteristic of the
first year of the new century has been
the rapid growth of friendly human in-
tercourse and co-operation. Never before
has the long-distance telephone been so
much employed, and never, apart from
war-news emergencies, have telegraph
lines and submarine cables had so much
business thrust upon them. In no pre-
vious year have newspapers and period-
icals been so widely read. Never before
have beneficent ideas been so ably propa-
gated, and in no previous year has public
opinion been so well instructed, so
earnest, and so effective for human ad-
vancement. Inventions of every kind
have made extraordinary progress. Wire-
less telegraphy has achieved entire suc-
cess for moderate distances, and there
was announced, last month, an initial
and partial success in the attempt to com-
municate across the Atlantic Ocean by
electric signals conveyed through the at-
mosphere. This hopeful experiment was
conducted by Signor Marconi, who re-
ceived at a temporary station on the coast
of Newfoundland certain signals trans-
mitted from his corresponding station on
the British coast. Mr. Tesla, meanwhile,
spent the year in carrying forward what
he has confidently assured the public
would be a complete and mature suc-
cess in this same field of long-distance tele-
graphy without wires; and other experi-
ments, in both Europe and America,
have made valuable inventions toward a
like end. These promising experiments,
though not so far advanced in any quarter,
have apparently caused no stagnation in the
industry of constructing and laying deep-
sea cables; and projects have been well
advanced, during the year, for both a
British and an American cable line across
the Pacific, the American plan being to
connect our coast with the Philippines
via Hawaii. A few years ago, the laying
of a new bit of submarine cable was re-
garded as a matter of uncommon interest,
but nowadays the increase of the network
of wires that cross oceans or connect
islands with mainlands goes on with com-
paratively little notice. The great advan-
tage of wireless telegraphy will lie in the
cheap service it promises—January Re-
view of Reviews.

MARRIAGES.

Nance-Bell—At the residence of the
bride's cousin, I. N. Hamill, November
28, 1901, Mr. W. D. Nance and Miss Mat-
tie Bell, Rev. J. M. Culver officiating.

Fain-Jones—In Honey Grove, Texas,
January 1, 1902, by Rev. W. B. Bayless,
Mr. Willie Fain and Miss Maggie Jones.

Harden-Garrison—Near Petty, Texas,
January 5, 1902, by Rev. W. B. Bayless,
Mr. C. H. Harden and Miss Mamie Gar-
rison.

Sullivan-Henly—At the residence of Mr.
and Mrs. N. Klesinger, 125 Ophelia Street,
Dallas, Texas, January 1, 1902, at 4 p. m.,
Mr. E. A. Sullivan, of Finestock, Texas,
and Mrs. Clara A. Henly, of Chandler,
Texas, Rev. D. G. Stacey officiating.

Killingworth-Thomas—At the residence
of the bride's father, E. Thomas, Decem-
ber 18, 1901, Mr. T. E. Killingworth and
Miss Lulu Thomas, Rev. W. L. Pate offi-
ciating.

Henderson-Killingworth—Jones-Kil-
lingworth—At the residence of the
bride's father, J. W. Killingworth, De-
cember 18, 1901, Mr. Elmer Henderson and
Miss Lucy Killingworth, and Mr. T. G.
Jones and Miss Clara Killingworth, Rev.
W. L. Pate officiating.

Roots-Garrison—At the residence of J.
Harris, Tatum, Texas, January 5, 1902,
Mr. J. M. Roots and Miss Hodges Gar-
rison, Rev. W. L. Pate officiating.

Carmichael-Rushy—December 22, 1901,
at the residence of the bride's father, Mr.
C. C. Carmichael and Miss C. G. Rushy,
all of Groer County, Okla., Rev. J. W. R.
Bachman officiating.

Sims-Harwick—On the lawn in front of
the parsonage at Eldorado, December 25,
1901, Mr. C. G. Sims and Miss Ida Har-
wick, all of Groer County, Okla., Rev. J.
W. R. Bachman officiating.

Edwards-Edwards—At the parsonage in
Oglethorpe, Texas, November 25, 1901, Mr.
S. C. Edwards and Miss Maud Edwards,
Rev. J. R. B. Hall officiating.

