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VOL. XXXV.

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

NO. 43.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

The old Wesleyan, mother of female colleges, has closed another year with a brilliant commencement. The number of pupils in attendance has not been quite so large as in other recent years, owing to the yellow fever epidemic in Florida and the hard times. President Bass, in his annual report, made a gratifying exhibit of the financial condition of the college, its patronage, and its healthfulness and its general prosperity. A few years ago the college buildings, through the timely benefactions of Mr. George I. Seney, of Brooklyn, were overhauled and beautified from base to dome and fitted up with all the modern conveniences for teaching and boarding. The college proper is an imposing building, situated on the highest hill in Macon. From the top of the building one has a splendid view of the city, by the side of which flows the Ocmulgee river, and of the surrounding country for miles and miles. No case of fatal sickness has been known to originate in the college for a long term of years.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Duncan. It was one of those plain, practical, useful sermons, for which he is becoming famous. From "Self-render to Christ as the only rule of conduct and law of life" as a subject he dealt the popular vices of the day some telling blows. The bishop is a bold, fearless preacher, one would say almost reckless, but for his strong common sense and loyalty to the truth.

One or two features of the commencement did not please the Board of Trustees. These will be changed in the future. The annual concert was a mixture of instrumental music and vocal gymnastics. It would be a misnomer to call much of it singing. As a training for the voice such performances are excellent exercises no doubt, but to bring them on the stage is very much like a lady making her toilet before an audience. To the cultivated such exhibitions were, I dare say, very interesting, but when the whole thing was over, one uncultivated old foggy would have enjoyed a little singing. Doubtless such things are the style in Texas and everywhere where Bosting has dictated it. But what good is to come of it? There is certainly no "harmony of sweet sounds." The thing is a jerk and a jar, a rant and a rare; there is no melody, no pathos, no thrilling notes that stir the soul with their power. Will the young ladies who are thus taught to scream and yell be better prepared to sing in church or the parlor by such training? If this style is to prevail, the preacher must say, "let all the people scream."

While at Macon I rode out to Vineville, one of the suburbs of the city, where lives your versatile correspondent, Rev. George G. Smith, D. D. I put it that way because the other day his alma mater, Emory College, had the cleverness to confer the degree of *Divinitatis Doctor* upon Bro. Smith, an honor fitting bestowed upon a worthy man. If any man within my knowledge has fairly won his degree, Dr. Smith has done so. He knows more theology, ancient and modern, Methodist, Calvinistic, Arminian, Wesleyan, Socinian, etc., than any man among us.

I found Dr. Smith at home in a neat cottage, situated on a plateau higher, to my surprise, than College Hill. Here he owns some fifteen acres of land, most of which is in cultivation. He has a fine lot of early peaches, several trees of the wild-goose plum, besides two or three varieties of grape. I feasted on peaches and plums, and enjoyed the company of my good friend. What a worker he has been and is. The books he has written, the labor and time in their preparation, the number of miles he has traveled in gathering material for these books, if he had not been a man of will and energy, with his half-dead body, he could not have succeeded. As it is, Dr. Smith has done more work and better work than nine-tenths of the men of his age who have good constitutions and enjoy good health. May he live many years to make books, write for the press, and preach to the children and the rest of us.

Emory's closing exercises were satisfactory. Her young president, Dr. Candler, held the reins. That fact was patent to all. There was no assertion of authority, no effort to control, still I have never seen such order. The crowds were not so large as usual, the noise was not so great. The sermons on Sunday, which I did not hear, were spoken of in commendatory terms. Solidity rather than brilliancy is expected in a commencement sermon. There are no longer orations, but essays. Declamation is not esteemed except by sophomores. The president was an exception—his bacchanaliate was spoken. The friends of the college looked with interest to this part of the program. Hopkins the Macauley, and Haygood the Carlyle, the one ornate, the other terse, had just preceded Candler as president. We were not disappointed. Let the Emory boys in Texas know that their old mother is in safe hands.

Look out, Mr. Editor, that three-legged stool on which you sit is a dangerous perch for lightning. Your brother of the Southern across the Savannah from me has been struck. Emory turned the D. D. on him. I haven't heard whether he is still in the land of the living. Kirkland is a brainy, brilliant fellow—one of the coming men of the church. He will not be allowed to remain where he is for long.

All Georgia is agog over what is now known as the Felton bill, which will be

introduced at the adjourned session of the legislature in July. The bill is a kind of omnibus affair. The central purpose is to secure a large appropriation for the university at Athens. To carry this scheme and make the bill popular, it is proposed to establish a branch college in each congressional district—ten in all—and a girls' industrial school of high grade similar to the technological school in Atlanta. Still further to popularize the bill, it is proposed to lease the State road for at least \$30,000 a month, devote half of it to common schools, which is more than they receive now, and appropriate the balance to the university, its branches and the girls' school. The scheme is a shrewd one, but the common sense men of the country are wide-awake. The university is only a college. The branch colleges would be necessarily local. It would be taxing the whole people for the benefit of a few. A university proper endowed by the State there could be no valid objection to, but this scheme, which proposes to tax us Methodists to support an institution to compete with Emory, we intend to fight.

W. P. LOVEJOY.

AUGUSTA, GA.

THE CITY AND THE FRONTIER.

REV. HENRY T. HILL.

Rev. B. Harris, in *Advocate* of May 16th, in his report of San Antonio District Conference, says: "During the closing hours of the session, and when we were limited for time, a question of very great moment was sprung, and we regret that we could not have prolonged the discussion. The question was about this: 'Would not the money spent on the frontier and in sparsely settled neighborhoods applied to the work in the cities enable us to reach a vastly greater population and with tenfold greater results? Have we not departed from the apostolic method of moving first upon the centers of population? And if the great centers were captured, would we not have a great hold upon the country?'"

That is a fair statement of the question, if I remember rightly. I suppose Bro. Harris intended to provoke a fair discussion of the question in the *Advocate*. I suppose it is a queer question to those who know nothing of its origin. Here is the origin of it: "The conference adopted the report looking to the enlargement of the work in the rural districts and the formation of new missions, not overlooking the work in San Antonio." That report is what sprang the question. When it is remembered that the new missions in the rural districts is territory already reached by the preachers out there, but has grown too large for their number, and that God is smiling upon their work and opening more doors than they can go into, and also that San Antonio was not overlooked, you will have an idea of the import of the question.

It must mean one of two things: Either that we cannot get money sufficient to sustain both, or that the country missions are not worth much till the cities are captured. If we have decided that we cannot get money sufficient to sustain both, then the question, which shall we abandon, the country or the city missions? becomes one of moment. Because it involves the whole question of the church's relation to the missionary work. No man will say the church has not the money. No man can truly say that money is not the Lord's. If, then, the Lord's money is in the hands of his servants, why do they not employ laborers in his vineyard? Oh! who can tell us why the Lord's people withhold the Lord's money while millions of souls for whom Christ died are perishing for the bread and water of life? The answer must be: The missionary conscience of the church is asleep, or she never had such a conscience. Some time past I saw in the *Advocate* something on the question, "How shall we create a missionary conscience in the church?" The idea that God can save an honest, sincere heathen without the gospel carries us inevitably to the conclusion that he can save every other honest, sincere person in the same way. My humble opinion is that this constitutes an everlasting preventive of a missionary conscience. And that if we would ever arouse the people to a full sense of duty in this regard we must convince them that no man, be he heathen or not, can be saved without the gospel, and that in the day of judgment God will hold those who had the gospel and the means of sending it responsible for the precious trust committed to them. If this is not true, and cannot be proven, then we may as well settle down in the notion that the whole missionary enterprise is but a question of expediency, and let it drag on; for liberality is about as broad as we will ever get it on any other basis. One other thing we must do: We must convince the people that their money will be wisely and impartially appropriated. I have heard more than one preacher and a number of laymen ask the question, "Where is the justice, the wisdom, the impartiality in putting one man in a \$500 station with a \$500 appropriation, and another man equal in the qualifications of an efficient pastor, and equally needy, on a \$200 mission with a \$100 appropriation?" These questions must be silenced by the assurance that our boards have no favorites and show no partiality.

But if we must abandon either, the cities or the country, then it becomes a question of comparative results in proportion to the means employed. Facing

the question in this shape it is vain for Dr. Heidt to tell us that the war policy of ancient and wise generals was to take the stronghold first and then radiate. The church held Jerusalem and the seven cities of Asia once, but she had to give them up. And the great Captain-general of our salvation got along better among the common people.

Although "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan," there may be no analogy at this point between a carnal and a spiritual warfare. But supposing there is, that policy is not worth an Irish potato peeling without the men and means to carry it out. Perhaps, with our little squadron on short rations, we could hurt the enemy more by skillfully bushwhacking than by besieging his walled cities.

What do facts and figures show? A glance at the minutes of the West Texas Conference will show that in 1877 San Antonio City mission reports a membership of sixty; Bandera (frontier) mission, reports sixty-two members. In 1888 San Antonio City mission reports a membership of thirty-two. Bandera reports 123 members. The same minutes will show that we have expended about \$4 on San Antonio mission to one on Bandera. If these be representative places and figures the results show up largely in favor of the frontier—not tenfold, but at least fourfold. Brethren, let us follow where our captain leads. As to the "apostolic method of moving on the centers," perhaps they had not much else to move on. I suppose if there had been as much frontier then and there as here and now we would read of more Lydias and "river-side" meetings. I hope we will not have to abandon any part of the field. I hope and pray we may have consecrated men enough to sow the good seed of the kingdom beside all waters, money or no money.

I hope nearly all of our preachers are godly, consecrated, self-denying, cross-bearing enough that they would rather take short rations and fight on the frontier, or anywhere else, than desert their colors.

CENTRE POINT, TEXAS.

CITY VS. FRONTIER WORK.

H. O. R.

During the closing hours of a late session of a Western district conference the question was sprung, but not discussed, as to whether the Domestic Board of Missions were not sending an undue amount of money and number of men to the frontier to the neglect of city mission work. Leaving the example of the apostles, and the history of city mission work in the Eastern Conferences, let us narrow the question down to West Texas. We have only one town in West Texas Conference requiring a city missionary. That mission for years has been in a very sickly condition—but not for the want of money and good workers. We hear that the work is reviving a little lately. Our frontier extends over twelve hundred miles; and nearly the whole belt of country three hundred miles this side of the Rio Grande may be put down as frontier. Does not the frontier really commence on the west bank of the Colorado and include everything but a few villages, towns and one city? Look at the great work being done by the foreign and domestic boards within this vast area—the churches organized and built, the camps and protracted meetings held, the souls converted, schools established, civil and city governments organized, literature disseminated, sick and dying men and women visited and consoled, forests of ignorance uprooted, and the doctrines of Protestant Christianity established in the hearts of the people. Our city mission field is almost unknown to the marching armies of the Lord on the frontiers. Our cities and organized communities would not exist without this advance guard of frontier gospel work. Take the work done in, and the possibilities of Arizona, New Mexico, Mexican Border Mission, El Paso and San Saba districts, and then look at the fruits of our lone city mission! In the light of juicy facts and figures it is well that the said district conference did not discuss the question. We will not suggest the question of the comparative amount of gospel work necessary to the conversion of a city dude and a wild cow-boy—nor will we dwell on the fact that nearly every president of the United States was once a country boy—nor will we call up Christ's commission: "Go preach the gospel to every creature," but leave the question to the thought of the intelligent reader—only saying, look at facts, statistics, history, and determine to double your contributions to the still wider spread of gospel work.

CORONAL INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of this school took place a few days ago. The Rev. F. S. Jackson, of Goliad, preached the commencement sermon June 9. We were delighted that Bro. Jackson had the good sense and courage to depart from the ordinary course on such occasions. He did not deliver a lecture, but preached the gospel in its pure simplicity and power. That sowing will bring its harvest. His sermon at night to the unconverted was equally good. The school shared largely the blessings of our meeting. A number of the pupils were converted and came into the church. A graduating class of ten young ladies and three young men were sent out, all of whom were Christians

except one. The exercises, not only of this, but of all the classes and through each department, did great credit to teachers and pupils, and were appreciated by parents and friends. Mr. H. D. Combs received the awarded scholarship in the Southwestern University. The address of Mr. A. B. Story, of Lockhart, was indeed elegant, finished and timely, both in preparation and delivery.

The resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees, and published in our county papers, were complimentary in a high degree of Prof. W. J. Spillman, as principal, and his worthy wife, who had had charge of the boarding department the past three years, filling so well the position of mother in the home. These resolutions were not stronger than the facts warrant. The catalogue shows a steady, healthy increase in all the departments—this last session being the most prosperous in the history of the Institute. Two hundred and sixty pupils were on the roll; of these, seventy-two were boarders. Regrets that Prof. Spillman has resigned his connection with the Institute are numerous, and the best wishes of many follow him and his excellent wife.

Prof. A. A. Thomas, who has been connected with this school the past three years, has been elected principal. He is the son of the Rev. C. W. Thomas, of the Texas Conference, himself an old educator. He is popular with pupils and people, and has associated with him a corps of excellent teachers of experience. Mrs. D. S. Combs will move into the Institute and take charge of the boarding department. We congratulate all concerned on this wise and happy selection. The influence and association of those boarding in the school will be of the most excellent character. We have lived in the home of Sister Combs and know whereof we speak. None need have any fears in committing their daughters to the care of such a woman. The speeches made in the Board of Trustees the other day had the ring of business. In regard to repairing the building, they said, "we can if we will," and they said "we will." Matters took a definite shape, looking in the direction of renovating and enlarging the building. The Institute does not belong to this community exclusively, but is one of our church schools, is correlated with our own Southwestern University, and in its sphere is doing earnest, solid work in the cause of Christian education. The school is worthy of a hearty support, a large patronage, and a liberal financial assistance from the Western part of our State. There was no committee to visit the school this year and I felt constrained to say these things.

