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Editorial.

A PLEA FOR THEOLOGY.

Some have attempted to draw a sharp line of demarcation between theology and religion, speaking derisively of the former and flatteringly of the latter. We record our protest against this effort to belittle truth in its unity, and especially to substitute for it that pious sentimentalism which is nothing better than a rose-colored, skin-deep, evanescent emotion. Our modern liberals tell us that they love religion, but that they hate theology. Such a statement is a consummate absurdity. You can no more separate theology and religion, rightly understood, than the sun and the beams which issue from it, or the fountain-head and water-course; for all our ethical principles, obligations, aspirations, hopes and joys are based upon and inseparably connected with the truth in its totality. Those who plead for religion as against theology are those who delight to emphasize certain isolated though favorite doctrines, and to enjoy the spiritual intoxication engendered thereby. What is sometimes denominated religion is nothing but sentiment, sickly and mawkish at that. Those who worship at the shrine of such a religion are unwilling to cultivate the studious habits and to endure the intellectual strain which are necessary to the comprehension of systematic theology, which is, after all, simply a broad and radiant transcript of the thought of God. Tears, amens and halcyons are cheap. The mastery of this, the noblest of all the sciences, taxes both brain and heart to the uttermost. The student must pitch his tent for forty years in the wilderness, and there pray, meditate and decipher the Scriptures until the bush flames and the beatific vision stands disclosed.

When the isolated truths of the Bible are gathered, duly co-ordinated and correlated, and thus combined into a systematic whole, we have theology. Man is compelled by the very constitution of his mind to classify his knowledge. Generalization or a relapse into imbecility are the only alternatives. The very same imperious intellectual necessity which leads an observer to group the single facts of astronomy into a system, and to point out the laws which govern it, forces a man to construct a comprehensive and compendious formula for his faith. The very same principle which induces the student to arrange the members of the animal kingdom in branches, classes, orders, families, genera and species, and which induces him to reveal the existence of sex in flowers, the advantages of cross-fertilization and the marvelous methods which secure it, the laws of the growth and distribution of plant life, moves him to gather about the cross in orderly gradation all the subordinate and auxiliary truths, doctrinal and ethical, which constitute that Christocentric theology, which is but another name for Christianity itself. Systematic theology is as legitimate a product as astronomy, zoology and botany. Every argument that would lie against theology would lie with equal force against every species of scientific research. The true glory of astronomy does not exist upon the surface. We must lift the veil and find the laws which swing these giant worlds through the unfathomable depths. A man can not appreciate zoology until he rips up the hide and gets among the bones. The skeleton is richer in truth than the sleek and beauteous skin. Nor does he understand botany until he realizes that color and fragrance are but the blandishments which tempt the pollen-bearing butterfly and moth to perform the vital office of cross-fertilization. And so with theology. The single, independent, disconnected truths are comparatively nothing until they are placed in their legitimate and appropriate setting, and thus quadrupled in significance and grandeur by the combination. If Watson's Institutes and Pope's Compendium of Theology are to be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, then by the very same principle of reasoning the Principia, Novum Organum and every masterly classification of knowledge should share the same fate. Each doctrine which, as a solitary, challenges our admiration is infinitely more appreciated when we see it dovetailed harmoniously into a massive and magnificent combination. The obligations which we accept upon authority come to us with an added and

thousandfold intensity when we see the philosophy or the reason which lies behind it. And when truth has been labeled and formulated thus, it can be pigeonholed in the memory for future use.

The rationalist's fling at dogma, and the sensation-monger's dig at theology are a cut at the very heart of Christianity itself. No amount of eloquent mouthing about love and the sweeter aspects of the faith can compensate for an attempt to repudiate the principles from which they spring as effect from cause. If we were asked to enumerate the books which have been most helpful to us in our personal religious life, we would be compelled to name among the very first "Watson's Institutes," that fine and precious Methodist classic which has never been superseded, and which, like the freighted bee-hive and the gold-seamed quarry, drips with honeyed wisdom, and yields the imperishable ore of truth. Truth ought to be taught systematically, and if our preachers would only review the great formulas of the faith and give their congregations a series of profound and brilliant discourses covering all the essential ground, they would perform an incalculably beneficial service to them.

Preaching upon isolated themes, especially avoiding the more terrible aspects of the faith; dealing promiscuously in semi-literary and semi-political harangues, keeping in abeyance the distinctively evangelical element; stirring the heart without illuminating the judgment, and relying upon the rush of natural emotion rather than upon a spirit-quickened conscience and a divinely energized will, will prove the tragic and irretrievable undoing of this generation. It is this liberalism and softness which lie behind the effort to displace our truth-telling, heart-touching psalmody by the senseless rhymes and infantile jinglings of the modern popular hymn. The man who does not want a clearly-cut, distinctive Arminian theology and the fine old music that naturally goes with it, has turned away from the very best which the religious world has to give.

With theology as a rock-ribbed basis, we can rear a superstructure of ethics, promises and devotional elements. Each separate truth, like the single luminary, is exquisitely lovely in itself, but theology, the broad sheet whereon the great thoughts of the Eternal Spirit are emblazoned in harmonious and radiant coordination, like the star-strewn, correlated universe, is a thousandfold more satisfactory and consolatory to the mind and heart of man. Give us dogma and then the long, winding silver stream of consequences which flow from it!

CONNECTIONAL NEWS.

We have received a programme of the commencement exercises of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo. Bishop John H. Vincent, of the M. E. Church, preaches the sermon. There are other decidedly attractive features.

The Montana Methodist has suspended publication indefinitely. Bishop Galloway's letters, recording the sights and experiences of a trip around the world, will be published in book form. The book will probably be issued from the press during the coming summer.

We clip from an exchange the following interesting item about a fine old school:

Wofford College is just closing forty-one years of its history. During this time nearly 400 have received its diploma, and over 2000 young men have spent one, two, or three years upon its campus as students. The trustees, faculty and Spartanburg alumni have determined to make the commencement a memorable one in the history of the college—memorable above everything else for the reunion of the alumni and former students.

New Orleans Advocate: A meeting composed of representatives of all the Methodist Churches of the city was held at Carondelet Street Church, on the 7th, for the purpose of organizing a City Mission and Church Extension Society. Presiding Elder Sawyer in the chair. Addresses were made by Dr. Sawyer, J. L.

Pierce, F. S. Parker, D. Zable and E. P. Mackie. A constitution admirably adapted to the purposes of the organization was read by Bro. Westerfield, and unanimously adopted. A collection was taken aggregating nearly a hundred dollars. A tent or a gospel wagon will soon be procured and aggressive work will commence. New Orleans is a field white unto the harvest for work of this sort. The society begins with a good membership which will, doubtless, be much increased in the near future.

GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

The Brooklyn Methodist Hospital, though doing a magnificent work, is still unfinished. It will take \$100,000 to complete the building.

The McCormick (Chicago) and Lane (Cincinnati) Theological Seminaries have rejected the proposition of the Presbyterian General Assembly that these institutions place their property under its control. This action is construed as favorable to the liberal element in the Church.

Central Advocate: A remarkable meeting, that can not fail to powerfully affect the future shaping of the destiny of the Methodist Churches, was held the other day in Wesleyan Conference hall, London. A committee appointed by the British Wesleyan Conference invited the leaders of all the English Methodist Churches represented at the Ecumenical Conference held in Washington in 1891, to a joint committee to consider how far and in what direction concerted action among the British Methodist Churches in matters affecting their mutual interest might be adopted. All the Churches concerned were represented, except the Primitive Methodist, and it was purely accidental that its representatives did not receive the summons to the meeting. The general President of the Wesleyan Conference, Rev. Walford Green, presided, and the session was characterized by wonderful unanimity and brotherliness.

The Outlook: At the last monthly meeting of the Methodist Social Union, in this city, the fresh and interesting topic, "Should our Churches and their Services be Generally Advertised?" was the subject of discussion. The speakers—Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Church; Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun; Mr. Herbert F. Gunnison, of the Brooklyn Eagle, and Mr. N. C. Fowler—seemed to agree that to reach the people the Churches should avail themselves more than they do of the approved methods of newspaper advertising.

Mr. N. C. Fowler, whose ideas about advertising are nothing if not original and suggestive, pertinently pointed out that—

It is the business of advertising to bring people to the church door. It's the business of the clergyman, the ushers, and the people of the Church to make them come in. There is no use in advertising the Church unless the Church has the right kind of material in its people. The goods are all right, for religion can hold its own anywhere, but the salesmen of religion are frequently as dishonest as the salesmen of clothing on Chatham Street. It's just as dishonest to advertise welcome when there is no welcome as to advertise all-wood coats and vests when they are both made of shoddy. If your minister doesn't know how to advertise the Church properly, and your Church deacons don't understand it, hire a man who does. If religion is what you say it is, it is just as much your duty to properly tell the people about it as it is the duty of the business man to make the people buy of him.

A striking collection of posters was exhibited, illustrating to what extent the Churches are availing themselves of modern business methods of attracting attention.

WHAT QUAKERISM STANDS FOR.—For what is right; not what is expedient. For courage of conviction; not a weak submission to incipient evil. For love and forbearance; not hatred and strife. For cheerful obedience to those in authority; not rebellion against wholesome rule. For good taste and simplicity; not dead conformity or display. For neat, tasteful homes; not ostentatious mansions. For wholesome recreations; not corrupting diversions. For cordial hospitality; not elaborate entertainments. For honesty and fair dealing; not injustice and avarice. For moderation in all things; not extravagance in anything. For pure, every-day living; not spasmodic goodness. For

broad, cultured minds and warm hearts; not selfish intellectualism and coldness. For self-respecting aid to the needy; not demoralizing charity. For simplicity in worship; not formality and grandeur. For sincerity and freedom in belief; not cant and narrowness. For toleration; not assuming judgment. For the inward revelation of truth; not dependence upon dogmatic theology. For faith in God and the Divine Christ in men; not faith alone, or works alone, but both combined.—Friends' Intelligencer and Journal.

Zion's Herald: Dr. T. M. Flood, editor of the Chautauquan, has been spending a few days in New York, mainly for the purpose of advancing plans for the Chautauquan season of 1895. He says the association has arranged for the expenditure of \$50,000 for the summer university for teachers, lecturers, singers and instructors in the various branches of Chautauquan literature and science. Among persons of note who are expected to pass a part of the season at Chautauquan, are the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen and Lady Aberdeen, and Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, who will deliver a course of lectures.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Peace in the Orient. All the steps necessary to the establishment of peace between Japan and China have been taken. The modifications dictated by Russia, Germany and France were adopted by Japan. The Emperors of the respective nations have signed the document. All concerned profess to be satisfied. The battle flags have been furled and the martial encampments have broken up. The attention of the late belligerents will now be turned toward the more tranquil employments of commerce and agriculture. Japan, buoyant with a sense of victory, will, no doubt, continue her wondrously progressive career. China, like the wounded lion, will retire for a while to lick her healing sores. Thus rounds to a close one of the most notable events of the Nineteenth Century.

The Independent Reichstag. The Anti-Revolution Bill, which had for its object the coercion of the press and the repression of free speech, was overwhelmingly defeated in the Imperial Parliament the other day. While aimed primarily at socialism and anarchy, it was so sweeping in extent and so oppressive in its character as to seriously endanger the liberties of the German people. Count Caprivi resigned the Chancellorship rather than be responsible for such a reactionary measure. The Reichstag, by rejecting this bill and the tobacco tax and by refusing to congratulate Bismarck, has served notice upon the German Emperor that from henceforth it proposes to be untrammelled in the discharge of its functions and to resent the dictation of imperialism.

Two Injunctions. On Thursday of last week Judges Goff and Simon, of the United States Circuit Court, handed down two decisions—one overthrowing the South Carolina Registration Law, and the other making a serious breach in the South Carolina Dispensary Law. These two injunctions have been made permanent, and South Carolina will be forced to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The future course of this matter will be watched with a great deal of interest. The principle of local self-government seems to have been challenged.

Columbia's Good Fortune. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, New York, has just given \$1,000,000 to that justly famed institution. The money will be used in the erection of a library building in honor of his father, A. A. Lowe, "a merchant who taught his son to value the things for which Columbia College stands." W. C. Shermerehorn, the President of the Board of Trustees, has also given \$300,000 for the building of a hall for natural science. These are splendid gifts, and are an additional proof of the growing interest in higher education.

The Question of the Seals. Poaching is carried on to a large extent, and all the precautions thus far taken to protect the seals have proved ineffectual. The pelagic sealers are reaping richer profits at present than the lessees of Prybylov Islands. This

whole question is coming rapidly to the front again. Secretary Carlisle has predicted that unless some better protection than is afforded by the Paris rules be established, that the Alaskan herds will be exterminated in less than five years.