Hamby-Eldson—At the residence of the
bride's father, December 25, 1901, Mr. Er-
nest Hamby and Miss Odessa Eldson,
Rev. J. R. B. Hall officiating.

Bennett-Seiber—At the residence of the
bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. W.

Seiber, in Rogers, Ark., January 4, 1902,
Mr. J. E. Bennett, of Yantis, Ark., and
Miss Lulu Seiber, Mrs. E. M. Roberts of-
ficiating.

Stewart-Jones—At the home of the
bride's father, January 1, 1902, at 10 p. m.,
Sweetman and Miss Emma Jones, Rev. J.
B. D. Hall officiating.

Barker-Gibbs—At the home of the
bride, January 2, 1902, Mr. W. B. Barker
and Miss Lulu Gibbs, Rev. J. B. D. Hall
officiating.

Thompson-Jones—In the Methodist Church
in Wharton, Texas, December 18, 1901,
by Rev. B. B. Webster, Mr. J. B. D. Hall
and Miss Lulu Jones, all of Wharton,
Texas.

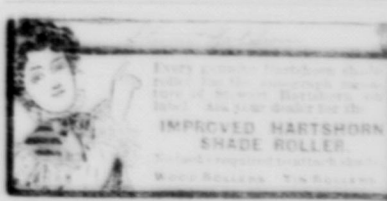
Ward-Miller—At the residence of the
bride, December 22, 1901, at 10 p. m.,
Mr. J. B. Ward and Miss Miller, Rev.
J. B. D. Hall officiating.

Martin-Turley—At the parsonage in
Wharton, Texas, January 1, 1902, Mr.
J. E. Martin and Miss Mary A. Turley,
Rev. B. B. Webster officiating.

Shannon-McCoy—Near Winton, Van
Zandt County, Texas, December 25, 1901,
Mr. H. B. Shannon and Miss Lulu Mc-
Coy, Rev. J. B. D. Hall officiating.

Hart-Gibbs—At the residence of the
bride's parents, near Groer County, Tex-
as, January 2, 1902, Mr. Willie Hart
and Miss Lulu Gibbs, Rev. W. L. Pate
officiating.

Widomayer—At the residence of the
bride's parents, near Groer County, Tex-
as, January 2, 1902, Mr. Willie Widomayer
and Miss Lulu Gibbs, Rev. W. L. Pate
officiating.



GETS A FIRST-CLASS SEWING
MACHINE and the ADVOCATE 1 YEAR

LIKES THEM

Mr. D. H. Abernathy, Pittsburg, Tex., writes that he has just received his first set of the Bible Teacher's Study Circle, and is delighted with the three books. He is one of the best Sunday-school men in the State, and knows a good thing when he sees it. The sets are \$1.00, postpaid.

ATE for One Year \$22.00



**ANYTHING
WRONG
WITH YOUR
WATCH?**

Send by registered mail to our Watch Department for inspection and estimate.

Our 52-page Catalogue sent FREE.

C. P. BARNES & CO.
504 & 506 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

To the Editors of the West Texas Christian Advocate:

Bro. Y. G. Thomas, the Secretary of our Conference Board of Missions, will advise and confer with you as to the early and best method of securing your missionary collections. He will take great pains and care to assist you in getting the full amount on your charges. You may advise with him as to literature, methods and special offers in behalf of missions. He will send your charges as far as his duties will permit.

H. HARRIS,
President Board.

CORRECTION.

I intended to write 620 seven hundred and thirty dollars instead of 20, as given on page 2 in the Advocate of the 9th Inst.

I also failed to note that Bro. T. W. Rogers and W. J. Joyce, who were members of the East Texas Conference in 1897, are both living. Much could be said in their praise, for they have wrought well in other states and collected a few years ago.

F. L. ARMSTRONG.

All itching diseases are embarrassing as well as annoying. Hunt's Cure will instantly relieve and permanently cure all forms of such diseases. Guaranteed. Price 50 cts.

HOW TO HAVE A REVIVAL.