Dr. E. S. Smith and wife, of the Texas Conference, came by from Georgetown, to see relatives here. Sister Smith is still with her daughter. We were glad to see the doctor looking so well. We were edified by the clear and logical manner in which he gave us the very essence of the gospel on the night of June 16. The Rev. A. J. Potter, presiding elder of the El Paso district, has just left this place for Boerne, where he will remain for some weeks. His short stay with friends here was beneficial. We trust the improvement will continue and be permanent. J. D. SCOTT.

SAN MARCOS.

ETERNAL PROVIDENCE.

A piteous cry for help comes from our brethren—not now for food and raiment, for the streams of beneficence rival those which swelled the rivers and burst the dams, but from stricken hearts, saying, "Is this world governed by a merciful Providence or not?"

There seem to be many who darken counsel by words without knowledge, even among those set to preach the gospel by voice or pen. One says, "This cannot be charged upon God;" another, "God had nothing to do with this;" another, "God never interferes with natural law;" another, "This is merely to teach men to build stronger dams;" another, "Why did the people live there with such a peril overhanging?" God left them to the fate their folly deserved;" another, "It is a judgment upon the country;" another, "God sent this to condemn the sporting spirit so prevalent."

In this confusion "we also will show our opinion." Man finds himself in a universe governed, apparently, in a regular way. The stars move in fixed orbits; their motions can be predicted, eclipses foretold for thousands of years, the seasons succeed one another, and the average duration of human life is so uniform that no business has a more stable foundation than life insurance. From this uniformity we conclude that for trees to grow from seeds is natural; for one to arise out of the earth full-grown would be miraculous; and since man can learn and choose, the wise man is he who adapts himself to nature's laws; the foolish, he who disregards them.

Yet in the midst of such a system of laws the Scriptures assert a Providence which numbers every hair, sees every sparrow fall, "a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," and which controls the effect upon the children of God of every event.

Who that believes in God shall say that this is incredible? It is impossible to trace in detail the relations of cause and effect in the movements of winds, tempests, on sea and land, the operations of electricity, and the awful phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes. So far as man can see, law is at work; but beyond our ken. God may

so affect the situation as to maintain a particular providence. Who dare say that he cannot or does not? In that mystic element, called life or vitality, of which science knows so little, there is room for surprises of recovery and surprises of death in youth and age.

Of one thing there is no doubt that no observance of law can prevent death; the plan of God is to sweep away every generation in a few years, and all that human care can do is to modify the time and circumstances of the exit.

But without a miracle or suspending any law the Spirit of God has constant access to every mind. "Shall gravitation cease when thou go by?" No. If the servant of God crosses the path of an avalanche, he will be crushed. But if God considered it an event not to be desired in His providence, how easily could he prevent it by moving upon the ideas in the man's mind so as to lead him to pass that way before, or after, or not at all.

It was in the Providence of God that Johnston and the other towns in the path of the flood were settled; that there the people married and brought forth children; among them were many whom He guided there. He also saw and allowed the damming of the lake when, by directing the attention of men, He could without a miracle have prevented it. And after the dam was built, by influencing the minds of engineers so as to alarm them, or by arousing leading men among the citizens, He could have averted the catastrophe. The destruction of human life by flood presents no new problem in relation to God. Death and its uncertainty in time, place, and manner is the one problem. All those infants went safe to the arms of Jesus; all God's people were taken to himself; those unprepared bear the same relation to Providence as the millions who have died since.

If this event in general and in all the particulars of which it consists is not providential, there is no Providence. Why God allowed the natural results of human neglect to go on unchecked in this case none can divine. When Booth assassinated Abraham Lincoln, a minister, who "knew neither the Scriptures nor the power of God," said: "God had nothing to do with this: it was the act of man." A great Senator said to him: "Beware lest you dishonor God. He could easily have prevented it by leading Mr. Lincoln to arrange his movements so that the attempt could not have succeeded. Is John Wilkes Booth greater than Almighty God?"

The consolation for the bereaved is in Christ's words concerning those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell. It is not a special judgment; "all things work together for good to them that love God." "Nothing shall separate us from the love of God." "Affliction worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, while we look * * * at the things that are not seen." "We walk by faith, not by sight."

Meanwhile, where the act of man is wrong, due punishment should be meted out, and he who has a scriptural view of Providence can stand amid the desolations of Johnston and point to Him who gave His only Son to die for men, and say in His name "not a sparrow ever has fallen without my Father." "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." And having done this, he can consistently assist in bringing to justice any who may be found criminally responsible, if such there be. "For the powers that be (the governors of the land) are ordained of God."—*New York Advocate*.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Regarding the failure of Major Joe H. Stewart to collect funds at the North for the erection and maintenance of a home in Austin, Texas, for indigent, aged and disabled veterans of the Confederate army, the Dallas Morning News says: "A noisy eruption of sectional Bourbonism in unexpected quarters, according to Major Stewart, has very seriously set back the enterprise, if it has not exploded the theory."

This is what one of the leading papers of Texas chooses to term an earnest and dignified protest against the humiliating policy of begging alms for needy or crippled Confederate veterans from Northern charity. This protest, first voiced by the Times-Democrat and the Atlanta Constitution, was freely outspoken in every State of the South, even in Texas, where the mission to ask alms of the North originated, and whence it was sent on its fruitless errand.

That errand, strictly speaking, may have been the business of the Board of Directors of the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Austin, or that of the people of Texas. But a broader interpretation was put upon it than that. It was held that the cause of Confederate soldiers, their privations and sufferings and their honor belonged to every State of the South; and that it was disgraceful to the entire South and to the gallant, war-worn survivors of her historic battlefields to place them in the attitude of beggars dependent upon the free generosity or the reluctant charity of their former foes.

It can be understood why voluntary donations to Confederate veterans from Northern sources should be received. It would be truly "sectional Bourbonism" to reject them, and thus to offer gratuitous offense to that noble spirit of reconciliation which offers balm to the wounds and sympathy to the sorrow of a defeated foe; which would bring back to a common brotherhood the men of a common country once drawn up against

each other in hostile array. But it is incomprehensible how the men of our greatest, richest Southern Commonwealth can go to these files of twenty-five years ago, to other States less able to give than theirs, and to communities who have liberally provided for their own veterans, and ask for donations when their own State is amply able to give such poor offerings as coarse food and humble shelter for the crippled survivors of the hosts that faced death in its defense on a hundred battlefields in one of the fiercest wars recorded in history.

The interview with Major Joe H. Stewart, published in the Dallas News of June 16, is not creditable to the people of Texas, if it be entirely correct. The repeated failures it chronicles of the attempts of prominent Confederate officers to raise funds for the Soldiers' Home at Austin, by canvassing the State, would go to show an almost incredible spirit of apathy and ingratitude on the part of the people of the most populous and wealthy commonwealth in the South toward their surviving Confederate veterans. The failure of all attempts to aid them, it is claimed, left the Board of Directors of the Austin Soldiers' Home but one of two things to do: To close the home and send the inmates to the poor farms, or to call upon our wealthy friends, in cities of the North and East, to come to our relief.

If but these two alternatives were left in this question, as claimed by Major Stewart according to the Dallas News, then it was to the shame of a great State, which was provided with abundant examples for a far brighter, better and more noble alternative. Texas has had for years, or has now, such examples furnished conspicuously by North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, all pensioning, or in some way providing for their infirm, indigent and disabled Confederate veterans.

With but thirty-four inmates in its Soldiers' Home last September, and with no money to support them, and the prospect of having to distribute them around among the poor farms, Texas has made a very discreditable showing in taking care of its old soldiers. It professes to need \$100,000 to provide a home for 300 or 400 veterans. If this fund cannot be secured by a simple appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the people of the State, through which means we are unwilling to think that it cannot be obtained, then there is a way open to raise the amount through the means of a popular vote on an amendment to the constitution, submitted to the people by the legislature. The majority for that amendment would show to the country that the Empire State of the South was ready and able to care for the veterans who helped to make the name of its soldiery famous by their superb deeds of valor on the great battlefields of our civil war.—*N. O. Times-Democrat*.

THE HOME CONFERENCES.

Alvin.

W. R. Campbell, June 24: Our camp-meeting for this circuit will commence at Clear Creek July 25. Parties coming from Houston to this meeting, leaving that place at 1:30 and 10 a. m., will find conveyance at Westerville. Those coming from Galveston, 6:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Meeting will be self-sustaining. Ample provisions made for those who do not desire to furnish themselves.

Ennis.

C. G. Shutt, July 1: Have just returned from the Waxahachie District Conference held at Ennis. We had a very pleasant session indeed. I think it was the most spiritual of any that I ever attended in my life; very often, right in the midst of business, a song would be sung and brethren and sisters would shout aloud the praises of God. The next session will be held at Oak Cliff. The following were elected delegates to the annual conference: J. D. Thomas, A. M. Deckman, J. V. Clark and I. P. Jeffers.

Colorado.

J. H. Wiseman, June 24: By the results of our third quarterly conference I am once more reminded of the solid work of our presiding elder. I for one could not afford to give up these, my pastor's, whose quarterly visits have been so refreshing to my soul. Bro. Wallace left us to-day. While he was with us he not only attended to the regular work of the conference; but he also preached upon subjects of special interest to Methodists. Yesterday we had two strong sermons on baptism. The quarterly conference "love-feast" was indeed a feast of love and the occasion of great joy. Praise the Lord for continued blessings.

Morgan's Mill.

R. M. Wood, June 24: Our third quarterly meeting over; were rained out, rained both days. Our beloved presiding elder, B. M. Stephens, on hand, rain or shine. We all love him much. Our community is all draped in mourning because of the death of Uncle Marshall Morten—as we all called him. He died Wednesday 19th, about forty-five minutes after five o'clock p. m. He was 81 years, and 6 months, and 9 days old. Doubtless many will read and feel sad. His mother passed on before him—but three months, having lived 123 years. He has two sons that reflectors itinerant work this year; another, an exhorter. He was the father of 12 children—all in the church. Reflector Co., Chicago, Ill.

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While at Macon I rode out to Vineville, one of the suburbs of the city, where lives our versatile correspondent, Rev. George G. Smith, D. D. I put it that way because the other day his alma mater, Emory College, had the cleverness to confer the degree of *Divinitatis Doctor* upon Bro. Smith, an honor fitting bestowed upon a worthy man. If any man within my knowledge has fairly won his degree, Dr. Smith has done so. He knows more theology, ancient and modern, Methodist, Calvinistic, Arminian, Wesleyan, Socinian, etc., than any man among us.

I found Dr. Smith at home in a neat cottage, situated on a plateau higher, to my surprise, than College Hill. Here he owns some fifteen acres of land, most of which is in cultivation. He has a fine lot of early peaches, several trees of the wild-geese plum, besides two or three varieties of grape. I feasted on peaches and plums, and enjoyed the company of my good friend. What a worker he has been and is. The books he has written, the labor and time in their preparation, the number of miles he has traveled in gathering material for these books, if he had not been a man of will and energy, with his half-dead body, he could not have succeeded. As it is, Dr. Smith has done more work and better work than nine-tenths of the men of his age who have good constitutions and enjoy good health. May he live many years to make books, write for the press, and preach to the children and the rest of us.

Emory's closing exercises were satisfactory. Her young president, Dr. Candler, held the reins. That fact was patent to all. There was no assertion of authority, no effort to control, still I have never seen such order. The crowds were not so large as usual, the noise was not so great. The sermons on Sunday, which I did not hear, were spoken of in commendatory terms. Solidity rather than brilliancy is expected in a commencement sermon. There are no longer orations, but essays. Declamation is not esteemed except by sophomores. The president was an exception—his baccalaureate was spoken. The friends of the college looked with interest to this part of the program. Hopkins the Macaulay, and Haygood the Carlyle, the one orate, the other terse, had just preceded Candler as president. We were not disappointed. Let the Emory boys in Texas know that their old mother is in safe hands.

Look out, Mr. Editor, that three-legged stool on which you sit is a dangerous perch for lightning. Your brother of the Southern across the Savannah from me has been struck. Emory turned the D. D. on him. I haven't heard whether he is still in the land of the living. Kirkland is a brainy, brilliant fellow—one of the coming men of the church. He will not be allowed to remain where he is for long.

All Georgia is agog over what is now known as the Felton bill, which will be

introduced at the adjourned session of the legislature in July. The bill is a kind of omnibus affair. The central purpose is to secure a large appropriation for the university at Athens. To carry this scheme and make the bill popular, it is proposed to establish a branch college in each congressional district—ten in all—and a girls' industrial school of high grade similar to the technological school in Atlanta. Still further to popularize the bill, it is proposed to lease the State road for at least \$30,000 a month, devote half of it to common schools, which is more than they receive now, and appropriate the balance to the university, its branches and the girls' school. The scheme is a shrewd one, but the common sense men of the country are wide-awake. The university is only a college. The branch colleges would be necessarily local. It would be taxing the whole people for the benefit of a few. A university proper endowed by the State there could be no valid objection to, but this scheme, which proposes to tax us Methodists to support an institution to compete with Emory, we intend to fight.

W. P. LOVEJOY.

AUGUSTA, GA.

THE CITY AND THE FRONTIER.

REV. HENRY T. HILL.