The Shifting of the Storm-Center. The relations between Norway and Sweden are exceedingly strained. Russia and Germany are strongly tempted to take a hand in the affair. The German press is filled with expressions of sympathy and half-veiled offers of assistance for Norway. Russia is disposed to take sides with Sweden. This trouble has been brewing for a long time and a comparatively trivial event may precipitate the crisis. Sagacious observers apprehend serious trouble.

Income Tax. The Income Tax law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The vote stood five to four.

THE PRESS.

Ian MacLaren, the author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," writing on "Culture" in the Young Man for April, ventures on the following critical comparison of the balance of worth of some of the books on the Bible and certain masterpieces of English literature: No book in any literature can be for one moment compared with the Bible in its completeness, as a means either of ethical or spiritual culture, but there are many books that will bear comparison with certain of its parts. The "Pilgrim's Progress" has done more for the spiritual in men than Chronology, and one would rather see Augustine's "Confessions" in a young man's hand than the Song of Solomon. General Gordon's Life is more wholesome for the average reader than the Book of Esther, and Morley's "Dutch Republic" contains the history of a struggle as heroic and as religious as any waged by Israel against the Philistines. Outside the Bible, but not apart from its spirit, has arisen a literature where Dante—

That seared veteran Of a lifelong fight— gives us the Psalm; and Bacon in his Essays of condensed wisdom takes the place of Proverbs, and More's "Utopia" is the prophetic vision; while Ruskin teaches the beauty of holiness, and Carlyle the sacredness of work, and Browning the "life everlasting."

We heartily agree with the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate in the following emphatic deliverance: Sensational preaching is only the froth, which endures just as long as it requires for its myriad little bubbles to burst. The mass of humanity love it, but for a very brief season only. A year or two ago a brilliant young minister in New York City set up to preach on his own responsibility, founding a nameless Church with no other expressed purpose than to afford him an opportunity for eratic preaching. The crowd followed him and the press lauded him. But now the bubbles are nearly all gone, leaving only the flat and stale liquor in the glass. The people are returning to their former Church affiliations.

"Stylus," in the Christian Advocate, New York, makes a good point on sensational pulpit announcements:

"Stylus" would be sincerely thankful if every church in these cities would withdraw its notice from the newspapers and depend upon its own pulpit announcements. It is only the galloping, the sensation hunters, the people with itching ears, the thoughtless, curious loafers, who are attracted by striking topics and startling themes; and though such announcements may fill the aisles and call heavily upon the camp chairs, neither the Church membership nor the Church treasury reaps any advantage. A catchpenny notice means a catchpenny sermon, else it is a delusion and a snare, and so in either case is worthy only of contempt.

The following, which we copy from the Northwestern Advocate, illustrates one of the glaring evils of great wealth:

It is stated in an exchange that with the possible exception of young Lionel Walter Rothschild, the eldest son of Lord Rothschild, there is not a single son of the Barons Rothschild who is compe-

tent to take the place of his father in the firm. The sons of the Paris Rothschilds are physically and mentally stunted, the result of too close intermarriage—a practice the object of which has been to keep the money in the family and to prevent the business secrets of the five-headed bank from leaking out. The total fortune of this great house is estimated as being over \$2,000,000,000, the Paris Rothschilds alone being set down at \$350,000,000, of which Baron Alfonso, the head of the French branch, is credited with \$200,000,000. Two of the younger Rothschilds have committed suicide, and a third has made an attempt on his life.

Rev. W. V. Kelley, D. D., delivered the annual address at the commencement of the Garrett Biblical Institute. The Central Advocate reports him as speaking thus:

I would ask in all seriousness: Why should natural science curl the lip of scorn at religion and theological science? Is not theology as valuable as geology? Are not its foundations as solid? Does not Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston deal in realities as certainly as the Smithsonian Institute at Washington? An eternal Personality at the crest and center of the universe is a necessity of our hearts and intellects. The highest welfare of this world, morally as well as physically, requires that it be run by sky-power. An inhabited heaven and a vocal sky have furnished the historical setting of Christianity. Out of that upper sky comes the only sufficient inspiration to noble endeavor. Heaven bends low with sympathy and help whenever a man is trying to do his duty. I am here to affirm that the most memorable event in the history of any man's life is his communion with the Divine voice, and the noblest work on earth is to bring as many as possible into this experience. A few of the spiritual realities we see when we look into this upper sky are, first, the universal omniscience of God; second, the universality of Divine government; third, the universality of Divine Providence; fourth, the universality and unchangeableness of Divine truth; fifth, the universality of the provisions of Divine grace.

PERSONAL.

TEXAS. Rev. J. M. Gallagher, of Lucas, paid the Advocate a pleasant call during the week.

Rev. W. F. Lloyd, President of the Polytechnic College, made the Advocate a pleasant call during the week.

Rev. G. S. Wyatt, presiding elder of Fort Worth District, will preach the commencement sermon for Waco Female College.

A note from Bro. C. E. Gallagher brings the sad intelligence of the death of J. F. Reinhardt, one of the stewards of the Methodist Church in Joshua.

Mrs. M. E. Scroggs, widow of the late Rev. J. A. Scroggs, of Wills Point, Texas, died May 21, at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Neel, Dallas, Texas.

The following brethren paid the Advocate an appreciative call during the week: J. M. Franklin, of Poetry; E. A. Jordan, Josephine, and J. E. Davis, Nevada.

We had calls during the week from Rev. H. A. Bourland, of Cleburne, and Rev. J. R. Wares, of the Bonham District. We regret that we were absent from the office.

Rev. F. S. Onderdonk writes us that Mrs. McClendon, who has charge of our city mission school in Laredo, is quite sick. We hope to hear of her speedy restoration to health.

We acknowledge with pleasure the reception of an invitation to the marriage of Miss Edie Kate Horton to Mr. Walter Lewis Johnson, in Seguin, Texas, May 21, 1895.

Rev. J. L. Williams, of Moscow Circuit, East Texas Conference, will be married to Miss Lulu S. Conner, of Fort Worth, Texas, June 6, 1895. The Advocate wishes its hearty congratulations in advance.

Rev. J. W. Stovall, presiding elder of the San Angelo District, was married to Miss Mary Wood, in Kyle, Texas, May 13, 1895. Rev. Sterling Fisher solemnized the rites. The Advocate tenders sincere congratulations.

Rev. S. J. Rucker, who finishes his theological course at the Vanderbilt this May, desires employment as a supply until the meeting

of our Annual Conferences in the fall. Write to him at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

We have received a beautifully printed invitation to the commencement exercises of the San Antonio Female College. Rev. New Harris will preach the sermon, and Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker will deliver the annual address.

Miss Haygood, of the China Mission, will address the people of Waco upon our missionary interests Monday night, May 27. She will fill a similar engagement in Fort Worth, May 28. These will be fine opportunities to hear a gifted and consecrated woman.

Rev. H. W. Thompson dropped in to see us during the week. He was just from Cleburne, to which place he had been providentially called. He preached morning and night for Rev. H. A. Bourland, and reported the Cleburne charge in first-class shape in every way.

SOUTHERN METHODIST.

The Christian Advocate, Nashville: We are sorry to say that Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, who is now at the home of his daughter in this city, is by no means well. Since the meeting of the Board of Missions he has not been able to stir about much. It is hoped by his friends, however, that a few days of absolute rest will entirely restore him. He ought to do no heavy work this summer.

Dr. J. W. Heidt, in the Wesleyan Advocate, says of Rev. T. F. Pierce: In the most casual way I heard the old general commanding the division of the militant hosts in North Georgia, known as the Rome District, say to a few friends: "I was seventy years old last Sabbath, and almost forgot it. I preached in the morning an hour and ten minutes, ate a hurried dinner, rode fourteen miles and preached again at night. On Monday I preached twice, on Tuesday and Wednesday, twice each day, reached home at midnight on Wednesday, and rising at daylight next morning was off again to another part of the field." His face was bright and his heart happy as he told the tale of a few days of the first week in his seventy-first year. Younger ministers were about him as he spoke, but not one of them could boast of superior vigor, or power of toil and endurance. Unflagging, fearless and true, he moved through the ranks of his battalions and never fails to inspire them with courage and hope. He marshals them under the "old tactics," and his bugle blast rings out the old tones under which our fathers conquered. He will not need the retired list for ten or more years, and he will ask no quarter to the end. Worthy son of our noblest sire, and honored successor of his illustrious brothers, he carries in himself marks of the power and eloquence of his distinguished kindred.

GENERAL. General Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, has announced his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon Rev. C. M. Stuart, of the Northwestern staff, by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Lord Roselery, the English Premier, is a great student of the Bible. In a recent speech he quoted the Bible seven times, Shakespeare twice, and Aristotle once. Bishop William Taylor reports that his Angola mission in Africa has acquired property to the amount of \$77,184.31, and that the net profits last year, after supporting the mission, were \$762.11.

Christian Advocate, Nashville: Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Whitsett was on last Thursday evening unanimously elected to the Presidency of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., to succeed the lamented Dr. J. A. Broadus. Dr. Whitsett is a man of large experience and great scholarship, and his election to the Presidency of the seminary, we dare say, will have the hearty indorsement of all his brethren.

The Advance: The announcement of the death of Julius H. Seeley, ex-President of Amherst College, though not unexpected, has carried sorrow to many hearts. He was a man of eminent intellectual abilities, of quick and tender sympathies, and of wide usefulness in his day and generation. Since he was laid aside from active duty a number of years ago, he has been greatly missed in all our educational and missionary and philanthropic conferences. Dr. Seeley was born at Bethel, Conn., September 14, 1824; and thus had passed his three score and ten when he heard the voice which called him to his final reward.

Devotional.

The Best Answer.

When God strengthens the soul or intensifies its life, he does a higher, more tremendous work than if he merely wrought some change in the outward things to accommodate them to our weakness. Take the extreme case—say such a case as that of old Bishop Hooper, who, in Queen Mary's time in 1555, was burned at Gloucester for his Protestantism. All the time he was burning at the stake there was a box before him with his pardon in it if he would recant. Now, when he cried out to God for help, what would have been the noblest answer? Had the Lord put out the fire by providential interposition, every one would say that was a good, real answer. Or if the Lord had suspended the law by which he burns, and made it that it had climbed and writhed about him without scorching him, that, too, would be reckoned a good real answer. But I tell you that when that old man, by his praying, was strengthened so that it took the long three quarters of an hour that his torture lasted he never flinch, never stretched out his hand to the box with the pardon in it; and that when the shriveled life at last ebbed out of him, it went not out in mad shrieks of incoherent agony, but in broken gasps of faith and trust—I tell you that there was a more tremendous manifestation of the power of prayer than there would have been in any outward help against the flames.

That is just how the answer to Paul's prayer came in. Not the "thorn in the flesh" removed, but his heart strengthened. Paul came at last to feel that that answer to his prayer was the noblest answer. He came to glory in it at last, even as he gloried in his revelations and exalted spiritual experiences. Instead of his faith in prayer being weakened, it was strengthened. And so it has been all life through. The strongest believers in prayer have not been those to whom it has seemed to bring a loaf in their want, or deliverance from some danger. No! The strongest believers in prayer have been those who, though they have asked a score of outward gifts in vain, have yet felt its power as the sweetener and strengthener of life.—Brooks Herford, D. D., in *Sermons of Courage and Cheer*.

The Honey of God's Word.

A singular incident in old Hebrew history illustrates the sweetness and light that flow from God's blessed Word. Jonathan was leading the army of Israel in pursuit of the Philistines, and King Saul had forbidden the troops to taste of food during the march. When the troops reached a forest where the bees had laid up their abundant stores, several honeycombs were found lying upon the earth. Jonathan—put forth the rod in his hand and dipped it in a honeycomb, and put it to his mouth, "and his eyes were enlightened." Refreshment came to his hungry frame and enlightenment to his eyes, which were dim with faintness and fatigue.

What a beautiful parable this incident furnishes to set forth one of the manifold blessings of God's Word! In the superbly sublime 19th Psalm David pronounces that Word to be sweeter than honey and the droppings of the honeycomb. In the same passage he declares that "it is pure, enlightening the eyes." Again the Psalmist says: "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light." It is not the careless reading, or the listless hearing of the Word, but its entrance into the soul which produces this inward illumination. There is a sadly increasing ignorance of the Scriptures when read publicly in the sanctuary thousands give but little heed with the ear and none at all with the heart. They do not take the vitalizing, heaven-sent truth into their souls as Jonathan took the honey into his system.

But when the Word is partaken of hungrily, and the Holy Spirit accompanies it, there is a revelation made to the heart like that which the poor blind boy had after the operation of a skillful oculist. His mother led him out of doors, and, taking off the bandage, gave him his first view of sunshine and sky and flowers. "Oh, mother," he exclaimed, "why did you never tell me it was so beautiful?" The tears started as she replied: "I tried to tell you, my dear; but you could not understand me." So the spiritual eyesight must be opened in order that the spiritual beauty and wisdom and glory of the divine Word may be discerned. Many a poor sinner has never found out what a glorious gospel our gospel is until he has swallowed the honey for himself. Dr. Horace Bushnell voiced the experiences of many of us when he said:

"My experience is that the Bible is dull when I am dull. When I am really alive, and set in upon the text with a tidal pressure or living activities, it opens, it multiplies discoveries and reveals depths even faster than I can note them. The worldly spirit shuts the Bible; the Spirit of God makes it a fire, flaming out all meanings and glorious truths."