How to have a revival? Plan for it, live for it, preach for it, pray for it, believe for it, work for it, wait for it, expect it and have it. "The Holy Ghost coming upon you, ye shall receive power, and ye shall be witnesses unto Me," is the divine provision for fitting the ministry to a membership of one soul-saving. The possession of the power of the Spirit is the indispensable requisite to success; it is infallible as well.

1. This power of the Spirit is a conscious power. The apostles and early Christians had this power, when the promise of the Father was fulfilled to them on the day of Pentecost. They wrought under this power and won. They were conscious of this divine anointing and expected results, and had them. The same anointing for work is available for believers to-day as a conscious possession, and it is as powerful as then, in order to success in revival work.

2. It is an illuminating power. "He shall not speak of Himself, but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak." "He shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you." It is the mission of the Spirit to make known the things of God through Christ to men for their salvation, to make known all things necessary to salvation, to convince of sin, of righteousness, of judgment." He will guide into all truth.

3. It is transforming power—transforming the natural life of sin into the new life of righteousness, through the merits of Christ, who died to redeem us from the curse of sin, and fit us for fellowship with God and all pure beings. He makes us fit instruments in the divine hands for blessing others and winning them to the service of the King.

4. It is a witnessing and working power. "And ye shall be witnesses unto Me." Whoever witnesses in this sense, works; and whoever works, witnesses. This is the divine method for saving men. "Let your light so shine," is the divine injunction to all who have any light in them, that those seeing it may glorify the Father which is in heaven.

5. It is a soul-saving and a soul-keeping power. The power of the Spirit gives efficiency to the witnesses and workers, and the same power saves and keeps the faithful and obedient unto the eternal kingdom. Witness Peter preaching in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, and to Cornelius and his friends at Caesarea, Peter and John in the temple, Philip at Samaria, and with the Ethiopian eunuch. Go, and do thou likewise, and "according to your faith, be it unto you."—Epworth Herald.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

Program of the Austin District Missionary Institute, to be conducted at Elgin, February 18 and 19, 1902.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

4 to 5 o'clock p. m.—Missionary prayer concert for "Old-time Power" upon the Church, conducted by Weems Wootton.
7:30 p. m.—Introductory sermon, by W. D. Bradford.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

9 a. m.—The Pentecostal Endowment. Acts, second chapter.
9:30 a. m.—Paper, by W. D. Bradford, "A quickened Missionary Conscience the Need of the Church." Discussion.

10 a. m.—Address, by J. B. Sears, "The Conference Missionary Secretary—His Work and Its Methods." Discussion.
10:30 a. m.—Paper, by J. W. McMahon, "The Claims of Our Foreign-Born Fellow-Citizens Upon Us for the Gospel." Discussion.

11 a. m.—Sermon, by C. M. Thompson, germane to the cause of missions.

2 p. m.—Paper, by W. T. McDonald, "Our Missionary Resources, and How to Augment Them." Discussion.
2:30 p. m.—Paper, by C. H. Brooks, "The Relation Between Home and Foreign Missionary Enterprise." Discussion.

3 p. m.—A review by the presiding elder of the needs and outlook of our Church in the Austin District. Discussion.
3:30 p. m.—Paper, by O. T. Hotchkiss, "When and How to Raise Missionary Funds." Discussion.

4 p. m.—Paper, by D. K. Porter, "Woman's Missionary Work—Its Alma, Importance, and How to Promote It." Discussion.

4:30 p. m.—Paper, by T. B. Graves, "The Pastor Himself in Relation to the Missionary Spirit of His Charge." Discussion.
7:30 p. m.—Sermon, by J. B. Sears, "Ground and Encouragement to Press the Cause of Missions."

The trains all arrive in Elgin in time for every preacher in the district to be present at the missionary prayer concert on Tuesday, the 18th, at 4 p. m.; and let every one in the district—and as many laymen as, like Simons, are "waiting for consolation of Israel," as well take it upon his conscience before God to attend this Missionary Institute. Meditate prayerfully and much upon the subject outlined above, until mind and heart are full of it.

E. S. SMITH, P. E.

Constipation leads to liver trouble, and torpid liver to Bright's Disease. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a certain cure at any stage of the disorder.