Rev. B. Harris, in *ADVOCATE* of May 16th, in his report of San Antonio District Conference, says: "During the closing hours of the session, and when we were limited for time, a question of very great moment was sprung, and we regret that we could not have prolonged the discussion. The question was about this: 'Would not the money spent on the frontier and in sparsely settled neighborhoods applied to the work in the cities enable us to reach a vastly greater population and with tenfold greater results? Have we not departed from the Apostolic method of moving first upon the centers of population? And if the great centers were captured, would we not have a great hold upon the country?'"

That is a fair statement of the question, if I remember rightly. I suppose Bro. Harris intended to provoke a fair discussion of the question in the *ADVOCATE*. I suppose it is a queer question to those who know nothing of its origin. Here is the origin of it: "The conference adopted the report looking to the enlargement of the work in the rural districts and the formation of new missions, not overlooking the work in San Antonio." That report is what sprung the question. When it is remembered that the new missions in the rural districts is territory already reached by the preachers out there, but has grown too large for their number, and that God is smiling upon their work and opening more doors than they can go into, and also that San Antonio was not overlooked, you will have an idea of the import of the question.

It must mean one of two things: Either that we cannot get money sufficient to sustain both, or that the country missions are not worth much till the cities are captured. If we have decided that we cannot get money sufficient to sustain both, then the question, Which shall we abandon, the country or the city missions? becomes one of moment. Because it involves the whole question of the church's relation to the missionary work. No man will say the church has not the money. No man can truly say that money is not the Lord's. If, then, the Lord's money is in the hands of his servants, why do they not employ laborers in his vineyard? Oh! who can tell us why the Lord's people withhold the Lord's money while millions of souls for whom Christ died are perishing for the bread and water of life? The answer must be: The missionary conscience of the church is asleep, or she never had such a conscience. Some time past I saw in the *ADVOCATE* something on the question, "How shall we create a missionary conscience in the church?" The idea that God can save an honest, sincere heathen without the gospel carries us inevitably to the conclusion that he can save every other honest, sincere person in the same way. My humble opinion is that this constitutes an everlasting preventive of a missionary conscience. And that if we would ever arouse the people to a full sense of duty in this regard we must convince them that no man, be he heathen or not, can be saved without the gospel, and that in the day of judgment God will hold those who had the gospel and the means of sending it responsible for the precious trust committed to them. If this is not true, and cannot be proven, then we may as well settle down in the notion that the whole missionary enterprise is but a question of expediency, and let it drag on; for liberality is about as broad as we will ever get it on any other basis. One other thing we must do: We must convince the people that their money will be wisely and impartially appropriated. I have heard more than one preacher and a number of laymen ask the question, "Where is the justice, the wisdom, the impartiality in putting one man in a \$500 station with a \$500 appropriation, and another man equal in the qualifications of an efficient pastor, and equally needy, on a \$200 mission with a \$100 appropriation?" These questions must be silenced by the assurance that our boards have no favorites and show no partiality.

But if we must abandon either, the cities or the country, then it becomes a question of comparative results in proportion to the means employed. Facing

the question in this shape it is vain for Dr. Heidt to tell us that the war policy of ancient and wise generals was to take the stronghold first and then radiate. The church held Jerusalem and the seven cities of Asia once, but she had to give them up. And the great Captain-general of our salvation got along better among the common people.

Although "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan," there may be no analogy at this point between a carnal and a spiritual warfare. But supposing there is, that policy is not worth an Irish potato peeling without the men and means to carry it out. Perhaps, with our little squadron on short rations, we could hurt the enemy more by skillfully bushwhacking than by besieging his walled cities.

What do facts and figures show? A glance at the minutes of the West Texas Conference will show that in 1877 San Antonio City mission reports a membership of sixty; Bandera (frontier) mission, reports sixty-two members. In 1888 San Antonio City mission reports a membership of thirty-two. Bandera reports 123 members. The same minutes will show that we have expended about \$4 on San Antonio mission to one on Bandera. If these be representative places and figures the results show up largely in favor of the frontier—not tenfold, but at least fourfold. Brethren, let us follow where our captain leads. As to the "apostolic method of moving on the centers," perhaps they had it much else to move on. I suppose if there had been as much frontier then and there as here and now we would read of more Lydias and "river-side" meetings. I hope we will not have to abandon any part of the field. I hope and pray we may have consecrated men enough to sow the good seed of the kingdom beside all waters, money or no money.

I hope nearly all of our preachers are godly, consecrated, self-denying, cross-bearing enough that they would rather take short rations and fight on the frontier, or anywhere else, than desert their colors.

CENTRE POINT, TEXAS.

CITY VS. FRONTIER WORK.

H. G. H.

During the closing hours of a late session of a Western district conference the question was sprung, but not discussed, as to whether the Domestic Board of Missions were not sending an undue amount of money and number of men to the frontier to the neglect of city mission work. Leaving the example of the apostles, and the history of city mission work in the Eastern Conferences, let us narrow the question down to West Texas. We have only one town in West Texas Conference requiring a city missionary. That mission for years has been in a very sickly condition—but not for the want of money and good workers. We hear that the work is reviving a little lately. Our frontier extends over twelve hundred miles; and nearly the whole belt of country three hundred miles this side of the Rio Grande may be put down as frontier. Does not the frontier really commence on the west bank of the Colorado and include everything but a few villages, towns and one city? Look at the great work being done by the foreign and domestic boards within this vast area—the churches organized and built, the camp and protracted meetings held, the souls converted, schools established, civil and city governments organized, literature disseminated, sick and dying men and women visited and consoled, forests of ignorance uprooted, and the doctrines of Protestant Christianity established in the hearts of the people. Our city mission field is almost unknown to the marching armies of the Lord on the frontiers. Our cities and organized communities would not exist without this advance guard of frontier gospel work. Take the work done in, and the possibilities of Arizona, New Mexico, Mexican Border Mission, El Paso and San Saba districts, and then look at the fruits of our lone city mission! In the light of juicy facts and figures it is well that the said district conference did not discuss the question. We will not suggest the question of the comparative amount of gospel work necessary to the conversion of a city duke and a wild cow-boy—nor will we dwell on the fact that nearly every president of the United States was once a country boy—nor will we call up Christ's commission: "Go preach the gospel to every creature," but leave the question to the thought of the intelligent reader—only saying, look at facts, statistics, history, and determine to double your contributions to the still wider spread of gospel work.

CORONAL INSTITUTE.

The closing exercises of this school took place a few days ago. The Rev. F. S. Jackson, of Goliad, preached the commencement sermon June 9. We were delighted that Bro. Jackson had the good sense and courage to depart from the ordinary course on such occasions. He did not deliver a lecture, but preached the gospel in its pure simplicity and power. That sowing will bring its harvest. His sermon at night to the unconverted was equally good. The school shared largely the blessings of our meeting. A number of the pupils were converted and came into the church. A graduating class of ten young ladies and three young men were sent out, all of whom were Christians

except one. The exercises, not only of this, but of all the classes and through each department, did great credit to teachers and pupils, and were appreciated by parents and friends. Mr. H. D. Combs received the awarded scholarship in the Southwestern University. The address of Mr. A. B. Story, of Lockhart, was indeed elegant, finished and timely, both in preparation and delivery.

The resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees, and published in our county papers, were complimentary in a high degree of Prof. W. J. Spillman, as principal, and his worthy wife, who has had charge of the boarding department the past three years, filling so well the position of mother in the home. These resolutions were not stronger than the facts warrant. The catalogue shows a steady, healthy increase in all the departments—this last session being the most prosperous in the history of the Institute. Two hundred and sixty pupils were on the roll; of these, seventy-two were boarders. Regrets that Prof. Spillman has resigned his connection with the Institute are numerous, and the best wishes of many follow him and his excellent wife.

Prof. A. A. Thomas, who has been connected with this school the past three years, has been elected principal. He is the son of the Rev. C. W. Thomas, of the Texas Conference, himself an old educator. He is popular with pupils and people, and has associated with him a corps of excellent teachers of experience. Mrs. D. S. Combs will move into the Institute and take charge of the boarding department. We congratulate all concerned on this wise and happy selection. The influence and association of those boarding in the school will be of the most excellent character. We have lived in the home of Sister Combs and know whereof we speak. None need have any fears in committing their daughters to the care of such a woman. The speeches made in the Board of Trustees the other day had the ring of business. In regard to repairing the building, they said, "we can if we will," and they said "we will." Matters took a definite shape, looking in the direction of renovating and enlarging the building. The Institute does not belong to this community exclusively, but is one of our church schools, is correlated with our own Southwestern University, and in its sphere is doing earnest, solid work in the cause of Christian education. The school is worthy of a hearty support, a large patronage, and a liberal financial assistance from the Southwestern part of our State. There was no committee to visit the school this year and I felt constrained to say these things.

Dr. E. S. Smith and wife, of the Texas Conference, came by from Georgetown, to see relatives here. Sister Smith is still with her daughter. We were glad to see the doctor looking so well. We were edified by the clear and logical manner in which he gave us the very essence of the gospel on the night of June 16. The Rev. A. J. Potter, presiding elder of the El Paso district, has just left this place for Boerne, where he will remain for some weeks. His short stay with friends here was beneficial. We trust the improvement will continue and be permanent. J. D. SCOTT, SAN MARCOS.

ETERNAL PROVIDENCE.

A piteous cry for help comes from our brethren—not now for food and raiment, for the streams of beneficence rival those which swelled the rivers and burst the dams, but from stricken hearts, saying, "Is this world governed by a merciful Providence or not?" There seem to be many who darken counsel by words without knowledge, even among those set to preach the gospel by voice or pen. One says, "This cannot be charged upon God;" another, "God had nothing to do with this;" another, "God never interferes with natural law;" another, "This is merely to teach men to build stronger dams;" another, "Why did the people live there with such a peril overhanging? God left them to the fate their folly deserved;" another, "It is a judgment upon the country;" another, "God sent this to condemn the sporting spirit so prevalent." In this confusion "we also will show our opinion."

Man finds himself in a universe governed, apparently, in a regular way. The stars move in fixed orbits; their motions can be predicted, eclipses foretold for thousands of years, the seasons succeed one another, and the average duration of human life is so uniform that no business has a more stable foundation than life insurance. From this uniformity we conclude that for trees to grow from seeds is natural; for one to arise out of the earth full-grown would be miraculous; and since man can learn and choose, the wise man is he who adapts himself to nature's laws; the foolish, he who disregards them.

Yet in the midst of such a system of laws the Scriptures assert a Providence which numbers every hair, sees every sparrow fall, "a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," and which controls the effect upon the children of God of every event.

Who that believes in God shall say that this is incredible? It is impossible to trace in detail the relations of cause and effect in the movements of winds, tempests, on sea and land, the operations of electricity, and the awful phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes. So far as man can see, law is at work; but beyond our ken. God may

so affect the situation as to maintain a particular providence. Who dare say that he cannot or does not? In that mystic element, called life or vitality, of which science knows so little, there is room for surprises of recovery and surprises of death in youth and age.

Of one thing there is no doubt that no observance of law can prevent death; the plan of God is to sweep away every generation in a few years, and all that human care can do is to modify the time and circumstances of the exit.

But without a miracle or suspending any law the Spirit of God has constant access to every mind. "Shall gravitation cease when thou goest?" No. If the servant of God crosses the path of an avalanche, he will be crushed. But if God considered it an event not to be desired in His providence, how easily could he prevent it by moving upon the ideas in the man's mind so as to lead him to pass that way before, or after, or not at all.

It was in the Providence of God that Johnston and the other towns in the path of the flood were settled; that there the people married and brought forth children; among them were many whom He guided there. He also saw and allowed the damming of the lake when, by directing the attention of men, He could without a miracle have prevented it. And after the dam was built, by influencing the minds of engineers so as to alarm them, or by arousing leading men among the citizens, He could have averted the catastrophe. The destruction of human life by flood presents no new problem in relation to God. Death and its uncertainty in time, place, and manner is the one problem. All those infants went safe to the arms of Jesus; all God's people were taken to himself; those unprepared bear the same relation to Providence as the millions who have died since.

If this event in general and in all the particulars of which it consists is not providential, there is no Providence. Why God allowed the natural results of human neglect to go on unchecked in this case none can divine. When Booth assassinated Abraham Lincoln, a minister, who "knew neither the Scriptures nor the power of God," said: "God had nothing to do with this; it was the act of man." A great Senator said to him: "Beware lest you dishonor God. He could easily have prevented it by leading Mr. Lincoln to arrange his movements so that the attempt could not have succeeded. Is John Wilkes Booth greater than Almighty God?"

The consolation for the bereaved is in Christ's words concerning those upon whom the tower of Siloam fell. It is not a special judgment; "all things work together for good to them that love God." "Nothing shall separate us from the love of God." "Affliction worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, while we look on as at things that are not seen." "We walk by faith, not by sight."

Meanwhile, where the act of man is wrong, due punishment should be meted out, and he who has a scriptural view of Providence can stand amid the desolations of Johnston and point to Him who gave His only Son to die for men, and say in His name "not a sparrow ever has fallen without your Father." "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." And having done this, he can consistently assist in bringing to justice any who may be found criminally responsible, if such there be. "For the powers that be (the governors of the land) are ordained of God."—*New York Advocate*.

THE CONFEDERATE HOME AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Regarding the failure of Major Joe H. Stewart to collect funds at the North for the erection and maintenance of a home in Austin, Texas, for indigent, aged and disabled veterans of the Confederate army, the *Dallas Morning News* says: "A noisy eruption of sectional Bourbonism in unexpected quarters, according to Major Stewart, has very seriously set back the enterprise, if it has not exploded the theory."