The most glowing Christian never outgrows his Bible; in that exhaustless jewel mine every stroke of the mattock reveals new nuggets of gold and fresh diamonds.

Even as a mental discipline there is no book like God's Book. Nothing

else so sines up the intellect, so clarifies the perceptions, so enlarges the views, so purifies the taste, so quickens the imagination, strengthens the understanding, and educates the whole man. The humblest day laborer who saturates his mind with this celestial school-book becomes a superior man to his comrades—not merely a purer man, but a clearer-headed man. It was the feeding on this honey dropping from heaven which gave to the Puritans their wonderful sagacity as well as their unconquerable loyalty to the right. The secret of the superiority of the old-fashioned Scottish peasantry was found in that "big ha' Bible," which Burns described as the daily companion at every ingleside. Simply as an educator the Scriptures ought to be read in every school-house, and there ought to be a chair of Bible instruction in every college. As the honey strewed the forests for Jonathan and his soldiers to feed upon, so the loving Lord has sent down his Word for all hungering humanity; high or humble; as the sunlight was made for all eyes, this Book was made for all hearts.

It is more than light; for it is an enlightener. Not only does it reveal the grandest, sublimest and most practical truths, but it improves and enlarges the vision. It makes the blind to see, and the strong sight all the stronger. Who of us that has been sorely perplexed about questions of right and wrong, and been puzzled as to our duty, has not caught new views and true views as soon as we dipped our rod into this honeycomb? Once when I was sadly perplexed about the question of changing my field of labor—which would have changed the whole current of my life—a single text of Scripture instantly decided me; and I never repented the decision. Poor Cowper, harassed and tormented, found in the twenty-fifth verse of the third chapter of Romans the honey which brought light to his overclouded soul. John Wesley made the most signal discovery of his life when he thrust his rod into this verse, "The law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus has made me free from the law of sin and death." Even Paul had not learned his own sinfulness until "the commandment came," and opened his eyes. It is this heart-revealing power of the Book that makes it so invaluable in both pulpit and inquiry room.

Ah, there is many a one among my readers who can testify how the precious honey from heaven brought light and joy to his eyes when dimmed with sorrow. The exceeding rich and infallible promises were not only sweet, they were illuminating. They lighted up the valley of the shadow of death; they showed how crosses can be turned into crowns, and how losses can brighten into glorious gains. When I am in a sick room I almost always dip my rod into the honeycomb of 14th chapter of John. It brings the Master there with his words of infinite comfort. One of my noblest Sunday-school teachers so fed on this divine honey that on her dying bed she said: "My path through the valley is long, but 'tis bright all the way."

Nothing opens the sinner's eyes to see himself and to see the Savior of sinners like the simple Word. The Bible is the book to reveal iniquity in the secret parts. If a young man will dip his rod into this warning: "Look not on the wine when it is red," he may discover that there is a nest of adders in the glass! If the skeptic and scoffer can be induced to taste some of that honey which Christ gave to Nicodemus, he may find hell a tremendous reality, to be shunned, and heaven a glorious reality, to be gained.

Brethren in the ministry, I am confident that our chief business is not only to eat largely of this divine enlightening honey, but to tell people where to dip their rods. A distinguished theological professor said to me: "If I should return to the pastoral charge of a Church, I should do two things: I would make more direct personal efforts for the conversion of souls and I would spend no time on the rhetoric of my sermons. I should saturate my mind with Bible truth, and then deliver that truth in the simplest idiomatic English that I could command."

The honey from heaven lies abundant on the ground. May God help us to show it to the hungry, the needy and the perishing!—Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., in *Independent*.

Hope.

Hope is a duty. Despair is a sin. There is a bright side and a dark side to life itself, and a worse event in life. We can choose our point of view; it is not forced upon us. We can resolutely look toward the light, or away from it. There is no cheer in gloom; there is no gloom in cheer. Our duty toward God, toward others, and toward ourselves, demands that we should always recognize and be grateful for the light that is, and thus honor God, help others, and be glad ourselves.—S. S. Times.

Old and Young.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING.

In visiting one of the large city hospitals the writer asked the superintendent of nurses what was the most remarkable incident that she remembered in her long hospital experience. The lady thought for some time, and then, with a perplexed smile, said:

"We are so used to suffering that I can not recall any special incident, such as you desire."

She stopped, while her face became grave. Then it lighted up. "I can tell you what was the most touching and impressive thing I ever saw in my hospital experience. I don't need to think long for that."

As the writer begged her to relate her story, she began thus:

"It took place several years ago. There was a terrible accident in the city where I was then nursing, and two lads were brought in fatally mangled. One of them died immediately on entering the hospital; the other was still conscious. Both of his legs had been crushed. A brief examination showed that the only hope for the boy's life was to have them taken off immediately, but it was probable he would die under the operation."

"Tell me," he said, bravely, "am I to live or die?"

"The house surgeon answered as tenderly as he could: 'We hope for the best, but it is extremely doubtful.'"

"As the lad heard his doom his eyes grew large and then filled with tears. His mouth quivered pitifully, and in spite of himself the tears forced themselves down his smoke-grimed cheeks. He was only seventeen, but he showed the courage of a man."

"As we stood about him, ready to remove him to the operating room, he summoned up his fast failing strength, and said:

"If I must die I have a request to make: I want to do it for the sake of my dead mother. I promised her I would. I have kept putting it off all this while."

"We listened, wondering what the poor lad meant. With an effort he went on:

"I want to make a public confession of my faith in Christ. I want a minister. I want to profess myself a Christian before I die."

"We all looked at each other; it was a situation new to our experience. What should we do? A nurse was dispatched for a clergyman who lived near by. In the meanwhile we moved the boy upstairs to the operating room. There we laid him on the table. By this time the minister arrived hatless. The boy welcomed him with a beautiful smile. The clergyman took his poor hand. I had been holding it, and it was already growing cold. The house surgeon, the nurses, and others who came in to witness his confession stood reverently by. The boy began:

"I believe—'he faltered, for he could hardly speak above a whisper, he was so weak. I could not help crying. The surgeon did not behave much better. Not a soul in the room will ever forget the sight, nor the words when the boy said:

"I believe in Jesus Christ—his Son—our Lord—and Savior—'He stopped, because he had not strength to say another word. Then the clergyman, seeing that the end was near, hastily put a small piece of bread in the lad's mouth, a few drops of hospital wine to his lips; thus formally administering the sacrament and receiving the lad—from the operating table—into the company of those who profess the name of Christ. Summoning up all his strength, while the minister was praying, the boy said distinctly:

"I believe—' With these blessed words upon his lips he passed away."

"The surgeon put aside his knife and bowed his head. The Great Physician had to take the poor boy's case into his own hands. That, sir, was the most touching and beautiful thing I have ever seen in my hospital experience of almost twenty years."—Youth's Companion.

A FOOLISH NOTION.

We heard the other day of a young woman whose circumstances obliged her to seek employment. She was mistress of the dainty art of hand-sewing, and as at present there is a demand for dainty work of this kind exquisitely done, she had not far to seek a market for her labor. The home in which she and her dear ones lived was dependent upon her success in the line for which she had ability, and in which she had opportunity.

A lady anxious to employ the girl sent for her with the intention of giving a liberal order. To her surprise, on entering the room where the young woman had been shown, the lady was greeted by eyes swimming with tears, trembling hands, and a voice quivering with eager protestation. "I am so afraid," the young woman hastened to say, "that you will not know that I am a lady. I never was brought up to do any kind of work. My father was a rich man,

and I had people to wait on me, and lived in a house as nice as this. I never expected to have to work for my living."

The scene might have been pathetic had it not been absurd. In a way it was pathetic, for it revealed very clearly the inherent weakness and the false pride of a character such as this girl displayed. In a democratic country, where the millionaire may be the grandson of a day-laborer, and where the grandchildren of millionaires occasionally are day-laborers, it is absurd to the last degree that the accident of poverty or wealth should come to the front at all as a factor in cases like this.

The girl had not ceased to be a lady—if we attach to the word "lady" the meaning happily given to it by Hamerton, namely, "a woman in a high state of civilization,"—because it had become necessary that she should earn her bread by honest work. Her ladyhood was not touched, did not enter at all into the transaction. She should have been as dignified, should have felt as independent, in receiving work as the other did in tendering it.

The feeling that one kind of work is necessarily more honorable than another is entirely opposed to the self-respecting thought of American women. Whatever work comes to one's hand—whether it be painting pictures or washing dishes, scrubbing floors or making cake, writing poetry or designing embroidery, selling goods or nursing the sick—it makes no difference. It is the doing of a task thoroughly and well that is the honorable thing, and the girl who performs her work perfectly, finishing it as it should be, with no loose threads, either literal or metaphorical, fulfilling all her duties patiently and serenely, is truly in her right place and is as worthy of honor and respect as the most exquisite woman who rides in her carriage.

In point of fact, many of our busy women of wealth could, at a moment's notice, change places with their cooks or seamstresses, and do the work these do surpassingly well; nor would they be the least ashamed of it. Brains and cultivation tell in all departments, and she who explains herself and apologizes when seeking for work proves only that she is stupid, and not in touch with the period.—Harper's Bazar.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Long ago Mongolia was not a part of the Chinese Empire, as it is to-day, and the Liungnu ancestors of the Mongolians were China's most terrible enemies. So this great wall was stretched along the border between China and Mongolia, in order to keep out the formidable invaders from the north. It is probably the only instance in history where the precise boundary between two countries was for ages marked by a stone wall. The wall, or its ruins, may be traced from the Gulf of Liaotung, at the northern extremity of the Yellow Sea, far over the plains and mountains, nearly to the western limit of China proper.

It was a colossal work, and ranks with the Great Canal of China and the Pyramids of Egypt, as among the most stupendous of human achievements. It had a length of over two thousand miles, counting various sinuosities and the double and triple walls built in a few places, notably to the north of the provinces of Pechili and Shansi.

When we consider that this wall had an average height of about thirty feet, and a mean width of about twenty-two feet, and it is supposed to have contained one hundred and sixty million cubic meters of solid masonry, we may gain some idea of the enormous labor involved in its construction. But it did not take many years to build it. The Emperor Chi Hoangti was very sure that he needed that wall when he began the great work twenty centuries ago. It cost as much in human life and treasure as a great war, and cost all the more because so much haste was made to erect it. Several hundred thousand men are believed to have perished while they were at work on the wall, which was to be at once a protection against the country's enemies and a memorial of their martyrdom.

A great many writers have spoken of this wall as a pure waste of human energy. This is a mistake. It is certain that the wall was worth to ancient China far more than it ever cost her. From a military point of view, it proved to be of prime importance. There is no doubt that for some centuries the hordes of Mongolia were stopped in their war expeditions at the foot of this wall, which marked the southern border of their land; for the wall was nothing more nor less than an immense fortification, the greatest the world ever saw, and there were plenty of Chinese soldiers to man it. Scattered all along the top of the wall were sentinels within communicating distance of one another, and no enemy could approach without these sentinels signaling the fact all along the frontier. Every gate

in the wall had its garrison, and every mountain pass through which the wall was built had its military camp. Towns were built and agriculture developed along the wall in order to supply the soldiers, and this fact in itself was a protection to China, as it increased the density of population along the frontier.

For fourteen centuries the wall helped to protect the country from her Northern foes. Then came the great conqueror of Asia, Genghis Khan, who forced the mighty rampart China had reared, and from that day the wall ceased forever to be of any strategic value. For long stretches the wall has now almost entirely disappeared. Millions of tons of material have been torn from it to serve the purposes of near-by inhabitants. The mere wear and tear of the ages alone would have toppled much of it into ruins. The time was when it was a crime punishable with death to so much as scratch it with a pin. Yet it is doubtful if to-day much of the original wall is left. What is now seen of it is the patchwork of the centuries during the time when the wall was China's great bulwark to the north.—New York Sun.

CZAR PETER'S DWARFS.

The peculiar fancies of Russia's rulers are well known. We can understand why Friedrich Wilhelm, of Germany, selected tall men for his own regiment; but when Czar Paul maintained a regiment of pug-nosed soldiers and officers, we can find a reason for this only in the fact that the Czar himself was pug-nosed.

Czar Peter was known for his many odd ideas and notions. Once, while in Copenhagen, he drove up, six in hand, to the top of the famous Round Tower, and to prove to the Danish King that he was absolute ruler and could command obedience, he ordered one of his grenadiers to throw himself down from the top of the tower. The grenadier did it, the legend says, as a matter of course. Peter had a strong liking for dwarfs. It is related that when one of his pet dwarfs died, the Czar gave him a magnificent funeral. Twenty-four male and twenty-four female dwarfs walked in the procession, followed by the Czar in person, his ministers and guards.