CHURCH EXTENSION—NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Church Extension of the Northwest Texas Conference will meet at the Publishing House in Dallas, March 4, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m. In order that all applications may have equal chance, we have decided to allow no personal representations. Write briefly and clearly what you want us to know about your application, and it will be considered impartially. For blank applications to the Parent Board, apply to C. R. Wright, Waxahatchie, Tex. For blank applications to Mrs. A. I. Patton, Alvarado. W. B. ANDREWS, President Board.

SPRING MILLINERY HINTS.

While winter millinery is still a pressing theme and little diminution is to be noted in the output of new headgear for cold weather, the attention of the manufacturers is already focussed upon the models for spring and early summer. The February delineator presents a number of original effects in straw that will hold high place among the best products of the year. Many styles and shapes are illustrated, and some are presented in colors. Mile, Mirabella, a prominent milliner of New York and Paris, presents the first of a series of twelve illustrated lessons in hat making, and shows a fashionable afternoon hat from the very first stage to the finished article.

DALLAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Dallas District Conference will meet at Cedar Hill April 15-17.
I. W. CLARK, P. E.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHARGES SUPPLIED.

The charges on the Beaumont District left to be supplied at the late conference have been filled as follows:
Jasper and Kirbyville, J. F. Fariss.
Beaumont—North End and China, I. S. Smith.

Will the preachers who responded to my call in the Advocate accept my thanks and excuse me for not writing to each one in reply? J. W. JOHNSON, P. E., Beaumont, Texas.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES.

Rev. C. F. Annis, Sweet Home, Texas.
Rev. W. S. May, Marine, Texas.
Rev. O. C. Skinner, Turner'sville, Texas.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

Dr. J. M. Willis, a specialist of Crawfordville, Indiana, will send free by mail to all who send him their address, a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks' treatment, with printed instructions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, la grippe and blood poison.

A TEXAS WONDER.

HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

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

Read This.

Claco, Texas, Oct. 18, 1901.

Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis: Dear Sir—We have sold your Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for several years. I frankly say that we have never sold a kidney and bladder medicine that proved to be a greater remedy.

MAXWELL & ST. JOHN.

Perhaps the reason the preacher is the better man is that he wears his Sunday clothes all the week.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

Write the Great JESSE FRENCH PIANO & ORGAN CO., Jesse French Building, Dallas, Texas.

At best life is but short. Do not make it shorter yet by rank neglect of that cough of yours, when one bottle of Simmons' Cough Syrup would cure you. Guaranteed. Price 25 and 50 cents.

Santa Fe Special Rates.

San Antonio—Account State Meeting I. O. O. F., convention rates, January 31 and February 2, limited February 18.

Charleston, S. C.—Account Exposition, one and one-half fare, limited June 1. Tickets on sale daily. Cheaper rates with short limit on sale Thursday of each week.

Brenham—Account Sunny South Shooting Tournament, one and one-third fare, January 19 and 20, limited January 26.

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

I. & G. N. POPULAR EXCURSIONS.

Dates Shown Are Those on Which Tickets Are Sold.

Marlin, Texas—All-year-round excursion tickets from I. & G. N. points, at rate of one and one-third fares. WORLD-FA-MOUS HOT WELL, NATURAL SANITARIUM, AND HEALTH RESORT. REMEMBER.

That we now run our own trains into BRYAN, CALVERT, MARLIN, WACO, and are rapidly pushing forward to Fort Worth.

For rates, limits, or any other desired information, apply to agents or write to G. P. & T. A. I. & G. N. R. R., Palestine, Texas.

They who deal with the devil must pay his price.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

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

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

Jan. 8—J. D. Burke, sub. W. T. Ayres, sub. J. F. Alderson, sub. S. W. Turner, sub. R. F. Dunn, sub. H. K. Agge, sub. P. W. Gardner, sub. and trial sub. C. M. Shuffler, sub. W. H. Howard, sub. T. N. Weeks, sub. J. W. McMahon, sub. Jan. 9—Jas. W. Downs, sub. W. M. Foster, has attention. J. W. Gibbons, sub. C. S. Field, sub. Wm. J. Morphis, sub. H. E. Taylor, sub. Mac M. Smith, sub. Sam. C. Vaughan, sub. M. M. Morphis, sub. Sam'l Weaver, sub. W. S. Easterling, sub. H. B. Johnson, sub. S. L. Hall, sub. E. Hightower, sub. T. N. Lowrey, sub. Stuart Nelson, a. k. W. Meyer, trial sub. A. W. Wilson, sub. R. E. Porter, trial sub. E. H. Lovejoy, sub. J. W. Clifton, sub. J. Kilgore, sub. J. L. Morris, sub. O. P. Kiker, sub.