This is what one of the leading papers of Texas chooses to term an earnest and dignified protest against the humiliating policy of begging alms for needy or crippled Confederate veterans from Northern charity. This protest, first voiced by the *Times-Democrat* and the *Atlanta Constitution*, was freely outspoken in every State of the South, even in Texas, where the mission to ask alms of the North originated, and whence it was sent on its fruitless errand.

That errand, strictly speaking, may have been the business of the Board of Directors of the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Austin, or that of the people of Texas. But a broader interpretation was put upon it than that. It was held that the cause of Confederate soldiers, their privations and sufferings and their honor belonged to every State of the South; and that it was discreditable to the entire South and to the gallant, war-worn survivors of her historic battlefields to place them in the attitude of beggars dependent upon the free generosity or the reluctant charity of their former foes.

It can be understood why voluntary donations to Confederate veterans from Northern sources should be received. It would be truly "sectional Bourbonism" to reject them, and thus to offer gratuitous offense to that noble spirit of reconciliation which offers balm to the wounds and sympathy to the sorrow of a defeated foe; which would bring back to a common brotherhood the men of a common country once drawn up against

each other in hostile array. But it is incomprehensible how the men of our greatest, richest Southern Commonwealth can go to these foes of twenty-five years ago, to other States less able to give than theirs, and to communities who have liberally provided for their own veterans, and ask for donations when their own State is amply able to give such poor offerings as coarse food and humble shelter for the crippled survivors of the hosts that faced death in its defense on a hundred battlefields in one of the fiercest wars recorded in history.

The interview with Major Joe H. Stewart, published in the *Dallas News* of June 16, is not creditable to the people of Texas, if it be entirely correct. The repeated failures it chronicles of the attempts of prominent Confederate officers to raise funds for the Soldiers' Home at Austin, by canvassing the State, would go to show an almost incredible spirit of apathy and ingratitude on the part of the people of the most populous and wealthy commonwealth in the South toward their surviving Confederate veterans. The failure of all attempts to aid them, it is claimed, left the Board of Directors of the Austin Soldiers' Home but one of two things to do: To close the home and send the inmates to the poor farms, or to call upon our wealthy friends, in cities of the North and East, to come to our relief.

If but these two alternatives were left in this question, as claimed by Major Stewart according to the *Dallas News*, then it was to the shame of a great State, which was provided with abundant examples for a far brighter, better and more noble alternative. Texas has had for years, or has now, such examples furnished conspicuously by North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Florida, all pensioning, or in some way providing for their infirm, indigent and disabled Confederate veterans.

With but thirty-four inmates in its Soldiers' Home last September, and with no money to support them, and the prospect of having to distribute them around among the poor farms, Texas has made a very discreditably showing in taking care of its old soldiers. It professes to need \$100,000 to provide a home for 300 or 400 veterans. If this fund cannot be secured by a simple appeal to the generosity and patriotism of the people of the State, through which means we are unwilling to think that it cannot be obtained, then there is a way open to raise the amount through the means of a popular vote on an amendment to the constitution, submitted to the people by the legislature. The majority for that amendment would show to the country that the Empire State of the South was ready and able to care for the veterans who helped to make the name of its soldiery famous by their superb deeds of valor on the great battlefields of our civil war.—*N. O. Times-Democrat*.

THE HOME CONFERENCES.

Alvin.

W. R. Campbell, June 24: Our camp-meeting for this circuit will commence at Clear Creek July 25. Parties coming from Houston to this meeting, leaving that place at 1:30 and 10 a. m., will find conveyance at Websterville. Those coming from Galveston, 6:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Meeting will be self-sustaining. Ample provisions made for those who do not desire to furnish themselves.

Ennis.

C. G. Shutt, July 1: Have just returned from the Waxahachie District Conference held at Ennis. We had a very pleasant session indeed. I think it was the most spiritual of any that I ever attended in my life; very often, right in the midst of business, a song would be sung and brethren and sisters would shout aloud the praises of God. The next session will be held at Oak Cliff. The following were elected delegates to the annual conference: J. D. Thomas, A. M. Peckman, J. V. Clark and I. P. Jeffers.

Colorado.

J. H. Wiseman, June 24: By the results of our third quarterly conference I am once more reminded of the solid worth of our presiding elder. I for one could not afford to give up visits, my pastor's, whose quarterly visits have been so refreshing to my soul. Bro. Wallace left us to-day. While he was with us he not only attended to the regular work of the conference; but he also preached upon subjects of special interest to Methodists. Yesterday we had two strong sermons on baptism. The quarterly conference "love-feast" was indeed a feast of love and the occasion of great joy. Praise the Lord for continued blessings.

Morgan's Mill.

R. M. Wood, June 24: Our third quarterly meeting over; were rained out, rained both days. Our beloved presiding elder, B. M. Stephens, on hand, rain or shine. We all love him much. Our community is all draped in mourning because of the death of Uncle Marshal Morten—as we all called him. He died Wednesday 19th, about forty-five minutes after five o'clock p. m. He was 81 years, and 6 months, and 9 days old. Doubtless many will read and feel sad. His mother passed on before him, but three months, having lived over 97 years. He has two sons that are doing itinerant work this year; another one an exhorter. He was the father of fifteen children—all in the church.

Texas Christian Advocate.

FINE THEORY.—BAD PRACTICE.

H. C. H.

To take off the assessments and trust to the uneducated conscience of the church to support missions.

To imagine that the negro has either the means, will or energy to establish proper schools for his own education, and hence refuse to assist the effort of our church in this direction.

To trust that Providence will give support for temporal life and revive spiritual life without the use of the means suggested by sanctified common sense.

To depend upon important church enterprises being put through by the appointment of an inexperienced miscellaneous committee.

To believe that God is so anxious to save sinners that he will save them in face of the fact that many members of the church are doing about what they can in their lives and practices to lower piety and shake hands with the world.

To imagine that, because money is scarce, the preacher had better go in debt, like the farmer and merchant, all spring and summer, with the hope of paying out in the fall.

To run a church society, involving finances, ignoring business principles, and then expect to steer clear of hard feelings and scandals.

To imagine that the devil will not get his finger in every church pie, and sit and try to sing yourself away to everlasting bliss.

To imagine that any man will quit his sinning and come to Christ for salvation before he gets under conviction, and to try to produce conviction without sustaining the integrity and eternity of the law of God.

To imagine that every man who floats into Texas and presents you a piece of paper is entitled to enter your pulpit, harangue your people and take up a collection.

To think the preacher must tramp, tramp, tramp, from house to house, retailing small social ideas and call it pastoral visiting!

To imagine that it is the duty of the preacher to carry the gospel to you at your fireside, and yet refuse him a chance to enrich your poverty-stricken souls from the pulpit.

A VISIT TO HARRELL INSTITUTE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

I am just returning from a visit to the far off Indian Territory. The point of destination was Muskogee.

The occasion was commencement at Harrell Institute. I had been in the prairies of Mississippi and Alabama until I thought I knew what "prairie" meant, but a revelation awaited me—to go hundreds of miles and not a tree to be seen, except the occasional bush and sapling, or thousands of fine fat cattle that roamed over this large expanse.

But I want to tell your readers of the wonderful revelations to me as seen both in the school and people.

After I had held prayers in the chapel—which by the way is too small for the necessities—I said to President Brewer and his noble self-sacrificing, toiling wife, without whom he never could have brought this institution to so successful an issue, "where are the Indian girls; I see so few?" "Why," said they, "most of them you see are Indians, and some of them with lightest hair and complexions are nearly full bloods."

After the close, on the last night two Indian preachers from a distance—one a Creek, the other a Seminole—were induced to sing a few songs in their own language. Reader, you have no doubt been charmed by the singing of the negroes of the South, but if you want singing that will reach your soul—though not a word can you understand, (yes you can understand, "Jesus")—you must hear these Indians sing.

Reader, permit me to tell you how easily you can learn all about this Indian work. Bro. Brewer is the Lusiest man you ever saw. He not only manages and runs this Institute with its care and its burden of anxiety, but he edits and publishes "Our Brother in Red," a weekly religious paper devoted to the interests of this Indian Mission Conference. You would greatly help and encourage him as well as inform yourself

by sending him \$1, and let him send it to you for one year. I'm sure you will not regret it. Try it. No dollar will be better or more profitably spent.

Monday at 9:30 to 11 o'clock there was an exhibition by the primary department in charge of Miss Kate Warren, of St. Louis, and it would have done credit to the schools in the States.

Thursday was graduating day, and the essays of the four young ladies were "just splendid."

I must not fail to mention the fact that the music could not be excelled. So young a school and then to think it is Miss Simpson's first experience and it was wonderful.

This institution and the "Brother in Red" are doing more for the establishment of our church in this country than can be imagined by those who are not here to see.

To think the preacher must tramp, tramp, tramp, from house to house, retailing small social ideas and call it pastoral visiting!

To run a church society, involving finances, ignoring business principles, and then expect to steer clear of hard feelings and scandals.

To imagine that the devil will not get his finger in every church pie, and sit and try to sing yourself away to everlasting bliss.

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MORAL TRAINING.

REV. J. F. ARCHER.

There is no subject of more importance to all classes of society than that of moral training. To train is to lead out, to discipline, to bring up, and the word moral has reference to the practice of manners, virtue, etc.

Habits formed in youth, determine character in after years; and character determines destiny.

As for the prohibition party it matters little, I opine, with a vast majority of the people of the South whether it should ever "gain" any more anywhere; but the question of woman suffrage is one of great importance in the minds of rapidly increasing thousands in the South.

Now, man has a double nature. Conjoined, sin begins; separated, the body is dead, and the soul is judged "according to the deeds done in the body."

Hard by the mother's side stands the father, not so tender and refining in his influence, but ever inculcating those

manly principles that are the foundation of true character.

There is another who may do an enviable part in the moral training of the youth of our land. It is the Sunday-school teacher, and yet how lightly do we often esteem his office!

Since we have found and noticed some of the teachers in this noble school, it may be well to notice briefly their work or the lessons to be learned, in a proper moral training.

The art display, I don't think I have ever seen excelled in any of our schools. It was large and full. Miss Bessie Hobson, teacher.

Realizing this the child will have such a regard for himself and such high sense of honor that he will blush to do a mean thing. He will act from principle, and for the sake of principle.

By the way, I have heard a better display of elocution.

I rejoice in the knowledge that advancing civilization is making wide strides towards the prize.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

REV. J. M. ARMSTRONG.

The ADVOCATE of recent date says: "The ADVOCATE favors, as in the past, unpartisan prohibition, and, party or no party, is opposed to woman suffrage."

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with the men. They are driven into all occupations from sheer necessity, and we quite willingly let them go on unloathed with their toil; but the moment they reach for the ballot in their social self-defense we become suddenly nervous and solicitous of their delicacy and femininity.

The result or effects of women's votes has nothing to do with the question any more than the result of men's votes. And to say that women ought not to help to make laws, because men only could enforce them, as was urged by a prominent anti-suffrage woman in answer to Miss Francis E. Willard, is no reason why they should not exercise such rights as citizens any more than it would be for men to make laws that other men would not enforce.

It might in this connection be well to ask: why in this free country should we ever be afraid of freedom; unless it is, a little freedom—like a little learning—is a dangerous thing?

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DEPRIVITY—IS IT EVER TAKEN OUT?

REV. J. S. GILBERT.

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that is, that each in its degree is responsible for the moral state? Depravity is not in the flesh alone, nor yet in the spirit, but since it takes both to make one man, sin flows through the flesh into the willing spirit, making it corrupt.

Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death.

It is somehow bodily sin that brings soul defilement. If our bodies had no sin it would be difficult to see how the souls of men could be defiled.

At least among men outer purity is the sign of inner grace. Now is depravity ever taken out? If it is, is not the Calvinistic doctrine of final perseverance true, or if not, and we do fall away, can we be renewed unto repentance?

Heb. vi. 4, 5, 6. And upon the principle that we may again be restored, having once fallen away, how often may a man lose his spiritual life and be created anew in Christ Jesus?

If depravity is taken out will not such a work give to the world, from parents so sanctified, a race of pure beings in no need of the atonement, unless they sin after the similitude of Adam's transgressions?

And would such transgressions have any claim upon our atonement? How could parents, being pure themselves, transmit impurity? These are not idle questions. They through me. Who will answer them?

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District Conferences.

PARIS DISTRICT.

The twentieth session of the Paris District Conference met in New Boston, Texas, on Wednesday the 19th day of June, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Weaver was present, opened the conference and presided to the end of the satisfaction of all.

The charges were all represented at the opening except Blossom, and Bro. DeJernett, the pastor, and J. W. Wood, lay-delegate, arrived during the first day.

The attendance of pastors was good as all were there except Bro. Guber of Rosalie circuit, and Brother Blaylock of Ambia Mission, both of whom were detained on account of sickness.

The usual committees were appointed, and I pause here to state that as a rule they exercised better judgment than any committees this secretary has known heretofore.

Instead of seeing how much they could write, they were as succinct as possible and tried to see how pointed and short they could make their reports. The reports were good. That on the spiritual state of the church, was encouraging.

The one on finance, relative to salaries, made a very fair showing—a large increase of amount of church property. That on temperance, showed a healthy condition, and that the members who drink are rare.

The Sunday Schools are generally doing well, and are supplied with our own literature. The report on education included Central College, North Texas Female College, and Honey Grove High School.

The report from Southwestern University came too late to get to the committee, but they made favorable mention of the institution from knowledge obtained otherwise.

Some lively sparring ensued over the report on the Honey Grove High school, growing out of the fact that persons other than Methodists are employed as teachers; on the vote being taken the conference endorsed it enthusiastically.