He was particularly fond of inducing them to marry, and always gave a fete on occasion of such ceremony. The wedding was celebrated with exactly the same rites and pomp which attended the marriage of Princess Ann to the Duke of Curland, a few days before. At this dwarf's wedding seventy-two of these little people supped at a separate table in the Menshikov Hall. The dwarfs were gathered from all parts of Russia. They were all dressed in court costumes, at the expense of the Czar.

It was not only at court that dwarfs abounded; even in the houses of the nobility they were kept "as necessary furniture." It was no uncommon thing to see two or more dwarfs standing on a dinner-table, holding big decanters, pie-plates, or posing as ornaments on the festive board.—Selected.

AN INCIDENT.

A few weeks since a preacher of the Roanoke District, whose name is not given because we have not asked his consent, was preaching in a protracted meeting. Some young men were seriously disturbing the services by misbehavior, and by running in and out of the church at any stage of the meeting. At last he stopped short, and said in the most serious way: "Some of you may think I ought to reprove those young men, but I am loath to do so. I have had two experiences which have made me slow to reprove. I was preaching once at G—. In the congregation was a young man who misbehaved, and caused me no little embarrassment. I reprovied him without effect. A second reproof was given, and still there was no amendment in his conduct. I then reprovied him roughly and threatened him with arrest. At the close of the service a steward told me he felt sorry that I should have found it necessary to rebuke the young man, explaining that he was idiotic, and that he was not responsible for his actions. His

CURES OTHERS.

Mrs. MARTHA JANE PRINGLE, of Orem, Jackson Co., W. Va., writes: "Having been a great sufferer for many years with nearly every disease my sex is heir to, I can now say I am well and hearty. Have done more hard work in the past year, and with more ease, than I have done for twelve years. Before consulting you I was the most wretched of women, unable to walk or sit up in bed, and now I owe my good health to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellote's.' I gained twelve pounds while using the first bottle of 'Prescription.' I send you my picture together with my most heartfelt thanks. To any one suffering as I did who wants to know the particulars of my case and who will send a stamped envelope with name and address on, I will write particulars."

WHY NOT YOU?

parents were in the congregation, and felt keenly all I had said. I was sorry, of course, and was determined to be more careful in the future.

"On another occasion, while I was preaching at B—, a young man left the congregation in a great hurry, and after a little while returned. I reprovied him for disturbing the congregation, and at the close of the service he came to me and humbly said he was sorry that he had disturbed me, and hoped that I would pardon him. He was subject to fits, and had gone out into the yard to have one that he felt coming on. I shall not reprove the young men. If any of you are going to have a fit, I would much prefer that you retire to the outside of the church and have it there. If there is an idiot in the congregation, he may do as he chooses. The people will not mind him, and I will not hold him responsible." It is needless to add that thereafter while that meeting lasted there were no further symptoms of either idiocy or epilepsy.—S., in the *Richmond Christian Advocate*.

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Why Not

make the baby fat? For the thin baby is delicate, and is not half so cunning.

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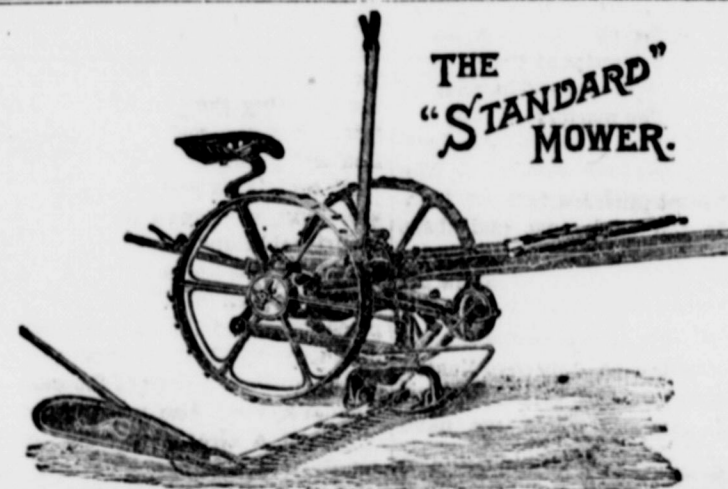
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choice of Black, Blue, Green, Violet, or Scarlet. C. F. BARNES & BROS., 540 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky. This firm is reliable.—Publishers Texas Advocate.

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A FORWARD MOVEMENT IN NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LUCY KIDD KEY.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Sunday School.

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

THE Sunday-schools are probably not doing all they could for the Church. They are, many of them, teaching the children who voluntarily come on Sunday mornings. But are they going out after those who have no religious parents?

There are children in every community who have no encouragement to go to Sunday-school. Many have not clothing suitable to wear in a crowd of well-dressed people.

The school should have missionaries whose duty it shall be to look up these unfortunate children, and provide them with teachers. It may be well to have an extra hour, when they can meet the teachers of the regular school, and hear the Word of God, and learn things pertaining to their salvation.

We are in an age of much show, and people are too apt to neglect the real work of the Lord in this press of parade. It is well to have gatherings, picnics, etc., but we must never forget that in these things we often get too far away from those who are in the humble walks of life.

I know a Sunday-school for the best blacks and poor children, and, if you could see the bright faces of children under the attention of those consecrated teachers, you would go and do likewise.

These little care-worn faces have, at least, one hour in the week when trouble is chased from their hearts, and the sunshine of beautiful songs makes them feel that they are not altogether neglected.

The children should be instructed in the great missionary enterprises of our Church; they should know the doctrines of Methodism; they should be encouraged to remain for the preaching hour, and every child should be given some work to do for the Church.

Children should be taught to love and honor their pastor, and loyalty to Methodism should be a part of their nature.

Simply asking the questions of the Lesson Papers is miserably poor teaching.

The Sunday-school is the grandest field in Methodism for doing good. It is one of labor and toil, of sowing and cultivating, but it is where the real work for God and the Church is accomplished.

We too often find people who are willing to stand on dress parade and hold a banner to the breeze, but are never found in the dust and sweat of Christian work.

Let the Sunday-schools be filled with workers who love and fear the Lord, and whose hands are ever extended to the poor, the outcast, the helpless.

Methodism is Christianity in earnest, and no Methodist can afford to spend time in idleness, when so many children are living around them in

helpless ignorance of the Word of God.

Let picnics be given for the children, and see that they enjoy it. But the grown people should desire stronger meat. They should experience the highest pleasure in doing work for Christ.

"If thou, my Jesus, still be nigh, Cheerful I live, and joyful die; Secure when mortal comforts flee, To find thee thousand worlds in thee."

DEAR BRO. CLARK, PARIS, TEXAS:

I write this to let you know where we are, and how nicely our Sunday-school is getting on. We are in the drought-stricken regions of West Texas, right on the bank of the Rio Grande, a little town of about 2500, mostly Mexicans; nevertheless we have a real good Sunday-school. Two of the main reasons of our school being so good is, first, we have one of the best all-around pastors I ever saw, Rev. R. S. Adair. We all love him. Secondly, our eight teachers are all present nine Sundays out of ten, and not only present, but they have the lesson well in mind, and their hearts full of the love of God, and ready to impart knowledge and the truth of the lesson to their classes. This is why the children are nearly always present with good lessons, and of seventy that we have on the roll, we have in attendance regularly an average of sixty, and they are all coming in, so that we need more teacher material.

We have a teachers' meeting once a week in connection with our prayer-meetings, which I think is beneficial to all who attend. The Magazine is just fine. Oh! how good to have Christ for our leader! With wishes for success to all the Sunday-school workers, I am yours, truly,

C. L. HICKSON,

Superintendent.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Programme of the Brenham District Sunday-school Convention, to be held at Rockdale, June 18, 1895:

9 a. m., enrollment of delegates; 10 a. m., address, "Sunday-schools and Missions," H. E. Stone; 10:30 a. m., address, "Qualifications of a Superintendent," W. M. Stone; 11 a. m., sermon, J. C. Mickle; 3 p. m., address, "Qualifications of a Teacher," Monroe W. W. Stone; 3:30 p. m., address, "Discipline in the Sunday-school," J. D. Campbell; 4 p. m., address, "The International Lesson System," R. T. Woolsey; 4:30 p. m., address, "Sunday-school Literature," A. J. Anderson; 5 p. m., address, "The Infant Class," D. N. Harris; 5:30 p. m., address, "The Bible Class," S. P. Brown; 6 p. m., general discussion; 6:30 p. m., adjournment; 8 p. m., song service and testimony meeting.

In addition to two delegates, let each pastor appoint a Sunday-school superintendent, and send names to Rev. E. P. Newsom.

The District Conference will meet Thursday, June 20, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Rockdale, following the programme of the following day. During the conference the following subjects will be discussed by the brethren named: "Methodism," W. W. Stone; "Church Extension," G. A. Leckie; "Education," C. L. Hickson; "Missions," J. C. Mickle; "Epworth League," J. T. Browning.

Dear brethren, let us earnestly pray for a mighty baptism of the Holy Ghost.

G. H. HARMAN, P. E.

SECOND QUARTER-LESSON 5, JUNE 2.

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS—MARK 16:1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The Lord is risen indeed.*—LUKE 24:34.

This lesson embraces the most important doctrine contained in the Bible. The establishment of all the miracles of Jesus will not be sufficient for our faith without the resurrection. Even the presence of God in human form can not bring to us the evidence of our immortality in that state where the soul and body are reunited forever. The resurrection of the dead addresses itself to our faith as a miracle, pure and simple.

There are illustrations contained in nature, such as the seed placed in the soil, and coming forth to life after death, or the transforming power of the oxygen taken into the lungs; or the life of the animal being renewed by processes of decay in vegetable and animal matter taken into the stomach; but, after all, the doctrine of the resurrection of the human body rests purely on the truth that Jesus died and rose again, and the resurrection is the bed-rock of our faith; and if infidelity could prove that Jesus did not rise again after he was pronounced dead, or that he did not really die, but simply swooned or fainted, and afterward revived, it would shake the foundations of our faith.

If we can prove beyond doubt that Jesus died and rose again, then we have the whole matter solved, and his former teachings, so well established by his wisdom and miracles, are doubly secured from all danger of refutation.

We are too prone to accept the statements of the Bible without examining the proofs of these statements; not that we should parade our abilities against the declarations of inspiration, but faith comes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.

When we have determined what God has said, doubt must end and faith must begin simply on the authority of God's Word, for his Word always has a reasonable demand on our faith.

When I know that God says a thing, then I must accept it without further investigation, for his Word is the last analysis.

This resurrection of Jesus settles the matter of all his teachings, and saves us the trouble of searching for any more proofs.

How can I believe that this body will rise again?

I have nothing to show that any other body rose after death. But if Jesus, who lived thirty-three years among these same people, having the same habits of life that other men had, except sin; subject to pain, weariness, having the same passions, and in all things like us, save that he sinned not, if this man thus identified as a human being, born of a woman, rose

from the dead, then we have every reason to believe his words when he said we should rise from the dead also.

If I prove the seed, which I hold in my hand, to be a wheat seed, and in all particulars like other wheat seeds, then, to prove that all wheat seeds that have life in them will bring wheat seeds containing the same properties and life when planted in the soil, I have only to plant this one, taking care to preserve its identity and show the resurrected seed coming from the seed planted.

Jesus had been proven to be a man by all necessary tests. He was born of a woman. He suffered the vicissitudes of cold and heat as other men did, his humble birth and lowly origin being an obstacle to his divine claims.

The priests charged him with treason because he claimed to be King of the Jews, and he was condemned to death for saying he was the Son of the Blessed.

There could be no mistake about Jesus being the man whom Pilate delivered to be crucified, and there could be no danger of a mistake as to his being the Jesus who led his disciples, for Jesus led the guard and identified him, and Peter followed him to the judgment hall, indicating his trepidation by denying his Lord.

The day he hung on the cross was a public day at Jerusalem, being the preparation of the passover, and thousands saw him who had heard him preach and had seen him work miracles.

There was no interval between the crucifixion and the burial where any stratagem could have been practiced. That he really died is evidenced by the facts that his enemies were the judges, and they knew he had claimed he would rise again on the third day.

The spear that was thrust into his side was followed by blood and water, showing that the heart had been pierced, and that death had occurred.

The evidence of his death was so satisfactory that his legs were not broken, as was the custom, and as they really did with the thieves who were crucified with Jesus.

His body was taken charge of by one of the Sanhedrin, Joseph of Arimathea, and while he may have intended the act as one of respect for Jesus, and doubtless did, for he was one of the court, and his possession of the body, delivered to him by order of Pilate, kept the body of Jesus continuously in possession of the civil authorities by whom he had been crucified.