Jan. 10—J. W. Bridges, has attention. J. F. Hunter, sub. J. W. R. Bachman, sub. and change. J. T. Broadworth, sub. J. M. Perry, sub. I. N. Crutchfield, sub. B. H. Webster, sub. C. S. Mills, sub. Chas. F. Smith, has attention. J. C. Moore, sub. T. J. Lasseter, sub. Chas. E. Brown, sub. W. M. P. Rippey, sub. Articus Webb, has attention.

Jan. 11—J. E. Turrentine, sub. J. W. R. Bachman, sub. Jno. R. Morris, sub. J. N. McCane, trial sub. Jas. A. King, sub. has attention. A. W. Wilson, sub. E. P. Williams, sub. I. A. Burk, sub. D. K. Porter, a. k.

Jan. 12—A. F. Hendrix, sub. C. M. Shuffler, sub. C. N. N. Ferguson, sub. H. B. Smith, sub. T. J. Duncan, sub. R. F. Bryant, sub. Jerome Duncan, sub. S. W. Turner, sub. Jno. R. Steele, sub. W. O. Shugart, sub. C. A. Meier, trial sub.

Jan. 14—B. C. Andley, sub. W. E. Hawkins, sub. P. C. Archer, sub. A. O. Evans, sub. G. W. White, sub. J. C. Carr, sub. Henry M. Long, sub. W. B. Wilson, sub. R. B. Moreland, sub. J. W. Bowden, sub. D. P. Cullen, sub. J. Kilgore, sub. M. H. Major, change has attention.

Jan. 15—J. H. Overstreet, sub. J. S. Hucklebee, sub. J. M. Bond, sub. A. T. Gray, trial sub. S. C. Littlepage, a. k. J. W. Bridges, sub. O. P. Thomas, sub. H. B. Smith, sub. Sam'l Weaver, sub. H. P. Shradar, sub. C. Bruce Meador, sub. S. A. Barnes, sub. C. H. Smith, sub.

Fast living is really but slow dying.

NEW TRACKS FOR NEW TRAFFIC.

Owing to the constant demands of through and local traffic, the Southern Pacific-Sunset Route have prepared plans and blue print, which take into consideration the building of thirty-two miles of side tracks in addition to yard track-ages at various points along the line, at a cost of \$175,000, the greater proportion of which will be spent for labor incident to the improvement. The new side tracks have been made necessary owing to the fact that the freight traffic has become of such volume that the already very extensive side tracks and yard room between El Paso and New Orleans have proven totally inadequate to provide for same.

Ever ready, always reliable, are Cheatham's Laxative Tablets. They cure a cold quicker than any known remedy. Easy to carry, pleasant to take. Guaranteed. Price 25 cts.

You can tell a man's price when you know what he will do for a principle.

EXPANSION OF THE NORTH TEXAS COLLEGE

We have leased the buildings of the Mary Nash College and will open them Sept. 16 under our own management.

We were much crowded last year and embarrassed for want of room, and the large enrollment of new pupils already made satisfactory as we shall be more so next year. To provide abundant room, we have secured the above property, which is very convenient to us—only a street between us. Our purpose is to concentrate the entire Conservatory work in the Mary Nash College buildings, leaving the North Texas College undisturbed for College work proper. With the Conservatory of Music separated and the College unhindered, both will be benefited.

We are now prepared to offer the largest and the best facilities for both Collegiate and Conservatory instruction and we open our doors and invite the patronage of the public.

For detailed information, address
MRS. L. KIDD KEY, President,
SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Metropolitan Business College

W. W. DARBY and A. RAGLAND, Proprietors, DALLAS, TEXAS.

A personal investigation will convince any one that the Metropolitan is absolutely the best equipped, the largest, the most progressive and by far the most successful Business, Shorthand and Telegraphic College in Texas. Six hundred students annually. Positions secured under reasonable conditions. Railroad fare paid to Dallas. Write for finest college catalogue ever printed.