Mrs. Kidd, the President of North Texas Female College, arrived at six o'clock Friday evening, after the labors of the conference had been finished. She was given the platform after preaching that night, however, and told us about the college.

She said that Bro. Hughes had been with her everywhere else and did the speaking, while she was only along to see that it was well done. Bro. Hughes speaks well, but let me tell you it would make him scratch his head to beat that elect lady. Mrs. Kidd made a fine impression on the entire audience and her visit will bear fruit by and by.

The conference raised twenty-five dollars to furnish a room in the North Texas Conference cottage at Georgetown which will be forwarded at once. We have the money. Rev. J. C. Moore, local preacher; J. W. Houston, J. W. Fulton, and D. P. Pirkey, were elected delegates to the annual conference.

The district conference will meet next year with Lamar Avenue, Paris. The preaching was excellent throughout, and prominence given to religious worship. The citizens of New Boston entertained the conference royally.

J. W. FULTON, Sec.

pot plants and urns with green vines. Two passages of scripture were extended in large letters above the pulpit: "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" "Go teach all nations."

The most tender and loving words were spoken, with deep emotion, of Sister Thompson; also of Mrs. Robertson, a deceased president of the Georgetown Auxiliary, and of Mrs. Rucker and Mrs. Graves, members of the same.

Then the names of Mrs. McCounstun, of Iredell, and Miss Sallie Johnson, of Jonesboro, were called, and loving tributes paid to their beauty of character and devotion to Christ.

The name of Miss Clara Christman, our missionary lost in the Johnstown flood, was called up with deep emotion, and an editorial, from the pen of Dr. Fitzgerald, read, which was full of faith and trust that it was "all right" and her life "not incomplete."

Mrs. Munger spoke also of the loss the woman's work sustained in the death of Bishop McTyeire, who was always ready to help and counsel us.

Two long sessions on Saturday were devoted closely to business reports, which showed prosperity, twelve new auxiliaries having been organized during the year, now reaching to over 1100 members.

In two items, though, there is much to deplore: Only 120 subscribed to our Woman's Missionary Advocate. Our members should all go to work to increase its circulation.

It is of vital importance to the work. Then the contingent fund is too meagre to enable our secretaries to do their work. It seems a shame for the work to be crippled and retarded because our members will not pay the twenty cents additional assessed. It is such a little matter to an individual, but so important to the work. Because of this failure there could be no provision made for the district secretaries to travel and organize and assist in creating auxiliaries, except to ask those auxiliaries who wish the secretary to visit them to pay her expenses.

This is un-Methodistic—to wait until you are sent for—and I fear will render it impossible for much advance to be made in the coming year.

The election on Saturday resulted as follows: Mrs. M. J. Munger, president; Mrs. Marchbanks, vice-president; Miss M. Rawlings, recording secretary; Mrs. S. V. Griffith, corresponding secretary; Miss Lula Grant, treasurer; Miss Lucy Harper, auditor.

District secretaries were as follows: Georgetown district, Mrs. C. C. Armstrong; Waxahachie, Mrs. Fears; Fort Worth, Mrs. J. Fred Cox; Brownsville, Mrs. Galbraith; Abilene, Mrs. J. A. Wallace; Weatherford, Mrs. Haralson. The other districts were left to be filled by appointment of the president and corresponding secretary, as is our rule when there is no nomination. I am sorry not to know the initials of all these officers; have given them as far as I know. I am not reporting officially, only by request, and have not access to the minutes, which I will say were kept with great care.

After Saturday's labor the society was driven over the beautiful town of Waxahachie, and then refreshed by a bountiful repast of iced tea, ice cream, cake, etc., in the grassy yard of Sister Briggs' residence. This kind sister hardly realized how much help and pleasure this afforded the society, enabling us to get acquainted and talk over our work, besides it was a delightful relaxation from our two days' work.

The sermons on Saturday night, Sunday at eleven and night, by Bro. J. P. Mussett, M. K. Little and E. L. Armstrong, were all strong and helpful and deeply spiritual. I had been told that there was opposition to the woman's work, among the Northwest Texas preachers. I answered, "well, that was too narrow and old timey to talk about. There is not a preacher in our conference—the Texas—of intelligence or standing, but what has got far above that." So I went up into the Northwest Texas conference with my combative armor all on ready for battle. But these three brethren entirely disarmed me by their kind words of help and cheer and their good sermons. But I can put my armor on again if necessary. My plan of defense is to report all such opposers to our good bishop, who I am sure can find enough backwoods work for them all where they will do as little harm as possible. How

(Continued on third page.)

Missions.

THE WOMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference Society was held at Waxahachie, June 14-18. It was opened by a sermon on Thursday night by Rev. J. P. Mussett, of Ennis.

Friday morning found the president, Mrs. Munger, and all other members of the Conference Board in their places. A very cordial and earnest address of welcome was given by Mrs. M. W. Gibson, of Waxahachie, which was responded to by Miss Lucy Harper, of Georgetown, in her own sweet, unaffected way, both breathing the deepest devotion to the cause which had brought us together.

Friday afternoon was devoted, for the first hour, to reports of district secretaries. Then the hour set apart for a memorial service for the dear departed workers having arrived, we turned our attention to this sad, sweet duty. The name of Mrs. Thompson, president of the Waxahachie Auxiliary, was first called. Her "vacant chair," draped in mourning, was placed in its accustomed place with a rich and beautiful bouquet of white flowers in it. I forgot to mention in the proper place that the church was beautifully decorated with blooming

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Continued from second page.

can a preacher keep his vows and oppose, or even fail to assist in this work that is just as much a work of the Methodist church as that of the Parent Board, or Church Extension? Why it is right in the middle of the Discipline, and put there by the General Conference. I must repeat, opposition to the Woman's Missionary Work is "too old time" and narrow to talk about. In the language of Bishop Galloway: "It has passed its apologetic period. The argument has been made and confirmed by the Holy Spirit setting its seal of blessing on the work already done." But I must tell of our love-feast on Sunday afternoon. It was opened by Rev. F. P. Ray but led by the Holy Spirit— "all right" "ste." Mrs. C. C. Armstrong, of Bishop's ready to

arday were reports, twelve new organized to over us, though, 120 sub-division all to go. It is of rk. They are to en- r work. It is to be crip- r members additional matter to nt to the lure there or the dis- l organize ies, except ish;he secher expen- to wait I fear will advance r. resulted ger, presi- dent; secre- tary; ing secre- r; Miss rict secre- town dis- g; Waxa- th, Mrs. J. Galbraith; Weather- districts intment of ling secre- ere is no to know ers; have I am not quest, and s, which I reat care. ciety was own of shed by a e of Sister hand- l pleasure ling us to our work, relaxation e sermons at eleven usett, M. ng, were eply spir- there was k, among s. I an- row and re is not the Texas but what went up onference on ready brethren air kind heir good armor on f defense our good d enough here they le. How

About the Lesson.

LESSON I, SUNDAY, JULY 7.

SAMUEL CALLED OF GOD.

I Sam. 3:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Then Samuel answered, Speak; for thy servant heareth." (Verse 10).

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

- 1. Who gave Samuel to God? His mother.
2. Who trained the boy for his duties? Eli.
3. Where did Samuel stay? In the tabernacle at Shiloh.
4. Who came to see him every year? His good mother.
5. What is meant by ministering? Doing work in the tabernacle.
6. What is meant by "the word of the Lord was precious?" That God did not show his presence to the eye.
7. How did he speak to men? To their hearts.
8. What shows Eli was quite old? He was nearly blind.
9. What is meant by the lamp going out? It went out at day-break.
10. What is meant by the temple? The tabernacle.
11. How often is it called the temple? Three times.
12. Did the Lord call Samuel so he could hear? Yes.
13. What did Samuel do? He went to Eli.
14. What did Eli say? "I called not, my son."
15. What does "Samuel did not yet know the Lord" mean? That God had not spoken to him before so that he knew it was God.
16. What did Eli know? That God called Samuel.
17. What did Eli tell Samuel? When God spoke again to reply.
18. What should he say? "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth."
19. What did God tell Samuel? To carry a message to Eli.
20. What was the message? That he would punish his sons for their wickedness.
21. Was Eli to blame? Yes; he had not controlled his sons.

LESSON SUBFOUNDINGS.

The lessons for 1888 closed with a selection from the book of Ruth; but a previous lesson had traced the history of Israel to the death of Samson. It is quite probable that Eli was a contemporary of Samson, and hence that the present lesson occurred during the life of Samson.

The incidents mentioned in 1 Samuel, 1 and 2, all bear upon the lesson. Chapter 1 tells of the desire of Hannah for a son, her prayer to God at Shiloh, her interview with Eli, the birth of Samuel, and his presentation to the Lord by his mother. In chapter 2 we find the song (or prayer) of Hannah, strongly resembling the song of Mary (Luke 1:46-55); then follows a description of the evil conduct of the sons of Eli (vs. 12-17), of the grief of Eli (vs. 22-26), and of the prophecy concerning the punishment that should come upon his house (vs. 27-36).

The place was Shiloh, now called Saylon, about seventeen miles north of Jerusalem, in the tabernacle, which was then standing there (comp. Josh. 18).

The time of the first three lessons for this quarter cannot be determined accurately, owing to the absence of definite data. The beginning of Solomon's reign is usually fixed at B. C. 1015, though some give a date earlier by a few years. The reign of David, and that of Saul, covered eighty years, so that the latter was anointed king about B. C. 1095. At this time Samuel was old (1 Sam. viii:1), but his death took place near the end of Saul's reign (about 1060). With the expiration of the statement in 1 Samuel vii:2, we have no data respecting the time of the principal events of his life. The usual chronology, in the margin of our Bibles, places his birth in B. C. 1171, and the death of Eli in 1141. But this implies that Samuel lived to the age of 111 years, which is improbable. If the death of Eli is placed about B. C. 1129, then the birth of Samuel would be after 1169, since Eli was judge for forty years. If we place it ten years later, in 1159, all the conditions are met; Samuel would be sixty-five years old when Saul began to reign, and his age at death would be about 100 years. How old he was at the time of the lesson is only a matter of conjecture. If he was ten years old, the date would be B. C. 1149, according to the above estimate. But it may have been some years later.

LESSON SUMMARY.

And now the lessons change from the New Testament to the Old, from the gospels to the earlier historical books. The contrast is marked, but the correspondences are not less so. God himself is always the same. Human nature is in one age as in another. The principles in accordance with which God deals with man, and man is enabled to know and do his duty, are ever unchanging.

God's loving plans for his people stand out with hardly less clearness in this story of Samuel than in the story of Jesus. Indeed, the story of Samuel points forward to the story of Jesus, and the work which God began anew for Israel in the days of Samuel, when there was added to the mission of the priest the mission of the prophet and the mission of the king, found its culmination and completion only in God's sending among his people his Son, to be their Prophet, Priest, and King.

In this first lesson of the new quarter a central truth is found in its illustration of the fact that when God has a work to do, he will find the man for it; and that he who is called to do God's work ought to be ready to fill the place which God assigns to him, in the line of his providences.

It seemed as if everything was going wrong in Israel when the high-priest was a weak and inefficient man, and his sons, who were his helpers, were wicked, and the people generally were going astray. But the Lord had not lost sight of his people, nor did he love for them fail. One praying mother secured a new blessing for Israel; and the young son of that praying mother became a power in Israel beyond the power of the high-priest, and of the high-priest's sons, and of all the people of Israel.

All this was of God's love for Israel. As Dr. Green says: "God's plans of grace forbade that Israel should be suffered to fall to the level of the heathen around them, and the light of saving truth which had been kindled in the midst of them should be utterly quenched. An instrument was preparing in the person of Samuel, whose work it would be to bring about a reformation in the degenerate people, and, with the infusion of new religious life, to consolidate the nation, rendering them triumphant over external enemies, and establishing a stronger and more compact domestic government, and preparing the way for a purer priesthood and a more settled regulation of the worship of the sanctuary. No person had been charged with so important a work, or had occupied so distinguished a position, since the time of Moses, with whom Samuel is ranked both by the prophet Jeremiah (Jer. xv:1) and by the Psalmist (xcix:6), in his power with God."

In the days of Samson the case of Israel was desperate. Physical force was a need of the hour; but the man to whom God gave physical force without measure lacked the persevering faith and faithfulness to make his God-given power available. Then God raised up a better man than Samson, for a better work.

"It might seem," says Dr. Ederheim, "as if sharper contrast could scarcely be imagined than that between Samson and Samuel. And yet the two histories run close together; and this not merely in the need for better deliverance to which the help brought by Samson pointed. In Samuel the work and even the history of Samson appear transformed and spiritualized. Alike the birth of Samuel and that of Samson had been divinely announced, but, in accordance with the difference in their history, in the one case in answer to prayer, in the other by angelic message. Samuel, as his name ("God-heard") sets forth, was God-granted; Samson, God-sent. Samuel was from before his birth God-dedicated; Samson, God-demanded. Both were Nazirites from the womb; but the one spiritually, the other outwardly. Both prevailed; but the one spiritually, the other outwardly. The work of Samson ended in self-indulgence, failure, and death; the work of Samuel opened up into the royalty of David, Israel's type-king."

As it was then, so it will be always; "man's extremity is God's opportunity." God's cause shall not fail. God's people need never despair. Even when things seem darkest, God is planning better blessings than before.

"Thrice blest is he to whom is given The instinct that can tell That God is on the field when he is most invisible."