The grave was sealed with the seal of State, and no one dared to break this seal without proper authority. A guard of Roman soldiers were placed over the grave to prevent any interference on the part of sympathizers, and to secure his body against any deception.

This is the true history of the facts, and they have never been contradicted by history, either sacred or profane.

Now, that Jesus was seen alive after his burial is a fact that can not be denied. The women who went early on the morning of the first day of the week to the tomb saw the angel and the empty tomb, and the soldiers were gone. They saw and recognized Jesus whom they at first took to be a gardener. He reminded them that he would meet the disciples in Galilee.

He was seen of the eleven, and Thomas permitted to handle him to establish beyond all doubt the fact that Jesus, with the wounds received at the cross, stood before the disciples.

He walked with two Emmaus and was recognized, after he had preached to them the prophets which foretold the resurrection.

Will any person believe that the priests remained silent and inactive while the people were coming together and claiming to see the resurrected Jesus? The body had been embalmed, and a guard was placed over it; being thus preserved from decay and protected from accident, they should have been able to refute the claims of a resurrection by presenting the body of Jesus.

Paul says he was seen of over five hundred people, and that many who saw him were living when he wrote about it.

The physical phenomena that attended the crucifixion should not be forgotten. An earthquake rent the veil of the temple; an angel, whose countenance was like lightning, rolled away the stone that people might see the empty tomb.

These scenes brought to mind the presence of supernatural power, and the contention said surely this was the Son of God; and no man who has any regard for history will deny these facts.

Josephus, in his "Antiquities of the Jews," B. 18, chapter 3, says: "Now there was about this time Jesus, a wise man—if it be lawful to call him a man, for he was a doer of wonderful works—a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles. He was Christ; and when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross, those that loved him to the first did not forsake him, for he appeared to them alive again the third day, as the divine prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him; and the tribe of Christians, so named from him, are not extinct at this day." This is the testimony of Josephus, who prided himself in being descended from the priests, and, on his mother's side even had royal blood in his veins.

But the final testimony is yet to be presented. Men may be deceived by the senses, and though the facts already stated can never be refuted, the testimony of consciousness is the highest evidence man can receive. If I have Christ, alive, in my heart

by faith, I have more than those had who only saw him and heard him speak.

If I have the evidences of his presence in my conscious soul, then nothing can ever improve the problem.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth." I trace in my experience the outlines of his character as stated by the four evangelists, and if a man can be identified by a descriptive list, or a photograph, then I have Jesus in my soul, the real, risen Savior, who feeds my hungry soul on the bread of life, and satisfies me with the waters of salvation. The perfume of the rose of Sharon abides with the Church forever.

Epworth League.

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

REV. E. C. McVOY, preacher in charge of Bertram charge, Northwest Texas Conference, writes that he has a League at Bertram with thirty-two members. At his other appointments, on May 12, he organized another League with twenty-two members. These are the officers: President, L. M. Smalley; First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, P. T. J. Root, Mrs. G. B. Marcus and Lowell Deavors; Secretary, C. L. Root. The members of these Leagues are enthusiastic.

REV. J. M. PETERSON writes that he organized a League at Celeste, April 21, which is doing good work.

If you are going to Gainesville, send your name immediately to John M. Maupin, so that your home may be assigned and you notified in advance.

THE railroads have found out that the Epworth League is strong, and its supporters are numerous, and they are working hard to get to haul a big crowd to Chattanooga. We notice that the Texas and Pacific offers the choice of five or six different routes. This is quite an inducement, as it will enable the excursionist to get a trip at some of the largest cities of the South. The Cotton Belt also is pulling for a crowd by their line.

BRO. J. C. LOWE, President, writes that he organized a League, the third Sunday in April, at Salento, Church, Iron Circuit, with thirty-two members. Officers: President, J. C. Lowe; First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, W. M. Robbins, Nellie Jetton and A. M. Graham; Secretary, J. E. Jetton; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Graham. They have made a fine start.

No, you will not miss the Chattanooga Conference? You can go by Shreveport, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta; or up through Birmingham and Nashville; or by Shreveport, Meridian and Birmingham; or by Texarkana, Memphis and on to Chattanooga. Why not make this your summer trip?

TEXAS will be well represented on the program of the International Conference. Rev. J. R. Nelson talks on "Visiting." Rev. W. L. Neims, "Church Officers—Our Duty to Them." H. E. Jackson, "The Duty of the Church." Rev. Scott Ward, "Secular Help for the Lost in Our Cities." Rev. W. W. Pinson, "Witness of the Spirit." We must send a host along with these brethren.

A CARD from Rev. J. J. Clark of Winthrop, and a letter from Bro. C. H. Morris, say that the League there recently held prayer and praise services for two weeks. The first week they had six or seven conversions at the altar, and the interest continued to increase up to the close of the two weeks' services. Much good was done. Church and League both were greatly blessed. This looks like the League at Winthrop means business.

MISS ELLA PEROT, Secretary of the White Rock League, sends us resolutions of condolence and respect passed by that League upon the death of Bro. L. P. Magill, a devoted and consecrated member. These resolutions are signed by G. W. Sandifer, Nora Modlin and Jennie Rosser. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

A NOTE from a member of the League at Haskell Avenue Church, Dallas, says they are getting along splendidly there. The devotional meetings interesting and well attended.

THE choir for the Chattanooga meeting will be composed of 500 trained voices. Think of it!

REV. J. E. HARRISON, Third Vice-President of the State League, will give the Literary Department some valuable aid occasionally through these columns. We advise every Leaguer to read everything from his pen.

BISHOPS Hendrix, Fitzgerald, Galloway and Hargrove are on the programme of the Chattanooga Conference.

The League editor enjoyed very much a visit this week from that earnest, successful and consecrated League worker, W. F. Barnum, President of the Northwest Texas Conference League. If Texas had a few more Barnums the League movement would simply take fire all over our State.

THERE was a League rally of the San Augustine District, held at Timpon, May 7. Hurrah for East Texas.

THE annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference League will be held this year at Waco, July 16-18. Bro. Barnum showed in the programme as far as it has been completed. It will be rich. He says they will have 1000 delegates.

RANDOLPH CIRCUIT reports one League organized with about thirty-three members, working well. President, Luther Daise; First Vice-President, A. B. Ely; Second Vice-President, Miss Maggie Williams;

Third Vice-President, Bruce Cobb; Secretary, George Robinson. Post-office address, Whitewright, Texas. This League is Porter's League, the new church on my work.

B. A. THOMASON.

DEAR BRO. McVOY: Our Travis Street League is right in line with the "forward movement in Texas." At our business meeting, held 6th inst., the following was adopted:

Whereas, The Texas State League in conference at Houston pledged the Leagues of Texas to support three missionaries in foreign fields, to be known as Epworth League missionaries; and

Whereas, The urgency of the call for "more men," and the opportune time for effective work in foreign lands, require prompt action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Epworth League of Travis Street M. E. Church, South, heartily approves the action of the State Conference in above pledge, and promises prompt acceptance and payment of the assessment to be made on our League for above purpose;

2. That a copy of these resolutions be sent the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

From this you see the enthusiasm we brought home with us from Houston is not resulting in enthusiasm and nothing more, but we are applying it also practically; and, in this connection I quote from the report of our efficient First Vice-President, Miss Anna Ashburn:

"Since our last business meeting it has been the pleasure of some of our Leaguers to attend the State Conference at Houston. I am sure all that attended heard, saw and remember many things that will tend to enhance the devotional feeling of our Leaguers. Suffice it to say, that every one came home determined to be more devout, and do more for our Savior. Everyone that has been appointed to lead has done so without hesitancy, and I have noticed also that many have read Scripture, led in prayer and conducted our devotional services that never did any work of that kind before. We intend to begin with A and take them to Z, if possible, along this line."

Our League is moving forward in all departments. Our President, E. S. Steigert, Agent of the Cotton Belt Railway here, is zealous, enthusiastic and progressive, and has the hearty support of his officers and Leaguers, and to show our pastor, Rev. I. S. Ashburn's, appreciation of his Epworthians, we have only to mention that he has frequently called on our membership to lead the weekly prayer-meetings, to conduct love-feasts, to hold cottage prayer-meetings, and has given us the privilege of filling his evening hour at least once a quarter. The result of his encouragement of the young in Christian work is, leaders are being developed among them where none existed before; and a further gratifying result is seen in the large attendance of the young people at all the services of the Church, they usually constituting the majority.

We will have a good report at the Epworth, Fraternally.

D. E. EMERSON, Secretary.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Blank reports, similar to those used at Houston, are now ready for distribution. You can get them by dropping me a card. Let the preachers see that this matter is attended to. We want a report from every League within the bounds of the North Texas Conference, whether represented at Gainesville or not. If your League is not represented send your report to me.

E. C. McVOY, Secretary.

ALVORD, TEXAS.

PROGRAMME OF THE NORTH TEXAS LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

To be held at Broadway Street, St. E. Church, South, Gainesville, Texas, June 27, 1895.

Wednesday, June 27, 8 p. m., opening prayer, Rev. N. R. Reed, Denton; 9:10-9:30, reception at Y. M. C. A. rooms and address of welcome by J. R. Shortridge, Mayor.

Thursday Morning—Sunrise prayer-meeting, led by B. M. Burgher, Dallas; 8-9, opening exercises and organization, H. H. Haisell, Denton; 9:30-10, welcome address, H. L. Graham, Gainesville; 10:10-10:30, response by Sam Ashburn, Paris; 10:30-10:45, "How Does the Epworth League Benefit Our Young People?" S. R. Hay, Belton, fraternal delegates from Northwest Texas Conference; 10:45-11, intermission; 11, League sermon, Bishop J. S. Key, Sherman; Thursday Afternoon—2:15, song service, conducted by D. J. Evans, Whitewright; 2:15-2:30, religious services, conducted by Miss Emma Cullum, Dallas; 2:30-3, enrollment of Chapters; 3:30-5, reports from Chapters; 3:50-4, song service; 4:30-5, "Is Literature of Any Value? If so, What Shall I Read? And How Shall I Read?" Rev. W. S. Stuckey, Bonham; 4:30-4:45, general discussion; 4:45-5:30, "Why I am a Methodist, and why I am a Southern Methodist," Rev. C. B. Carter, Dallas; adjourned. Thursday Evening—8, Lecture: "Religion from a Lawyer's Standpoint," Hon. John Church, McKinney.

Friday Morning—Sunrise prayer-meeting, led by H. H. Watson, Little Rock, Ark.; 8-8:30, opening exercises, conducted by R. G. Andrews; 8:30-9, "The Literary Department and Its Possible Development," Miss Belle Marshall, Whitesboro; 9-9:20, general discussion; 9:20-9:45, "The Best Method of Conducting the Junior League," Mrs. F. B. Carroll, Van Alstyne; 9:45-10, general discussion; 10:10-10:30, "The Necessity for and How to Conduct Cottage Prayer-Meetings," J. J. Clark, Wimsboro; 10:30-10:45, "general discussion; 10:45-11, intermission; 11, sermon, H. H. Watson, Little Rock, Ark. Friday Afternoon—2-2:30, opening services, conducted by Miss Cora Sears, Whitewright; 2:30-3:10, "The Religion of the Epworth League to the Church of the Future," E. H. Casey, Sulphur

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

To cleanse matting, use four tablespoonfuls of Ivory Soap shavings and a handful of salt to a pailful of warm water. Rub the matting with a cloth or sponge well squeezed out.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

Spring; 3:10-3:25, general discussion; 3:25-3:50, "How to Derive the Greatest Possible Good from League Prayer Services," Ed D. Steager, Bonham; 3:50-4:20, general discussion; 4:20-5:30, election of officers and miscellaneous business; 5:30, adjournment. Friday Evening—8, jubilee meeting; doxology.

Committees—Homes: F. L. Armstrong, Chairman. Reception: J. M. Maupin, Chairman. Transportation: J. H. Wright, Chairman. Music: Miss Norine Woodridge, Chairman. Music Director: D. J. Evans.

Officers—H. H. Haisell, President; E. C. McVoy, Secretary.

LEAGUERS AND PREACHERS, N. T. C. Let the Leaguers send the names of the delegates to the North Texas Epworth League Conference, which meets in Gainesville June 5, 6, 7, at once.

Let the pastors where no Leagues are organized send names of those whom they may get to come from their charge. All who send names in time will be royally entertained by Gainesville Methodism and friends. How can you expect us to give you "good homes near the church" if you do not send names of those coming before June 1? Send the names at once to Rev. John M. Maupin.

A fare of one and one-third has been secured on all roads. Better rates will be obtained, if possible.

GEO. S. SEXTON.

WACO, TEXAS.

Let Northwest Texas Conference Leaguers begin to look forward to the conference at Waco, July 16 and 18. Begin to pray now for mighty power, and when you come expect to receive it. At Cleburne we invited you to come shouting the praises of God, and we expect you to accept the invitation.