Spring White Goods

India Linons, Dimities, Nainsooks, Persian Lawns, and Linen Lawns.
White India Linon and checked Nainsook—special values for this sale, at per yard 5c
White Persian Lawn and checked Nainsook—Special values for this sale, at, per yard 10c
India Linon, checked Nainsook and Persian Lawn, special values for this week at only 15c
White India Linon, checked Nainsook, the regular 25c goods, will be offered this week for 19c
White Persian Lawns and checked and striped Dimities, on sale this week for, per yard 25c
White Linen Lawn, 36 inches wide, the regular 65c quality, on sale for only 50c
New Swisses just opened—Handsome line Embroidered Swisses, Grenadines, Foulardettes, Tissue, satin French striped Tacomas. All offered at following attractive prices.
Swisses—These are handsome new embroidered goods—per yard, \$1.50, \$1.85 and \$2.00
Grenadines—We are showing these new goods at three different prices—65c, 85c and \$1.00
Foulardettes in Persian designs—very attractive and most desirable for early spring—per yard 35c
Printed French Tacomas—You cannot appreciate the present price quoted until you have seen the goods—price 50c
Silk and Linen Chiffon, 48 inches wide, one of the most popular fabrics manufactured—on sale at 75c

SAMPLES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

SANGER BROS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

"THE LONG TRAIL" OF THE CATTLE RANGE

has given prominence in history to the now world famous Texas Panhandle. But a few years ago the wonderful possibilities of this region as a wheat country became known, and great things were prophesied for "The Granary of the South," which subsequent harvests justified. Comparatively recent is the demand of good livers for "Vernon Cantaloupes," but it's coming to stay. Those acquainted with this section and its wealth as a producer of feed-stuffs, corn and cotton have long believed in it, nor have they been moving away. When Northwestern Texas remained conscious for its excellence in the face of almost universally discouraging crop conditions, people began to see reasons for the faith of those inviting them to enter and possess the land; and now, with farms and ranches being bought daily by new settlers coming in by wagon and rail, three new railroads now building and four more projected, seeking a share of the general prosperity, good reason is evident for the favor with which the territory along "THE DENVER ROAD" is regarded by prospectors.

W. F. STERLEY,
A. G. P. A.

A. A. GLISSON,
G. A. P. D.

CHARLES L. HULL,
T. P. A.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

6,500,000

Of our Sunday School Song Books have been sold

IN OUR NEW BOOK,

GEMS OF SONG

For the Sunday School

is pronounced by all who have examined it to be the best we have ever published.

288 pages, Full Cloth Cover, \$25 per 100

A Returnable Copy sent on Application.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago

A LOCATION WANTED BY A DOCTOR.

A graduate of Vanderbilt University, of three years' experience, as a practitioner. Write Rev. J. P. ROGERS, Bonita, Texas.

I Can Sell Your Farm

at either real estate for cash, no matter where located. Send description and selling price and I will immediately secure a plan. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Per Annum, \$2.00

Vol. XLVIII.

EDI

OUR BOYS

Is the Church boys? If not, sent questions, unborn generation investigation and on the part of pious workers, not take as much Church work as Leaguers? Are offered and young women? reason in the diff than in the influ of each in the p which the parent These are questi may be dangers I generation of m generation of ex of extremes so of The charge s Romanism and lost their hold lowed only by the some day be bro If our boys are Church, and we to bring them ba them, as is certain now, what is to upon us in the fe than the charge, being realized in say, it is not con parents, contrary especially the dis their girls, allow to stroll on Sunday slums, unguarded do not seem to from evil compan no love for Sunday ices, they would the surprise shou have any love for moral nature, do moral sisters, Wh and happiness of same for the other rupt the one, cor not made two mora different needs. The sentiment are f and a shame to o In bringing up they not honor us and wholesome dis to make them stron turn them loose to palliating their ne youthful dissipatio "Boys will be boys but the faithful dangers. The ol who trained some of this present ge up in the way th called blessed from