And now as in the former days it may be the young child with an open ear and a willing heart whom God will call to his best and greatest work of today. Let children recognize this possibility, and let priest and ruler recognize it also. Bishop Warren recognizes it, when he says: "In the light of the lesson, what is helpful to inspiration? To be piously gendered and mothered, to have absolute truthfulness, perfect obedience, willing service of God, and a waiting faith. Then God can inspire his knowledge and love. He could put nothing into Hophni and Phinehas except spears. What uplifted creatures we should be, and to what magnificent destinies we should move?"

Dr. Schauffer suggests a way of pressing home a practical application of this truth, when he says, in closing: "Now ask the class what Samuel said, as soon as he understood that it was God that was speaking to him. He obeyed, and listened to his voice. That is exactly the attitude that we should ever take, as soon as we know that God is speaking to us, either in his word or by the voice of our own consciences. He who takes that attitude will soon have another message, and will go on learning very fast what is the will of God concerning him. The difficulty with us is not that God does not talk to us, but that we turn a deaf ear to what he has to say, and so learn nothing of his purposes. Practice what you have heard from

him, and you will be surprised to find how soon you will again hear his voice with some new revelation."

ADDED POINTS.

Children were given a prominent place in the Lord's service three thousand years ago, and this was with the Lord's approval. If they are not given as prominent a place nowadays, it is not because the Lord has declared against them; for he is the same yesterday and to-day and forever.

When it is a child's bedtime, the best thing that a child can do is to go to bed. If the Lord wants to call a child to the Lord's bedtime, he can reach him in bed as well as anywhere else.

Men are inclined to think that children are not so well suited as older persons to hear and to understand God's call; but God chooses the little ones for a foremost place in his service, and they respond to his call on them. Dr. Bushnell says on this point: "The boy child, Samuel, could hear the call when old Eli could not. Children may not know the gospel experiences as well [as adults], but they can have them a great deal more easily. . . . The very highest and most spiritual things are a great deal closer to them than to us. Let us not wonder and be offended if they break out on just looking into the face of Jesus, when the great multitude of priests and apostles are dumb along the road as the ass on which he rides."

The best place for a child who would hear the Lord's call, is the place where that child belongs for the hour in the line of his ordinary duty. The best attitude for such a child, at such a time, is the listening attitude. The best answer that a child can give to a special call of God is the expression of his readiness to hear what the Lord has to say to him.

It is a great thing to know the Lord's voice when we do hear it. In order to know the Lord's voice we must be in loving relations with the Lord, and in loving expectation of hearing his voice. There are warnings as well as encouraging messages, which are spoken by the Lord in his revelations to men. It is the thought with some evil-doers that the Lord will never speak any words to them except those of cheer, or about them except words of hope; but because God is God, his words against evil are words that will make the ears of evil-doers tingle.

A father is responsible for his lack of right training and of wise constraint in his oversight of his children. But children are responsible for their transgressions, whether they have been rightly trained and wisely constrained, or not.

There are earthly consequences of evil-doing which even God's forgiving love cannot cancel. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—Sunday School Times.

Old and Young.

THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF JOHNNY JUMP UP.

BY ANNIE BRONSON KING.

Once there was a little boy Whom it strangely did annoy To have people always say, 'Full a hundred times a day, 'Jonny, Johnny, jump up, do, And find this, or that, won't you?' Out! It vexed his very soul, And it filled his heart with dole, That his ears they'd always prick With 'Jonny, Johnny, jump up quick.' 'O, I wish,' he rashly said, 'That I could lie still in bed!' But when he next heard folks say, 'Jonny, Johnny, jump up, pray,' To his great surprise he found Both feet rooted in the ground. Yes, 'tis true, that he was plucked Mid the flowers, with face all slanted; And his legs had grown as thin As the very slimmest pin. Only a bright, laughing face Had been left him as a grace; But never can he run when they call, 'O, Johnny, Johnny, jump up, pray.' And so I'm sorry, are not you, For the little boy in blue? MEXICO, OHIO.

"BARNEY'S PIG."

Barney O'Brien was very happy one morning in May, for Mr. Wilson, who lived but a mile away, had promised that if Barney would come up to his house, he would give him a small pig, as they had more than they could accommodate.

Now it happened that the chief desire of Barney's heart was to have a pig of his own, so he trudged along the dusty road, singing "The Wearin' of the Green" in a very high, squeaky voice. He carried a market-basket, in which to convey the "squealer" to his home, which was a poor shanty standing in the midst of a wilderness of wild mustard and sunflowers.

His mother took in washing and his father was dead. "He died in the old country," Mrs. O'Brien explained to a neighbor, "an'orra a bit of a wake did we have, for all the money had gone to the doctor, bad luck to him!"

So Mrs. O'Brien and Barney came to America, having their fares paid by Mrs. O'Brien's brother-in-law. It was very dusty that morning and the thermometer was 90 degs. in the shade. The sun seemed to throw all his heat directly in Barney's path and on his head, which was covered by a hat that was mainly holes.

But Barney did not mind such "trifles" as these, for at the end of his journey a "swate pig" awaited him. So Barney plodded along, until he became so warm that he stopped singing long enough to say to himself: "Shure an' if it kapes so hot the pig'll roast on me way home, an' then what'll me nither say?"

Hotter and hotter it grew, but in the midst of Barney's reflection as to how long it would be before the pig would be large enough to be killed, he arrived at the house where the pig's present owner lived.

He marched boldly around to the kitchen door and knocked. "O've come for the pig," he said, "to the lady who came to the door."

Now Mrs. Wilson did not know that her husband intended to give Barney a pig, and asked: "what pig?"

"Why—why, the pig," said Barney, slowly.

Mr. Wilson was called in to solve the mystery, and Barney was soon the happy possessor of a small pinkish-white animal, which had no tail to speak of, and objected to being put into the basket, squealing vociferously. But Barney grasped it firmly around the body and landed it safely in the basket. He slipped the cover on, and remarked to the pig:

"Och! yez had better kape still an' stop kickin' the kiver."

Then with a queer little bow, and "Thank ye, sorr," to Mr. Wilson, Barney hastened out of the gate and started homeward with his prize.

No accidents occurred on the way home, for Barney kept his hand firmly on the cover, and scolded the pig for trying to get out.

Barney soon reached home, and the pig was then placed in a barrel with a hole in the top for want of a better place. The pig thrived and was the delight of Barney's heart. He exhibited it proudly to all the other boys, pointed out its virtues and its superiority over all other pigs, and always ended by saying, "was iver the loike?"

Summer passed, and the pig still flourished. He was the most mischievous pig that ever lived. He would break away from the pen, root up the vegetables, and then grunt in satisfaction over his work; he tumbled into the swill-barrel and into the pail of soft-soap.

At last the cold weather came, and Barney began to think of killing the pig. One night he went to bed and dreamed of roast pig running around and crying, "Eat me! please do!"

In the morning he went to look at his "darlint" as usual, and O—the pig was gone!

Gone! gone! And the visions of sumptuous feasts, where were they? Gone with the pig!

The pen-door was open, and the weeds were trampled down; the pig had, no doubt, been stolen.

With a cry of rage Barney dashed up and down the road trying to find the pig, but to find of no use.

Barney swallowed his disappointment as well as he could, and went into the house vowing that if he ever got another pig he'd eat it as soon as he got it, and not fatten it for some one else's dinner.

THE POWER OF A VOICE.

A peaceful army of young readers have fallen into line since the close of the civil war, yet the youngest of them are familiar with many of the details of that war, and no doubt know of the noble Christian Commission which supplemented the Sanitary Commission, but had for its larger care the moral and religious needs of the soldiers.

Perhaps they know that its worthy president was Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. Perhaps they do not know that Mr. Stuart still lives, and that, though burdened with the weight of illness and advanced age, his eyes kindle over the memories of the past, and he delights to recall the varied incidents of that exciting period.

I have often heard him tell story after story of the war, and one has especially impressed me, as showing the influence of a voice on the memory, and also what apparently slight means Providence may use to preserve a life from peril. I would like to tell it to the boys and girls of to-day.

Mr. Stuart was visiting a camp a few miles below Washington, and in the evening, in company with two or three other gentlemen—one of whom was the late Mr. William E. Dodge, of New York—held a prayer-meeting among the soldiers.

Nine o'clock was the regulation hour for closing, but the interest was so deep that the colonel of the regiment said, "Go on," and the meeting was prolonged for half an hour or more. At least ten o'clock had come when the gentlemen prepared to return to Washington by carriage. But the colonel said:

"You can't go to Washington to-night; the guard is posted already" (as nine was the hour for guard-mounting), "and an order has been issued that no civilian shall have the countersign."

Imperative business required the presence of Mr. Dodge, and he said he must be in Washington before morning. The colonel said he would see what could be done—perhaps the magic "word" would be given to Mr. Stuart on account of his position. He went to the head-quarters and, returning soon, whispered the "word" in Mr. Stuart's ear. Then he gave these minute directions:

"Drive out until you are near the sentinel's post—about two miles from camp—then leave the carriage and walk up to him. He will present his gun to your face and call out, 'Who goes there?' You will answer, 'A friend with the countersign.' The sentinel will say, 'What is it?' You will then give the 'word' I whispered in your ear, and he will allow you to pass."

Well, they drove out in the darkness, and Mr. Stuart left the carriage at the appointed place, and advanced until the musket of the guard gleamed in dangerous nearness to his face. Then the questions and answers followed just as the colonel had described; only when the sentinel said, "What is it?" Mr. Stewart answered, "Beverly;" and instead of this proving the wonderful "sesame," the sentinel cried, calling him by name, "Mr. Stuart! you have given the wrong word—that is not the countersign. I cannot let you pass;

you must go back to camp and get the right word."

So back Mr. Stuart and Mr. Dodge drove in the black night over the muddy roads. It turned out that the officer by mistake had whispered the countersign of the day before—it was changed every day. The mistake rectified, they started again, and again went through the programme. This time the word was "Massachusetts," and they were permitted to go on.

But not before Mr. Stuart had turned and asked the soldier, "How did you know who I was in the darkness?" and the man had answered, "About fifteen years ago I heard you speak to a Sunday-school up in New York State, and though I have never seen you since, I remembered your voice. If it hadn't been for that, I should have shot you."

Then said Mr. Stuart: "My friend, I hope you have the countersign?" "I have."

"What is it?" "The blood of Jesus Christ," was the reverent reply.

Mr. Stuart says this story has been told far and near, and in other languages, but nearly always with untruthful variations. Naturally, he likes to have an accurate version given of such a thrilling incident in his life, and I can assure my readers I had this one only a few days ago from his own lips.—H. A. H., in April Wide-Awake.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

It had been a very busy morning. Laura and Minnie had been hard at work over their lessons, getting ready for the summer examinations. Moreover, there was a musical "rehearsal" in the air, and much practicing was required to get ready for it. All this made them feel more hurried and nervous than usual; but they reached the middle of the afternoon without more serious trouble than being unable to make good sense of a sentence in the French essay they were translating. At last they went to Cousin Caryl, who had studied French and was graduated; of course she ought to know.

But Cousin Caryl, if she had graduated, was puzzled over the sentence and knitted her brows, and struggled with the crooked verb, while the girls lounged on either side of her and waited. It was just at that moment that Laura remarked:

"Minnie, you ought to begin to do your hair up; you will not get it in manageable trim for the anniversary if you don't train it. I always hate to change the style of wearing my hair just before I'm to be hurried and flurried over anything."

"I'm not going to change the style of wearing my hair," said Minnie, composedly. "I'm going to wear it down my back all summer; I think it is ever so much less trouble, and, besides, I like it better."

"Well, but, Minnie, it won't do to wear a light silk with your hair in that shape; it will soil it."

"Who said I was going to wear a light silk?" Minnie asked, her fair cheek flushing.

"Don't you expect to have Aunt Mary's light silk made over for you for the anniversary?"

"No, I just don't. How absurd it would look for me to wear silk, and you, who are two years older, wear white. That light silk wouldn't become me, either; it isn't my color at all."

"But, Minnie, you know mamma said she couldn't afford to get two new white dresses this season; and the silk is lovely, and Aunt Mary gave it for that purpose."

"I know all that; it won't cost any more to have a white dress bought for me than it will for you; and the silk is becoming to you and it isn't to me. Besides, you are the oldest and ought to wear silk if either of us does."

"I'm the oldest, and therefore I ought to have the new dress," said Laura, positively, her cheeks also growing very red.

"I don't think so; I'm to play at the rehearsal, and all the girls who play will be dressed in white. Wouldn't I feel comfortable rigged up in Aunt Mary's old silk while the others all wore white?"

"Wouldn't you feel quite as comfortable as I should?"

"No, I wouldn't; because you don't play; and some of the singers will dress in colors; and the dress will become you and it won't me."

"Well," said Laura, "I shall speak to mamma about it, and we'll see. I'm the older and entitled to the new dress, and you will find she thinks so."

conservatory, which opened from the sitting-room, and which she had appropriated as a play-room since the plants had moved out-doors. She had laid "Emmeline Augusta" and "Harriet Jane Lorelia" on the seat behind her, had put on Laura's ruffled kitchen apron and Cousin Caryl's sun hat, and was having a "hursal" all by herself, holding up her sheet-music with a dignified air, as much like Laura's as she could. In one of the pauses of the music she had caught the excited tones of Minnie's voice, and had stopped to listen.

Something about the talk reminded the midget of the very last Bible story she had heard, which happened to be the one where the disciples had been disputing by the way who should be greatest. Suddenly her clear silvery voice broke into the discussion:

"If Jesus should come now and ask you what you were talking 'bout, you would have to do as the 'ciples did, put down your heads and look 'shamed.'"

Imagine how those two sisters felt! They looked at one another for a moment in dumb astonishment; then they looked at Cousin Caryl; then all three broke into laughter.