W. E. HAWKINS.

About fifteen conversions and fifty requests for prayers in four open-air meetings of the Union League at Waco, and interest increasing. Leaguers, get out in the open air this beautiful weather, and seek people who never attend Church; they will hear the gospel gladly.

W. E. HAWKINS.

PRO. CITY UNION.

TO THE EPWORTH LEAGUES OF TEXAS. Your Committee on Chattanooga Transportation has been wrestling with the problem of "rates" to the International Conference. So far, the best we can report is a "one fare" for the round trip, about \$21 from Central Texas. We hope yet for a fare of "one cent" per mile each way, equal to about \$16 for the round trip. If we get this, from the present indications, Leaguers will go out of Texas in droves, by the hundreds and hundreds. Your committee will be prompt to inform you of the first road that will put on this "one cent" rate. The generous rate of the roads to our Houston Conference not only brought us a multitude, but paid them royally. So it would be with the Chattanooga Conference. We are listening for the good news to come down the line. In the meantime let us get busy arranging to move on the "historic day." It will be the trip of a lifetime. Mississippi, the "father of waters," will be crossed, the "sunken south" will be traversed, "Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge" will be seen, Vanderbilt University and the Publishing House, Nashville, headquarters for Southern Methodism, will be visited; Methodism from over "Main and Dixon's" line will be met and conquered by love, Canada Leaguers will be greeted to the State League Conference of Epworth Leagues of Texas, the "immense" North or South, or East or West—on earth or in sky—going? Of course we are going! Can't afford to miss this time. Going! until you can't count us. If the railroads gives us that rate,

JOHN R. NELSON.

Chair, Chattanooga Transportation Com. Georgetown, Texas.

TERRELL DISTRICT. At the District Conference, just held in Forney, Texas, we held an Epworth League rally on Sunday afternoon. Speeches were made by Revs. W. B. Patterson, I. Z. T. Morris, J. Marvin Nichols and Bro. John Warren. The movement was considered in all its various phases, and without question much good was accomplished.

The Committee on Epworth Leagues brought out these facts: There are in Terrell District 15 Epworth Leagues, 10 of which are reported and chartered, only 1 have paid the 10 cent assessment, 83 Eras are taken, our membership, independent of 5 Leagues not chartered, whose enrollment ought not to count, is 542, 1 out of 15 do not hold devotional services. These 4 evidently do not understand the purpose of a League. Only 2 are reading the prescribed course; expended for charity, \$203; 1 Junior League with an enrollment

of 12. In the district there are 28 congregations without a League, and 5 pastoral charges without one.

TEXAS.

Brenham District—Third Round.
 Viddings cir. June 8, 9
 Milano cir. June 15, 16
 Rockdale sta. June 22, 23
 Kenna cir. July 6, 7
 Chappell Hill sta. July 13, 14
 Bellville cir. July 20, 21
 "Amenon" cir. July 27, 28
 Mayfield cir. Aug 3, 4
 Ben Arnold. Aug 10, 11
 Dallas cir. Aug 17, 18
 Mt. Pleasant. Aug 24, 25
 Brenham sta. Sept 1, 2
 Pleasant Hill cir. Sept 8, 9
 Lexington cir. Sept 15, 16
 Caldwell sta. Oct 2, 3
 E. H. Hartman, P. E.

Brenham District—Second Round.
 Pleasant Hill cir. May 25, 26
 Lexington cir. Monday, 8 p. m., May 27
 Caldwell sta. June 1, 2
 E. H. Hartman, P. E.

Calvert District—Second Round.
 Durango. May 25, 26
 Centerville, at Leon. June 1, 2
 Rogers Prairie. May 28, 29
 Bald Prairie. June 5, 6
 Personville, at Personville. June 12, 13
 Fairfield, at Sunshine. June 19, 20
 Mt. Vernon, at Una. July 2, 3
 J. E. Cochran, P. E.

Austin District—Second Round.
 Smithville cir. at Fort Prairie. May 25, 26
 Ladrange. May 28, 29
 Vassar. June 1, 2
 Columbus. June 5, 6
 Pitoula. June 8, 9
 Jos. B. Sears, P. E.

Huntsville District—Second Round.
 Hooker cir. May 25, 26
 Cleveland cir. May 28, 29
 Conroe and Westfield. June 1, 2
 Cold Springs. June 5, 6
 Willis sta. June 8, 9
 Prairie Plains. June 12, 13
 Lodge cir. June 15, 16
 Huntsville sta. June 19, 20
 W. Wootton, P. E.

Houston District—Second Round.
 Velasco. May 25, 26
 Houston City cir. May 28, 29
 Harrisburg. June 1, 2
 Patterson. June 5, 6
 Wharton and Hungerford. June 12, 13
 Metagorda. June 15, 16
 Llanos Mount. June 19, 20
 Seth Ward, P. E.

There isn't much difference between a devil and a bad man educated.

FREE HOME TREATMENT.

Dr. Hartman's Cure for Female Diseases—A Generous Offer to Women.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned gynecologist, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. The treatment will be conducted by correspondence. The doctor will prescribe all medicines, applications, hygienic and dietary regulations necessary to complete a cure. The medicines prescribed can be obtained at all drugstores. This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements. All cases of female diseases, including menstrual irregularities, displacements, ulcerations, inflammations, discharges, irritation of the ovaries, tumors and dropsy of the abdomen, should apply at once and become registered as regular patients. All correspondence will be held strictly confidential. No testimonials of cures will be given to the public except by the express wish of the patient.

As is well known, Dr. Hartman is the President of the Surgical Hotel, an institution which has a department devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases. He is thus brought to see thousands of such cases every year, the most of whom return to their homes to be treated by correspondence. The principal remedy he relies upon in such cases is Pe-ru-na, which every woman should have, who has an affection of this kind. Those wishing to become patients should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

WOMAN'S HAND-BOOK.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, are sending free to any person writing for it, a neat little pamphlet devoted exclusively to the treatment of female diseases written by Dr. Hartman.

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

Work.

Jesus was busy to the last. In his final moments he prayed for his murderers, saved a sinner, and provided for his mother. There is a lesson here for the man who wants to have nothing to do in his last years but prepare for death.—Anon.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?

If any lady, or gentleman, will send us thirty new subscribers and \$50 cash, we will ship one of the No. 5 Favorite Sewing Machines, delivered to any point in Texas. Address

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dallas, Texas.

Marriages.

Sargent-Taylor.—At the residence of the bride's father, on May 7, 1895, at 8 p. m., Mr. L. L. Sargent and Miss Maggie A. Taylor, all of Ellis County, Texas; Rev. G. P. R. VanZandt officiating.

Smynes-Dice.—At the M. E. Church, South, at Benaville, on April 14, 1895, at 9 p. m., Mr. Lewis C. Smynes and Miss Annie C. Dice, Rev. W. B. Walker officiating.

Boutwell-King.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Cedar Park, Travis County, Texas, May 15, 1895, Mr. E. M. Boutwell and Miss Telmera M. King, Rev. J. L. Yeats officiating.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Fozzoni's Powder, commands it to all ladies.

Obituary.

The space allowed obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines, of about 120 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituaries. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written should remit money to cover excess of space, to wit: at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders. Resolutions of respect will not be inserted in the Obituary Department under any circumstances; but if paid for will be inserted in another column.

POSTAGE CAN IN NO CASE BE INSERTED. Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price five cents per copy.

REV. JOSEPH STEPHENS.

Died, at Graybill, Collin County, Texas, on October 1, 1895, Rev. Jos. Stephens. The subject of this notice was born July 19, 1814, in the State of Georgia, and at the age of three years he was carried by his parents to Butler County, Ala., where he lived for ten years; then removed to Shelby County, and on October 17, 1839, was happily married to Elizabeth Leatherwood, with whom he lived until his death. They moved from Shelby County to Itawamba County, Miss., and from thence to Grayson County, Texas, in the year 1856, and from thence to Fannin County, thence to Denton County, then to Collin County, where he lived until the Master took him home to his reward.

Bro. Stephens professed religion in 1838, and joined the Methodist Church, South; was licensed to preach in 1842, and preached as a local preacher for fifty years. The first night after he moved to his home he erected a family altar, and it was faithfully kept up until his death. Bro. Stephens was the father of twelve children, five of whom were before him to heaven; seven are yet living and all of them are religious, and the old family altar, which had been kept up so long, is still kept up by one of the youngest boys who lives on the old homestead. When Bro. Stephens was seventy-seven years old he had his friends to erect an arbor near his house, and there they met and had a great day in the service of the Lord, whom he had so long loved and served, and ever after that his friends met and celebrated his birthday, the 19th of July, and on his last birthday he tried to preach to his many friends who had gathered around him, and from that time started one of the best revivals that has ever been known at Graybill; scores of souls were converted to God. Bro. Stephens was seventy-eight years, one month and ten days old when he died. He had been a preacher for fifty years, and eternally alone can tell the good he did. As a father he was kind and loving to his children, and all that the world could mean; as a Christian he was faithful and devoted; as a preacher he was earnest and true, demonstrating to his hearers, that the gospel he preached to them he enjoyed in his own soul.

J. F. SANDERS.

STEPHENS.—Just one year, three months and six days from the death of Rev. Joseph Stephens his afflicted wife, Sister Elizabeth P. Stephens, was called to join him on the other shore. She was seventy-three years, ten months and twenty days old when the summons came. She was born in South Carolina, February 20, 1820; moved to Alabama, and was married to Rev. Joseph Stephens October 17, 1839, and came with him to Texas. Sister Stephens was converted when very young and united with the Methodist Church in which she lived a consistent Christian until her death. As a wife, Sister Stephens was all that a preacher's wife could be, ever ready to make any sacrifice she could for the salvation of souls. As a mother, she was loving and kind, often telling her children of Jesus, and three times each day she prayed for them, often leading them to secret prayer, and often returned from her secret prayers shouting praise to God. As a Christian, she was ready for every good word and work, so far as her strength would allow. She was afflicted for several years before her death, but never murmured nor complained, but often amid her afflictions she would praise God and rejoice in his love. Grandpa and grandma, as they were called, were both afflicted for sometime before their death, but they were always resigned. Their funerals were preached by the undersigned to large and weeping congregations—his on July 19, 1893, and hers on July 19, 1894.

J. F. SANDERS.

EWING.—Sister Sarah I. Ewing, the subject of this notice, was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., June 13, 1862. She professed religion in her thirteenth year, and lived so that she was an ornament to the Church of God. She was the mother of five girls, who are members of our Sunday-school, and comfortably homed at her brother's, Bro. J. R. Pratt's, who is taking care of the little orphans. She was a widow of four years, and during her widowhood she lived in Ferris, Texas, where she died, March 3, 1895. She was a consistent Christian; her death was peaceful. She had many friends, and a large concourse of people attended her funeral at the church, and then followed her to the grave where she rests until the resurrection morn, when she shall arise and shine as the stars forever and ever.

R. D. MOON.

McKINNEY.—Died, Sister Sarah Eugenia, wife of B. N. McKinney, and daughter of Cowan and Elizabeth McClung, was born in Smith County, Texas, August 28, 1856; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church when about fifteen years old. In this Church she lived a faithful life until she fell asleep in Jesus, May 16, 1895. Her religion was of that Christlike type which made her forget herself for the happiness of others. May God bless the bereaved ones left behind.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

Kerens, Texas.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

DYER.—The subject of this sketch, Joseph Dyer, was born in Crawford County, Mo., April 18, 1858, and was there reared to manhood and married to Mrs. Tennie Tucker (nee Clapps), September 18, 1877; from there moved to Ellis County, Texas, September, 1892; was taken sick with death, of which he was conscious and forewarned, in the winter of 1894, and on January 3, 1895, he passed to his eternal home above. Bro. Dyer was soundly converted in August, 1892, and with his wife was received into the M. E. Church, South. The evidence of his regenerate life was clear to all who knew him. He did not delay the work of the Master, but at once began the earnest exercise of his talents for God and the Church. He erected an altar in his family and worshiped with his wife and children in his own home. In his death the Church has lost much on earth, and the precious good wife and daughter and two sons have keenly felt their bereavement, but our loss is his eternal gain, and we shall join him at the beautiful gate.

G. J. IRVIN, P. C.

ADAIR.—Oscar, son of late Rev. R. H. and Mrs. E. L. Adair, fell asleep in Jesus April 29, 1895, in the thirteenth year of his age. He professed religion and joined the Church under the ministry of Rev. John A. Gardner, September, 1890. Oscar was an affectionate child, the son of honor. He was earnest and thoughtful beyond his years. With his teachers, both in the day and Sunday-schools, he was a favorite, being respectful, bright and studious, disdaining to practice petty deceptions. He loved the Church, his ministers and members, and if any one had a word of criticism or censure for them, he always spoke in their defense. The missionary cause was upon his heart. He belonged to "The Seaboard Society," and not only gave his nickels, but followed them with his prayers. He was conscious of approaching death and asked for mother to pray, and sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and with a smile he went to be with loved ones over there.