"You little darling!" said Laura, dashing after Alice, and smothering her, apron and all, under hugs and kisses. When she looked up there was a suspicious sparkle on her eye-lashes, but her voice was sweet.

"I don't care about the dress much, Minnie; I'll have the silk one if you would so much rather." "Well, I wouldn't," said Minnie, quickly. "You ought to have the new one, of course. You are the oldest."—The Pansy.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Editor. ASSOCIATE EDITORS: R. S. FINLEY, D. D., East Texas Conference...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Address all matter intended for publication to "Texas Christian Advocate," Dallas, Texas.

JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS. We have received for the Johnstown sufferers: Dallas Band of Hope, \$1.35...

TEMPTATION NECESSARY.

Temptation is co-extensive with the human race, and evidently with the moral agency of finite beings. Only infinity and the absence of free will are exempt.

NOT AS SENSITIVE AS HE WAS.

Once upon a time in the years ago this ADVOCATE furnished Mayor Fulton, of Galveston, some very interesting reading in calling attention to his oath of office alongside the flagrant violations of gaming and Sabbath laws.

discover the purposes of God to have been the same from the beginning. The first Adam was subject to temptation like as the second. God made the tree beautiful to the eye, good for food, and desirable to make one wise, placed it in the garden, and issued the command, thou shalt not eat, with the penalty of death.

JOHNSTOWN AND PROVIDENCE.

It is said that some have renounced faith in God on account of the Johnstown disaster. We can see no reason why any one should doubt that there is a special providence now who believed that doctrine before the great disaster.

METHODIST POVERTY CANNOT BE THE REASON FOR THE LITTENESS OF METHODIST GIVING.

For the Moravians are a very poor people, and so are the English Wesleyans, and the same is true of the majority of Roman Catholics, but they all outgive our Southern Methodists by a great deal.

A FEW MINUTES WITH THE PRESS.

The Florida Advocate thinks sensitiveness interferes with our collections: Sensitiveness is nervous irritability and comes from a bad condition of the parts affected.

opinion they are similar to what is partly called the "blue-laws." Good Mayor Fulton is not so sensitive in 1889 as he was in 1876 or thereabouts.

THE COLLECTION.

WE republish elsewhere an editorial from the Times-Democrat anent the disabled from the North of charity for our disabled Confederate soldiers.

THE CHURCHES WANT MINISTERS WHO WILL "DRAW."

The load would be more likely to move if the churches would draw with the preacher. A full team can always pull a larger load than one horse can draw.

DR. LAFFERTY, OF THE RICHMOND ADVOCATE, GIVES SOME "MIGHTY" STRONG ARGUMENTS, SUSTAINED BY MOST FITTING ILLUSTRATIONS, FOR CONFINING CONFERENCE LIMITS WITHIN STATE LIMITS.

We have five English speaking conferences in Texas, and we believe they feel closer to each other than two parts of the same conference lying in different States.

THE WESTERN METHODIST DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE MUCH FAITH IN MODERN MIRACLES.

A statement has been made, and circulated throughout the country, that a little marble statue of the Virgin Mary in the Roman Catholic Church at Johnstown was untouched by the flood; the water rose many feet above it, but some unseen power sheltered that bit of stone so that it was not wet.

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place "to rest awhile." The minister who boasts that he has not taken a vacation for twenty-five years, and does not feel any need of one, does honor to his zeal, but discounts his intelligence.

THE SOUTHWESTERN THINKS THERE IS GOOD GOSPEL IN LAW.

Many professing Christians are made worse citizens by their so-called Christianity. "Moral suasion" is their plea, while they stand idle, making no effort to save any from moral influences.

THE ENEMY IS DOING.

The picture is not overdrawn. The enemy is aggressive. How shall we meet him? "Overcome evil with good." Give the people that which is good and thus exclude that which is evil.

THE ENEMY OF SOULS IS SCATTERING A MIND-POLLUTING AND SOUL-DESTROYING LITERATURE WITH A LAVISH HAND.

The land is literally being flooded with pernicious books and papers. Every town and hamlet, every community and neighborhood in this broad, beautiful land of ours is regularly and persistently visited by the emissaries of evil in the shape of some sort of reading matter.

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every specimen of mankind we could not relish a finely executed caricature or appreciate a good joke or a keen satire. Every community is a little cosmos, and the man who tries to run away from bores is no wiser than the child that tries to outrun its shadow.

The Episcopal Methodist has a very religious class of subscribers. They care for nothing but pious food. The Methodist says:

We are approaching another General Conference of our church; and many of our would-be reformers are discussing the advantages of certain improvements in our church laws and order, whereby they hope to secure vantage ground for the extension of our beloved Zion.

THE HOME CONFERENCES.

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W. F. Binson, June 25: Our third quarterly conference for this charge was held on the 22nd, at Prairie Point. Presiding Elder Bro. F. L. Allen on hand, looking after all the interests of the church. Preached three good sermons, love feast Sunday morning, baptized ten children after the sermon, a good communion service, and then a collection of about \$7; and as the financial report was short on Saturday the presiding elder gave a close talk about that. So several dollars were handed to the pastor. Good was done. The people say, come back again, Bro. Allen.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

W. F. Clark, June 27: Glorious revival: meeting been running one week; eighty-nine conversions and the church wonderfully revived. District Conference convened yesterday. The preachers and delegates have caught the fire. The bishop is always in the spirit. I think it will be the best District Conference ever witnessed in Texas. The people are gathering in from all parts of the district and all are catching the fire. One thousand people at least at the services last night. Twenty-five conversions. At least fifty penitents at the altar. I think this is the most thorough work I ever saw. Praise the Lord, and to him be all the glory.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

LATER.—One hundred and twenty-four conversions up to Sunday night, and the meeting continues.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

Abbe Mulkey, June 29: We closed our part of the meeting in Dublin Thursday night, after a work of ten days. The crowd was immense, and increased each day. Quite a number of souls saved, perhaps 120; new members to be received on next Sunday in the various churches; about eighty-five have given their names for membership. The district conference opened up here the day before we left. Some thought the district conference would interfere with the revival or the revival with the conference, but they proved to be an advantage one to the other. Bro. Price left not a stone unturned for the salvation of Dublin. It is a thriving little town in every respect, a good business point, and a fine and hospitable people;

Female College, and Rev. J. S. Carroll, presiding elder of Asheville district.

—Mr. George W. Williams, of Charleston, S. C., resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of Wofford College at the recent commencement, and Bishop Duncan was elected to succeed him. Mr. Williams still remains a member of the Board, and his interest in the institution is unabated. We trust the college may hear from him in many interesting ways long before he sleeps in beautiful Magnolia.

—Rev. B. E. H. Warren, in St. Louis Advocate: The outlook for our beloved Methodism in Montana is bright, and in spite of all opposition and evil prophesying we are making material as well as numerical advancement. Two weeks ago the contract was let for another church at Helena, our capital. The new church is to be built at East Helena, a thriving new part of the city. I am told that that church with Alhambra near by will make a first-class charge. The new house is to be a neat chapel finished in first-class style. It will be ready for dedication August 1st. At Belgrade, fifteen miles west of Bozeman City, we have a new church almost completed. At Three Forks, a beautiful town situated at the head of the Missouai river, where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers form a con-junction, we have secured five valuable lots in a central portion of the place. We hope to build a church there soon.

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W. F. Binson, June 25: Our third quarterly conference for this charge was held on the 22nd, at Prairie Point. Presiding Elder Bro. F. L. Allen on hand, looking after all the interests of the church. Preached three good sermons, love feast Sunday morning, baptized ten children after the sermon, a good communion service, and then a collection of about \$7; and as the financial report was short on Saturday the presiding elder gave a close talk about that. So several dollars were handed to the pastor. Good was done. The people say, come back again, Bro. Allen.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

W. F. Clark, June 27: Glorious revival: meeting been running one week; eighty-nine conversions and the church wonderfully revived. District Conference convened yesterday. The preachers and delegates have caught the fire. The bishop is always in the spirit. I think it will be the best District Conference ever witnessed in Texas. The people are gathering in from all parts of the district and all are catching the fire. One thousand people at least at the services last night. Twenty-five conversions. At least fifty penitents at the altar. I think this is the most thorough work I ever saw. Praise the Lord, and to him be all the glory.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

LATER.—One hundred and twenty-four conversions up to Sunday night, and the meeting continues.

NEWS, VIEWS, AND PERSONALS.

Abbe Mulkey, June 29: We closed our part of the meeting in Dublin Thursday night, after a work of ten days. The crowd was immense, and increased each day. Quite a number of souls saved, perhaps 120; new members to be received on next Sunday in the various churches; about eighty-five have given their names for membership. The district conference opened up here the day before we left. Some thought the district conference would interfere with the revival or the revival with the conference, but they proved to be an advantage one to the other. Bro. Price left not a stone unturned for the salvation of Dublin. It is a thriving little town in every respect, a good business point, and a fine and hospitable people;

inhabitants a pects for a here (Waco) was carried found a good vice. We l May many s daily, is our quest—pray

W. W. H view and vic such a reviv before. Ou night with a salvation of would not ad The results, over one hu accessions Cumberland many will g The member faith, grace, test of this v vices on Sun of the meeti up a subsci collections a only asked stop until v raising for E and conduct cash, and ab tion. Last, hands upon men, and the of the cross success. The and spiritual heart rejoici and condemn young men public, and bearing testi and saving Bond that h time reviv to be with, saint and sin Of great fa Ghost, he worker I eve any pastor a prosper and and praise th

J. R. Nels Sister Louis days. Their else pertaini culiar. The until it seen suckers, hick says he is solum" that co ber of conse not known Some sixty bership; this already been dist Church. the inside at The little lea the whole lu exercises we than any m this place. down any ol evening, all foundly impu honest, earne Evangelism, concerned, is tion. As t Messiah app presence eve is no argum knows but th and knocked but the breti a fuss over i done without fused" and "stretched o to the groc from behind sugar, and on his kne I, send me." mar," but up a few inci and Waxah experience— Verily, breth and pebble i the giants o Brownwood Bro. Mulke poorest and i great audienc the equal of The preacher every one of the exhorter worst sinners a fellow-feeli fashionable i scoops every he has cons souls; discer kind—in pri no superior and leading man in her through his f ing as it was the pastor, a visiting with the flock, is der, one or n evening. Bu this man o consecration. Full of faith the layman mighty stirs men's consci ous, but pr and ever-fa hearts and w the meeting, was with us a everything in laughing ha maits hearted, e

If you have that you want reduced, engr send it to G. send mail and and they will will cost you. You need be anything, as th

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Having purchased at a forced sale a lot of Ladies' Untrimmed Hats for less than 50 cents on the dollar, we are enabled to offer White Milan Hats 98c - - - Worth - - - \$2.00 \$1.25 - - - Worth - - - \$2.75 Union and Koko Braid Hats at 25c, 35c and 49c, worth 50, 60c, 75c and \$1 each. Neapolitan Braid Hats, in both white and black, only 98c, worth \$2.25. Fancy Colored Satin and Milan Braids \$1, reduced from \$2.25. Phenomenal Prices on Embroideries.

At the close of a highly successful season we take pleasure in announcing these closing reductions:

Cambric and Swiss Edges 3-4 to 1 inch wide, 4 1-2 yards long, at 35c per piece. 1 1-4 to 2 inches wide at 45c per piece of 4 1-2 yards. 1 1-4 to 2 inches wide at 55c per piece of 4 1-2 yards. Wider widths and better qualities at 65c, 80c, 95c and \$1 per piece of 4 1-2 yards, reduced from 85c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Tourist Ruching, 6 yards in a box, 15c, reduced from 25c. Tourist Ruching, 6 yards in a box, 25c, reduced from 35c. Tourist Ruching, 10 different styles in a box, 70c, worth \$1.

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Ladies' hemstitched and Printed border Handkerchiefs at 5c each or 50c a dozen. Embroidered and hemstitched printed border Handkerchiefs at 10c each or \$1 a dozen. Printed and embroidered Handkerchiefs 12 1-2c each.

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Dress fabrics at popular prices have been shown to our customers in an almost endless variety for months past. With the approach of midsummer prices undergo a still further marked fall all along the line. 40 inch all-wool Albatross 35c, reduced from 50c. 40-inch all-wool Serge 37 1/2c, reduced from 55c. 38 inch all-wool Himalaya Suiting 39c. 40 inch all-wool Jacquard Stripes 35c, reduced from \$1.25. 40-inch all-wool Jacquard Plaids 99c, reduced from \$1.35. Silk and Silk Stripes 68c, reduced from 95c. 40-inch silk striped Challies 45c, reduced from 65c. 42 inch striped Mohair 65c, reduced from 80c. Printed Belges at 15c, reduced from 10c. Fancy Wool Robe Patterns at less than cost.

SILKS! SILKS!

Colored Royal Armures 95c, reduced from \$1.25. Colored Falles Francaise 95c, reduced from \$1.10. Line of Checked Silks at 35c, reduced from 50c. China Silks at 75c, reduced from \$1. Black gros grain Silks at \$1.35, reduced from \$1.75. Black Royal Armure at 90c, reduced from \$1.25. Ask to see our reduced goods in all departments. The prices are so low that you will be sure to be interested. If you send your orders by mail and be served promptly and just as well as if you came in person.

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It is the old, old story of the man who digs the roots out of the ground, struggling to keep a fair share for himself, and not let the bold and shrewd fellow who does no work snatch them away from him.

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Colored Lad: Gemman to see va. mum. Lady of the house (at breakfast): Very well, John; show him into the parlor. John: Oh! but it's the gemman come to sweep the chimney, Lady (much nettled): Then show him up the chimney.