H. A. BOURLAND.

POWELL.—Mrs. Rosa Atha Powell (nee Henderson), who walked among us until recently, has passed within the vale. The exceeding and eternal weight of glory she has entered (into it); the pilgrim and stranger has reached the house of his mansions. She was born in Jasper County, Texas, February 11, 1863; died March 6, 1895. At the age of fourteen she joined the Church; was converted at sixteen, and has since been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, South. In 1882 she was married to W. B. Powell. She was a devoted wife and affectionate mother, a consecrated Christian. In 1891 she heard a sermon on the subject of sanctification, which seemed to awaken in her a hungering for holiness of God's Spirit. She sought the baptism of the Holy Ghost and obtained it, and since her experience has been best expressed in the words of the poet: "I am dwelling on the mountain where I ever would abide, for I've tasted life's pure river and my soul is satisfied." She leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss. May the God of all grace sustain them and bring them at last where partings come no more.

J. D. DORSEY.

GATHINGS.—Bro. Phillip Gathings was born in South Carolina, October 31, 1819. He was converted at about the age of sixteen. He joined the M. E. Church, South, about 1840, of which he lived a member until April 24, 1895, when he died very suddenly. None of us thought of Uncle Phillip's passing away so suddenly. While he had reached a ripe old age, yet we believed he would be with us for some time yet, but God ordered otherwise. We loved Uncle Phillip, and it is hard to give him up, but we bow ourselves in humble submission to the Divine will. We believe him to be at rest, and we hope to live so that we will be able to meet him at that great day. He leaves a wife and four children behind. All are children of God, and are living in bright anticipation of the day when they shall go up to dwell with the husband and father. May God's blessings rest on the bereaved ones.

ROBERT B. BONNER.

CARLISLE.—Little Elsie Vera Carlisle was born at Kaufman, Texas, October 6, 1888, and died at Leakey, Texas, April 25, 1895, with a short but severe attack of meningitis. She passed from this to another state of being. We have never met a sweeter and more precocious child in our ministry. She would recite long and difficult poems with as much ease as a skilled elocutionist could. Her grandmother gave her a beautiful Oxford Bible, and she appreciated it more than all other books. She was reading it through when she took sick. She was baptized in infancy, and regarded herself as a member of the Church and tried to perform the duties of such even when she was sick, and when she died she had paid half of her assessment. She often said that she wanted to die and go to be with Jesus. Said to her mother: "When I am dead sing, 'We shall sleep, but not forever,' and almost with her last breath she sang, 'I am Jesus' little lamb.' Thus she lived and died.

J. C. RUSSELL.

\$100 REWARD, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. The cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its curative powers that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Etc.

GOODE.—Lucile Howard, daughter of Lucius and Jessie Goode, left earth for heaven January 6, 1895, in Palestine, Texas. After an illness of three weeks from diphtheria, she rallied, and cheered father, mother, grandmother, and anxious friends with the hope of her recovery. But heart-failure followed in the wake of the other, and before we could prepare ourselves for the fatal stroke, the silver cord was loosened, and the golden bowl was broken. Just as the Sabbath eve was gliding into the night, she said: "Mother, I can stand no more!" and closing her eyes, her spirit was wafted away by unseen angels to the spirit-land. For nine summers she grew as a rare flower, the delight of home and the pleasure of many. But fragile as a lily, her earthly casket yielded to the laws of nature, and she was claimed by the angels as their own. Her lovely Christian spirit beamed out through her big blue eyes, telling all that her Master's hand had moulded the soul within. Her face was a specimen of rare beauty, with an expression different from other children. Her deep blue eyes seemed to search our very souls. And many times, when she approached me for information or to rectify, I would take her little hand in mine, and say to myself: "Lucile, why are you here?" You are too angelic for earth." But, ah! she was called too soon for this world. Her little ones, with whom she played, grieve because she is with them no more, and to ease the heartache and to show how much they loved her, they scatter flowers upon her grave. Her teacher, Mrs. S. DE VANY, Palestine, Texas.

DAVID.—Mrs. Elizabeth C. David was born in Goodland County, Va., November 14, 1815, and died at the home of her son-in-law, Capt. W. K. Jones, near Belmont, Gonzales County, Texas, on February 22, 1895. She was the only daughter of William and Elizabeth Clark. Her mother died leaving her a little girl in the care of grandmother, who left the impress of religion on her young heart as the basis for a long and useful life. She was married to William David in 1833, in Fayette County, Tenn.; moved to Texas in 1837, and settled in Colorado County. That was a frontier country at that date. They suffered the privations and hardships of the early settlers, making a comfortable living. Nine children were born to them. Six of them are living and witnessed the death of a devoted mother and faithful follower of Jesus. Her husband died in Colorado County in 1876. She remained at her old home till 1880. Since that time she has lived with her children. She professed religion in early life and joined the Church, and ever after lived a consistent Christian life. During her last illness she said, when spoken to about her future, "I have trusted Jesus always, and now my way is clear."

W. O. SHUGART, P. C.

GATHINGS.—The subject of this notice, Mr. Phillip Gathings, was born in South Carolina, October 31, 1819; was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann White October 26, 1843. They lived to celebrate their "golden wedding" in the presence of many friends. He settled in Hill County, near Hillsboro, February, 1854. His home was ever the home of the preacher, and many a weary traveler found shelter and rest under his hospitable roof. In the good old anti-bellum days, he would leave his business and farm in care of his slaves and pitch his tent upon the campground, where Innkeeper's host was marshaled. He served in the late civil war; was a Royal Arch Mason; was a kind father and true friend. To the writer of this notice, who enjoyed his confidence and friendship for thirty years, he said some months before his death: "I am doing the best I can," in reference to a future state and life. He died suddenly at his home, on the 24th day of April, 1895, in his 76th year. In his death we have lost a friend indeed.

T. H. Y.

WALKER.—Mrs. Mary L. Walker was born in Uvalde County, about twenty-one years ago, and has been a devoted Christian for the last six years. She took that awful disease, consumption, and died on the morning of April 28, 1895, while in her mother's arms, with hers around her brothers' and sisters' necks, saying to them: "Do not grieve after me, for I am going home to Jesus." She was buried next evening in Leona Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Bro. Cunningham, of the Baptist Church.

A. B. DILLARD.

WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES. On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS for the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America. Unlike the Dutch Process, go to Walter Baker & Co. for Cocoa or Chocolate, pure and soluble, and made from one cent a pound. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

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TEMPLIN.—James M. Templin was born in Washington County, Tenn., in the year 1825, and departed this life March 23, 1895. His parents moved to Cooke County, Tenn., while he was a child. At an early age he was married to Rebecca Shrader. They settled in Jefferson County, Tenn., where they lived in peace and happiness together for eighteen years, when the faithful wife and mother was taken to her reward. To them were born eight children, five of whom departed this life before their father; only three left to mourn their loss. One of his sons, a Methodist preacher, Rev. G. W. Templin, lives at Mullen, Texas. About four years after the death of his first wife he was married to Jane Duncan. To them were born five children; four of them living. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the faith of the gospel. He was always ready to visit the sick and wait on them in their afflictions. The community in which he lived and died has lost a kind neighbor. The mother and children have lost a kind husband and father. I would say to the bereaved, weep not as those who have no hope; the time will soon come when we, too, must face death, and if we are faithful Christians, father, mother and all the children will then meet in the sweet by-and-by.

W. S. MANSBREW, L. P.

SHARP.—Bobbie E. L. Sharp, son of W. A. and M. V. Sharp, was born April 15, 1882, only to linger awhile with us—just long enough to blend his young life with ours, and then he was not, for God took him from us to himself, March 30, 1895. All that kind physicians and loving mother and sister could do could not stay the hand of the angel reaper. Last year at our Willow Springs meeting, he felt his heart "strangely warmed" by a Savior's presence, and witnessed the same at an experience service. Loving ones, cease your sorrowing; Bobbie's hands are beckoning, come. Let God speak to you through St. John 14:1-4. L. W. CARLETON, Horn Hill, Texas.

WHITESIDE.—Sister S. F. Whiteside was born June, 1861, in Calhoun County, Ala.; came to Texas June, 1882, and united with the M. E. Church, South, at Alexander Camp-ground in the same year. She departed this life March 18, 1895. Sister Whiteside was ready when the summons came. She was loved by all who knew her. The general expression after death was, that the Church had lost one of its best workers. God knew best and took her to himself. May her example in life and her triumph in death stimulate others to press forward for the prize.

W. T. McDONALD.

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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Lumbago, Inflammation, Frosts, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

Used Internally as well as Externally. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water three times a day, Cold Chills, Malarial Fevers, Wind in the bowels, and all internal pains.

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THE FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE. ENLIES, TEX., March 12, 1895. Mr. L. Ringlock, Publisher Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas: DEAR SIR—I received your Favorite Sewing Machine the first of February and found it all right. My wife and daughters have tried it and are highly pleased with it. They say it is just as good as a \$50 Singer an agent left at my house some time back. It is very near noiseless and runs light and has given no trouble as yet. They are highly pleased with it and claim it a first-class Machine in every respect, and would advise all in need of sewing machines to take one, for we have found nothing wrong with this yet. Yours respectfully, T. W. FULLER.

P. S.—If any person doubts this, just tell him to write me at Enlies, Texas, and I will tell him the same as I tell you. Respectfully, T. W. FULLER, Enlies, Tarrant County, Texas.

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What is Thought . . . of IT! WHILE every Machine sold by the ADVOCATE is under full guarantee, a word from those who have used the Machine will be of interest to those who contemplate buying: TESTIMONIAL. GATESVILLE, TEX., Feb. 2, 1895. The Favorite Sewing Machine bought of you last fall is first-class in every respect. I have used several machines and think the Favorite one of the best ever used. Respectfully, Mrs. W. A. SCHLEY.

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COMMENCEMENT AT LAREDO SEMI-
NARY.

This great institution has enjoyed
another year of marked prosperity.
There has been an attendance of over
two hundred at the seminary proper,
while fully that number have been in-
structed in the City by Mrs. Mc-
Clendon. Besides great strides made
in intellectual advancement, a gra-
cious revival visited the institution,
and nearly the entire body were con-
verted to God.

The seminary has five large brick
buildings that are an honor to the
Woman's Board and to Methodism.
Besides the five buildings they have
the windmill towers walled up, eiled,
and nice recitation rooms there. Our
people have no idea of the extent of
this gracious work. Still they are
crowded and need more room.

On Friday afternoon "Faith Hall"
was filled to its utmost capacity to
enjoy a most unique programme con-
sisting of music and the delivery of
medals and prizes. Medals and
prizes for mathematics, English litera-
ture, book-keeping, music, penman-
ship, chemistry, Latin, civil govern-
ment and general department were
given. The music on this occasion
was sweet indeed. They have a nice
orchestra, composed of their own
music pupils, and it is fine.

The commencement sermon on Sun-
day at 11 a. m. was preached by the
writer to a large, intelligent and ap-
preciative audience.

On Monday evening we gathered
again at 8:30 to witness the exercises
of the graduating class. There were
only four—one young man and three
young ladies. The music was of a
high order. The first speaker was
Mr. Gussie Kokeritz, of Laredo.
Subject: "Our Union of Today."

He was certainly the master of the
situation, and in a forcible, graceful
and eloquent manner he discussed
"our union" in its many important
phases. Just as the last words of
his oration fell from his lips the or-
chestra and many voices broke forth
on our national air—"America."

One cannot appreciate its effect with-
out having been present.

Miss Bernada Mancillas, who has
been supported by the Waxahachie
Juvenile Missionary Society, enter-
tained the audience with "Our Fair
Land," referring, of course, to Mexico.
She showed that while "the union
just referred to by her predecessor"
was a grand one, that Mexico had
the natural resources, etc., to make it
one of the grandest nations on earth.

The young ladies did not read their
essays, as is customary with most
schools, but spoke them; and with
eloquence and power, too, making
them all the more attractive. As she
finished her piece the same musicians
made the air vibrate with the nation-
al air of Mexico. I want to say that
the Waxahachie Juveniles ought to
be proud of this bright, educated,
Christian woman. She is your living
monument, and will go forth a
power for the cause of Christ. Why
can't many of our pastors organize
their children this way for the sup-
port of a child at Laredo Seminary?
It is money well invested.

Miss Louise Rendon was the next
speaker. She was supported for some
time by the Bryan Society, but they
dropped her a year or so ago. Her

subject was "Modern Inventions." She
was entertaining in the highest
degree. In fact, she held the large
audience almost "spell-bound." I
wish Bryan could have seen her
pretty, sharp, black eyes, with her
graceful movements; you would have
been anxious for Miss Holding to
have assigned you another girl to edu-
cate. I hope, however, that you
will do this anyway.

The last speaker was Miss Annie
Cox, of Pratt City, Ala., on "Wom-
an's Richest Ornament." Space for-
bids extensive remarks, but her piece
was grand. She was converted dur-
ing the revival, and I know the Lord
must have helped her write her essay.
It was deep, logical and eloquent.
She spoke as if God was sending a
message through her.

Mr. Gussie Kokeritz was the valedic-
torian. His speech was beautiful
and touching.

Miss Holding then delivered the
diplomas. Her address to the class
was one of the sweetest collection of
words to which I ever listened.
Many wiped away the irrepressible
tear as this God-appointed woman
gave them her farewell message.

I believe that Laredo Seminary,
with its many branches, is going to
be one of the leading factors in bring-
ing Mexico to Christ. May God
grant our Texas people a greater in-
terest in this worthy institution.

FRANK S. OENDERDONK.

There appeared in the Texas Bap-
tist of the 14th inst. a communica-
tion headed "J. R. Graves," and
signed S. J. Anderson, in which un-
usual liberties are taken with my
humble name and nature, and I hope
the mind of the writer in regard to
a few things, for it is written, "Thou
shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor
and not suffer sin upon him."

He says, speaking of an article
published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN
ADVOCATE January 3, that "the
author's pen was dipped in gall, and
the article reeks with bitterness."

Now I wish to inform the brother
and all the readers of your esteemed
journal that he is mistaken, honestly
no doubt, but certainly very much
mistaken. Permit me to assure him
that there was not at the time I
wrote the article, nor is there now, a
particle of bitterness in my nature.

I think I can say truly, in the pres-
ence of my Maker, that Jesus Christ
by the grace of God has removed
from me as far as the east is from
the west "all bitterness, and wrath,
and anger, and clamor, and evil
speaking, with all malice."

And for this abounding grace I bless his holy
name. I can appreciate and, in some
measure at least, appropriate the
blessings pronounced by the Master
in Matt. 5:8, and especially 5:11.

I have been trying for a good many
years so to live "that an honest, vir-
tuous, well-bred man will not insult
me, and no other can;" and since
there is no indignity that does not
fall under one of these specifications,
they all fall harmless at my feet, and
I am not insulted. The phrase which
served as a caption for my article,
and which seems to have exercised
the mind of Bro. Anderson so un-
pleasantly, was well understood by the
editor and the members of our con-
ference.

Dr. Pierce in his editorial saluta-
tory at the late session of our con-
ference at Hillsboro in an admirable
address on the functions of the religious
press, the claims and prerogatives of
the ministry in connection with the
Church paper, urged the preachers to
write for it, saying in a spirit and
with a snap which thrilled the audi-
ence: "Brethren, if any of you have
new light on baptism, send your com-
munications right along." My play-
ful allusion to this humorous appeal
was lost on Bro. Anderson, of course,
and he assumes a degree of ignorance
more or less satisfactory to himself
and asks imperiously why I did not
pursue a certain course his wisdom
would suggest, giving specific in-
structions as to what I should have
done in the premises. Alas that in-
structions should come too late!

The next best thing, under the cir-
cumstances, will be for me to give
ample quotations from the best lex-
icon in my reply to Dr. W. L. Harri-
son's review of my "Logical and
Scriptural Discussion of Baptism,"
unless Bro. Anderson should see fit
to change the character of his advice
in time to prevent another blunder.

It is true this is not exactly accord-
ing to my taste. I agree with the
great Wm. Giff Capels, of Missouri,
that "a resort to lexicons is seldom
necessary, except for those who have
a bad cause to support." Ours is not
a bad cause; needs no extraneous
support. Indeed, it stands almost
alone intrenched in the grand old
English Bible and in the personal
consciousness of "the people called
Methodists."

"Ours is no sapling chance
Sown by the hand of man."
Blooming in summer,
In winter to fade."

No! No! "It is like a tree planted by
the rivers of water that bringeth forth
his fruit in his season." Methodism
doesn't grow on Greek roots, but
grafted into the stock of the good
olive tree is bringing forth fruit with
patience to the glory of God. Never-
theless, while Greek roots may cum-
ber the ground and hinder the work-
men in "the Master's vineyard,"
still it may sometimes be necessary
to dig them up and let the sunshine
of God's truth kill the bacteria which
has such a fatal tendency to fasten
on to all dead things. The minister
or Church that leaves the precious
Bible—the grace of the everlasting,
ever-present Christ—and goes to feed-
ing on Greek and English lexicons,
German criticisms, and the opinions
of great men, is in danger. The doc-
trine of the unconditional may not be
true. It is better to persevere and on
right lines, anyway.

To put it mildly, the best way is as
good as any, to say the least of it.
But we will give the lexicons an air-

ing in our forthcoming pamphlet,
"The Lord Willing," and we think
he is.

Finally, I want to state, and
prove that strength of language
or argument do not indicate bitter-
ness of spirit any more than bitter-
ness of spirit or personal detraction
indicates strength of argument, or
righteousness of cause. Proof (a):
Was John the Baptist bitter in spirit
when he said, "O generation of vipers,
who hath warned you to flee
from the wrath to come?" (b): Was
the pure soul of the blessed Jesus
reeking with bitterness when he said:
"Ye are of your father the devil, and
the lusts of your father ye will do?"
(c): Was it bitterness of spirit that
caused Paul to say to the High Priest,
"God shall smite thee, thou whitened
wall?" (d): Or did he dip his pen in
gall when he wrote, "Let God be
true, but every man a liar?" (e): Or
did Peter's heart reek with bitterness
and was his pen dipped in gall when
he wrote that terrible second chapter
of his second epistle, where he speaks
of false prophets as "raging waves of
the sea," "brute beasts made to be
destroyed," "beguiling unstable
souls," "cursed children," and much
else equally awful?

Did bitterness or fidelity to human
weal prompt the Savior to say,
"Judge not that ye be not judged;
for with what judgment ye judge, ye
shall be judged; and with what mea-
sure ye meet, it shall be measured to
you again?"

Illustrative proof (a): Do disparag-
ing remarks of the ability of an
advocate detract from the value of
the principles defended? (b): Does
the writing of one's name without a
capital letter which at once violates
the rules of grammar, good breeding
and Christian ethics, cast a shadow
upon the truth defended or the char-
acter of him who resorts to this style
of discussion?

These questions answer themselves
and settle the principles involved
with all the authority of law, and
I can say truly, in the presence of
my Maker, that Jesus Christ by the
grace of God has removed from me
as far as the east is from the west
"all bitterness, and wrath, and anger,
and clamor, and evil speaking, with
all malice."

And for this abounding grace I bless his
holy name. I can appreciate and, in
some measure at least, appropriate
the blessings pronounced by the Mas-
ter in Matt. 5:8, and especially 5:11.

What manner of man this S. J.
Anderson may be, I am at some loss
to determine. If I should attempt a
diagnosis from the symptoms which
appear in this communication, I
might do him injustice. One thing I
know, that is if he knew me he would
be my friend, if he is worthy of my
friendship, and presuming that he is,
I would subscribe myself among his
best, accepting the truth of the old
adage, "Our best friends are those
who tell us of our faults."

S. C. LITTLEPAGE.
Crawford, Texas, March 25, 1895.

[This article was sent to the Texas
Baptist and Herald and was de-
clined.—Ed.]

A NERVE TONIC.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. MONTGOMERY, Richmond, Va.,
says: "I consider it one of the best
we have, where nerve tone is needed."

DISCOURSES ON BAPTISM.
Rev. W. M. Robbins, of Blossom
Station, delivered at this place a
series of sermons (five) on the subject
of baptism. His discourses were re-
plete. He completely analyzed the
subject, from the mode of baptism,
the subjects to be baptized, and the
design of baptism. His arguments
were able and entirely exhaustive.

He certainly convinced all unpre-
judiced minds that immersion is not
the only mode of baptism. The
question is often asked why do Meth-
odists baptize at all by immersion?
My answer is that the Methodists are
not inclined to lord it over any one
who conscientiously believes it to be
right to be immersed, any more than
partaking of the Lord's Supper or
sacrament; in a word, they don't
choose to lord it over any one's con-
science, either in baptism or the
sacrament.

The Methodists are entirely, so far
as I am informed, satisfied with
his explanation of baptism, the
mode and the design of baptism. I
have known Bro. Robbins for nearly
fifty years, and can say that he is in
every respect a gentleman of the old
Virginia style, and a sincere and
devoted Methodist. Hope he will live
long and be the instrument in the
Master's hands of doing much good.
I think if the Methodists would
preach more on baptism there would

be fewer calls to baptize by immer-
sion. What are the Baptists going
to do about the word *baptido* now,
since they have published, at their
Publishing House in Philadelphia, a
Testament of their own, proscribing
the word *baptize* and substituting
immerse thereto? What about the
last chapter of Revelation, in regard
to adding to or taking from the
Book of Life?

Times are hard, financially speak-
ing, but everything is moving on in
peace and harmony—the crop pros-
pects never better. Rev. J. B. Pow-
ers is all right and busy at work on
his circuit. S. S. CROCKETT.
Pattonville, Texas.

TALKS TO YOUNG MEN—NO. 3.
It has been urged against the young
men of America that they are anx-
ious to rush into the world and
meet its responsibilities without suf-
ficient preparation.

There is doubtless some truth in
this, though not so much as some
would have us believe.

We admire intelligence very great-
ly, but we think too much of fame
and fortune and are sometimes willing
to sacrifice our intellectual strength for
these. We are in too great a hurry
to enter our life-work and so do not
stop to lay a foundation upon which
we could build more substantially.

It is important that we should set-
tle down to some definite mode of
living as soon as possible. The world
makes large demands now. We
need long and thorough training,
and it is necessary that that
training should commence as early
as possible.

There are several reasons why the
choice should be made as early as
possible.

1. It gives us some definite aim in
our lives. You have met men who
seemed to have no purpose in their
lives, simply drifting, no home, no
friends, no interest in humanity be-
yond the circle of his own family.
Their lives have been aimless.

But if you choose an occupation
you strive to become proficient in
that particular field of labor. You
could not drift aimlessly about, for
you were anchored in this life-work.
There are so many young men who
have no purpose in living. There is
nothing within them to bind them to
the good of their country.

2. The early choice of a life-work
adds moral dignity to human charac-
ter. Idleness and idleness are the
great hotbeds of sin, anarchy and
ruin. So true is this statement that,
if it were possible to give every man
permanent employment, we would
be surprised at the great moral revo-
lution that would follow.

3. It gives greater ability as busi-
ness men, and our views have more
weight with others. This last point
is so true that it is axiomatic. I need
not urge it further.

The first question that suggests it-
self now is, how am I to decide?
What rules must govern my choice?
As I said, there can be nothing said
along this line, more than to give
some general observations.

It is true of all of us, that God
has given us special ability in some
certain line of work. This we must
discover for ourselves. We should

seek to know ourselves thoroughly,
study our capabilities, our nature,
our sympathies, disposition, etc. If
we study our mental and physical
natures thus closely, it will not take
us long to know what we are best
fitted for. Sometimes this is discov-
ered by some chance event that
shows no special fact. Select your
work early, and lay a broad and deep
foundation on which to build. There
are some lines of work, however, that
are not left to our choice, such as the
ministry. God calls men into this
sphere of labor. God does not call
us as he did Paul, by striking us to
the ground and speaking in an audi-
ble voice, telling us to go preach.
A young man once told me that
when he was called to preach a light
shown around him and an audible
voice spoke to him. I thought to
myself and will say to my readers—
what a mistake to tell such experi-
ences; even if it were true, men will
not believe it, and after all it is far
from being the strongest proof of a
call from God.

An inward impression on the soul
that "woe is me if I preach not the
gospel," is a true call from God. If
you have heard it, do not dare to re-
sist, but go preach, and the Master
says "Lo, I am with you always,
even unto the end of the age."

ROBERT.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.
Through the press and by personal
letters our attention has been called to
the fact that we are represented before
the Church as endorsing a plan for
raising missionary money by the sale
of toilet soap. We hereby disclaim
any such endorsement.

A testimonial to the personal charac-
ter of W. H. Morrow, Esq., appeared
on the back of a circular issued by
Messrs. Golden & Morrow, and was
published by mistake upon the part
of these gentlemen. This testimonial
was asked of us personally, and in no
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of any scheme. On the contrary, we
have distinctly declined to endorse or
advocate the raising of missionary
money in our Sunday-schools by
methods other than those recognized
and adopted by our Church.

D. M. SMITH,
T. B. HOLT,
H. C. MORRISON,
W. R. LAMBETH.

We have met with the brethren
signing the above card, and we wish
distinctly to say that we did not ask
them to endorse our plan for raising
missionary money, and we doubtless
made a mistake in publishing this tes-
timony.

W. R. GOLDEN,
WM. H. MORROW.