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San Marcos Circuit. J. T. Gillett, June 18: In my card of the 7th inst. I gave the amount of my collections on Children's Day at two appointments, the aggregate being \$16.65. It is now my happy privilege to report further success. I had arranged for the schools at Long Branch and Center Point to hold their exercises together, the distance between them being about three miles. It was not convenient for the brethren and the "little ones" of Long Branch to go, but it was their joyous privilege to pay into the treasury of the Lord \$5.50. At Center Point the good friends, the ladies leading—always do, you know—had prepared a nice program, and everything was well arranged. The children, one and all, acquitted themselves well, both in recitation and song. Our good Brother Stovall, who is the superintendent, and the sisters who so faithfully had assisted in arranging for this happy and joyous occasion, seem happy. Yea, all of us felt it was good to be there. Collection, \$8.05. Perhaps you will be surprised when I tell you that I have never until this year held a Children's Day service, but such is the fact; and I am not alone, I am sorry to say. Now, when I sum up the amount of our collections and can write it down \$30.20, I am sure you will not be surprised when I tell you that I am a Children's Day man from this good day forward. I have tried to impress upon the minds of the children, and the grown people as well, that the dimes and nickels they pay in to forward the Sunday-school cause, as well as all other enterprises of the church, should be baptized with prayer. Who can tell the mighty influence that the small amount of just a nickel may exert when given in Jesus' name. It may be that the smallest amount in these contributions might be applied to the purchase of a leaflet that in God's name may bring some hitherto untaught one from the darkness of sin "to the light of life." Then drawing a little upon our imagination we can see this one thus brought into the kingdom of God, hearing the divine call to go out and "preach the word," and then hundreds being saved through his message. Thus it may be that what is of small value intrinsically becomes of great value, and potent for good in God's name. In this spirit let us teach the little ones to cast in their mites into the treasury of the Lord.

Do You Share the Results? Why not use other people's brains as well as your own in order to lessen life's work, and especially so when the coming hot weather will be a burden to those who have to do laborious house work? The very word "Pearline" sounds clean and sweet even to recommend even a poor article. But "Pearline" does as clean and as sweet work as its name implies. Now if there be a housekeeper among the thousands of Witnesses readers will be interested to know how her privileges as not to have used "Pearline," it surely she will at once purchase a packet and test what it will do for her. "Pearline" represents a long and hard process of thought, investigation and experiment. You are invited to share the results. From New York Witness, June 10th, 1888.

Students of Medicine would do well to send for the Catalogue of the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Whole cloths sprinkled among woolen goods and furs will preserve them from the depositions of moths.

Deaths. [Please send notice of deaths of Methodists and other prominent people.] Died, June 12, 1889, in Marshall, Texas, Mrs. N. E. WOMACK, for more than twenty years a member of the Methodist Church of this city. Her end was peace; her triumph glorious. J. R. HEARTSILL.

Died, at Eddy, Texas, February 26, 1889, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. LOU HAY, wife of Mr. H. C. Gray, leaving four daughters and three sons and a devoted husband to mourn her loss. She was a devoted Christian and member of the M. E. Church, South. TERRELL JACKSON.

CAMP-MEETINGS. The camp-meeting at Wootton Wells will begin on Friday, July 13, and will be self-supporting. The preachers will be: Revs. H. A. Houtland, G. W. Briggs, C. H. Brooks, C. R. Wright. We hope to secure the help of B. A. W. L. Vaughan and wife in the music. W. WOOTTON, P. C.

East Texas Conference. At the request of the presiding elders and others the time of holding the East Texas Conference is changed, and will now be held, beginning on Thursday, Dec. 12th. J. WORTH, TEXAS.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES. Brownwood, at Goldthwaite..... June 26 Corpus Christi, at Goliad..... June 26 Waxahachie, at Ennis..... June 26 Gateville at Dublin..... June 26 Cameron, at Rockdale..... June 26 Sulphur Springs, at Campbell..... June 26 San Saba, at Llano..... June 27 Abilene, at Sweetwater..... June 27 San Augustine, at Nacogdoches..... June 27 Palestine, at Montgomery..... June 27 Montauk, at Wichita Falls..... June 27 Palestine, at Alto..... June 27 Marshall, at Longview..... July 3 Waco, at Mexia..... July 3 Beaumont, at Orange..... July 10 Bonham, at Todd..... July 10 Bonham, at Dodd City..... July 11 El Paso, at El Paso..... Oct 10

People Wonder WHEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixir of life. Mrs. Jos. Lake, Brockway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an

Improvement in my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much."

We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence.—O. F. Chamberlain, G. W. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggist.

My brother, in England, was, for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of sores on his foot. I sent him Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the testimonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working in a sugar mill at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.—A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

inhabitants amount to about 2,000; prospects for a fine future. We arrived here (Waco) last night at 7 o'clock; was carried immediately to the tent, found a good audience waiting for service. We hope to have a good time. May many souls be added to the church daily, in our prayer. Don't forget our request—pray for Waco.

Gandview. W. W. Henderson, June 24: Grandview and vicinity is surely blessed with such a revival of religion as is never before. Our meeting closed here last night with an increasing interest in the salvation of the lost, but circumstances would not admit of protracting further. The results, so far as we can judge, are over one hundred conversions, fifty-two accessions to our church, twelve to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and many will go to the Baptist Church. The members were greatly revived in faith, grace, vows, and good works. A test of this was made at 11 o'clock service on Sunday morning, the last day of the meeting, in the way of taking up a subscription for our conference collections and missionary fund. We only asked for \$125, but they did not stop until we had \$250 down, besides raising for Bro. Bond, the noble leader and conductor of the revival, \$40 in cash, and about the same in subscription. Last, but not least, God laid his hands upon three of our noble young men, and they enter the field as heralds of the cross. God grant them great success. The conversions were of as true and spiritual type as ever I saw—every heart rejoicing in its rescue from sin and condemnation, and nearly all the young men and little boys paying in public, and all, both male and female, bearing testimony of a Redeemer's love and saving grace. I must say of Bro. Bond that he is the truest type of an old-time revivalist it has been my pleasure to be with, hewing to the line on both saint and sinner, fearing none but God. Of great faith and full of the Holy Ghost, he is the most indefatigable worker I ever saw, a God's blessing upon any pastor and his people. The Lord prosper and keep him. Pray for us, and praise the Lord with us.

Brownwood. J. R. Nelson, June 25: Bro. Abe and Sister Louisa were with us seventeen days. Their meeting, like everything else pertaining to Brownwood, was peculiar. The hole had been dragged until it seemed nothing remained, but suckers, hickory-shad, and gars. Abe says he is sorry for the next "evangelium" that comes this way. The number of conversions and reclamations is not known as no account was kept. Some sixty gave their names for membership; thirty-six of this number have already been received into the Methodist Church. The best results were on the inside among the "Jerusalemites." The little leaven came near leaving the whole lump of my church. The exercises were truly religious, more so than any meeting I ever attended in this place. The day service would melt down any old blackslider; while in the evening, all Brownwood would be profoundly impressed with the talks of this honest, earnest, humble man of God. Evangelizing, so far as Abe Mulkey is concerned, is no longer an open question. As the highest authority, the Messiah appealed to his works. In this presence every mouth is dumb, for there is no argument against success. Who knows but the Lord came and knocked, and knocked at the door of the ministry, but the brethren were keeping up such a fuss over what could or could not be done without the pastor, that being "refused" and no man regarding the "stretched out hand," he went down to the grocery-store. (?) Certain it is, from behind bags of salt, barrels of sugar, and piles of bacon, a man, on his knees answered, "Here am I, send me." He tried on a "Grammar," but it didn't fit; so picking up a few incidents over at "Corsicana and Waxahachie," he goes telling his experience—a sure pop every time. Verily, brethren, our David, with sling and pebble is chosen, for he has downed the giants of sin—Colorado, Abilene, Brownwood and other towns in the west.

Bro. Mulkey is a "commoner." The poorest and most illiterate man in his great audiences is self-conscious of being the equal of the little fellow before him. The preachers are not jealous, because every one of them thinks he can beat the exhorter a-preaching. While the worst sinners are inspired with hope by a fellow-feeling in the honest, "converted, fashionable mercantile thief." So he scoops everybody and all classes. Then he has consummate tact in handling souls; discerning, candid, fearless and kind—in private conversation, he has no superior in arraigning the sinner and leading the penitent. I saw a woman in her own house, try to slip through his fingers—the play was amusing as it was serious. A true friend of the pastor, and intent on saving the lost, visiting with him on the outer edges of the flock, is sure to bring in, on an shoulder, one or more woolly members every evening. But the secret of power with this man of one talent is his deep consecration. He communes with God. Full of faith and the Holy Ghost, like the layman Stephen, he is creating mighty stir on the troubled deeps of men's consciences. His equally zealous, but properly more conservative, and ever-faithful wife, Louisa, won all hearts and was a necessary adjunct of the meeting. Evangelist Lane, of Cisco, was with us a few days in power. With everything upon the altar, he has been laughing happy for weeks. If he remains humble, God has a work for this big-hearted, ex-Alabamian.

If you have anything in the Jewelry line that you want mended, matched, enlarged, reduced, engraved or engraving removed, send it to C. P. Barnes and Bro. by registered mail and tell them what you want done and they will report to you at once what it will cost you. You need have no fear of sending them anything, as they are reliable.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Do right for right's sake and not for what people will think or say of you.

Vigor and Vitality. Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A human heart is a tender thing, and he who would ruthlessly bruise or rend it, merely to gratify vanity or avarice, is a brute and a villain.

SPRING FEVER. Doctor, what is good for Spring Fever? Take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Patient. Well, Dr. Randall, I like your school very much, and I think I'll put my boy here.

FRIBSTON'S "RED-AXE" Guaranteed to Cure Headache and Nothing Else.

The following testimonials (selected from many) will show the appreciation in which this remedy is held in Galveston:

Mr. L. W. Wise, President and Manager of the Island City Clothing Factory, writes us:

Mr. Greenwald, "Commercial Tourist," "Man of Samples," well known all over Texas, says:

Mr. Thos. J. Ballinger, of Wills, Mott & Ballinger, testifies:

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Red-Axe" with excellent effect in immediate relief.

Mr. Thos. J. Ballinger, of Wills, Mott & Ballinger, testifies:

Mr. Albert Weis, of Weis and Brothers' Wholesale Dry Goods, and President of Galveston Board of Water Commissioners, does not hesitate to sing its praise as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I make haste to say that one dose of your "Red-Axe" relieved me of a severe headache in twenty minutes.

The general commanding Camp King has had relief. Hear his testimony:

From Robt. Clarke, head of the stationery house of Clarke & Co.:

She: It must have been an awful storm to blow away the light house. Only: Terrible, my dear; but it could have been through carelessness that there was a light-house such an exposed place.

Consumption Surely Cured. Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

No labor makes a more satisfactory return than that which judiciously bestowed on the garden and orchard.

Use Dr. Thurmond's Lone Star Catarrh Cure and Blood Syrup. All druggists.

Strawberry culture in the South, with a few failures and drawbacks in different localities, is steadily on the increase.

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop its bleaching and falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youthful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

"What's the matter?" the schoolmistress asked. "Hark's sore, ma'am." "What made it sore?" "Pop pounded his thumb with the hatchet this morning, and I laughed."

As a Drink in Fevers. Use Horeford's Acid Phosphate.

"What is the social standing of that young Filibuster who comes to see our Mary?" asked Mr. Fangle. "Oh, he never stays later than 10," replied Mrs. Fangle.

A Boon to Wives. Having used Mother's Friend, I would not be without it. It is a boon to wives who know their mother-in-law is through the painful ordeal of child-birth.

He deserves a pension: Jake—Did you fight during the war? Mike—I was married in 1861, and my mother-in-law lived with us until 1891. Did I fight? Jake—Oh!

It has been well said: The mouth that has no expression is a mere import hole for food and an export hole for talk.

For beauty, for comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pizzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

In the city of Edinburgh there are thirty-two churches of various denominations which have adopted unfermented wine for communion purposes.

Simmons Liver Regulator is what the name indicates, a "Regulator" of that most important organ, the Liver.

Miss Greene (just returned from a Western tour): Oh, Mr. Noddy, we had a most delightful trip! The Yellowstone Park was beautiful, and the sunrise which I saw there was simply grand! Mr. Noddy: I saw that—aw—excuse me—but I wasn't aware that the sun ever rose in the West.

What will Brown's Iron Bitters cure? It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, malaria, rheumatism and all similar diseases.

"Confound it!" muttered Dobson. "What's the matter, old man?" inquired Blodson, who was waiting at the library.

Dr. Thurmond's Lone Star Catarrh Cure will cure the most aggravated case in less than thirty days.

Prudent Lover—I have a vital secret to confide in you, which you must promise to forever hold sacred.

ALL BROKE UP. I had been troubled with an "all broke up" or "don't-care-if-I-live-or-die" feeling.

TYLER DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Lindale, at Union Chapel, July 13, 14.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Dodge, at Dodge, July 13, 14.

Special Notices. P. CHEANEY, D. D. S., DALLAS DENTAL PARLORS.

DR. GEO. WILKINS, THE DENTIST. Who captured the first premium for artificial teeth.

Church Notices. BROWNWOOD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Santa Anna, at Union Chapel, July 11.

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Ford Street, at Union Chapel, July 11.

SAN AUGUSTINE—THIRD ROUND. San Antonio, at Union Chapel, July 11.

ABILENE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Anson, at Campmeeting, July 6, 7.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Bolivar, at Union Chapel, July 11.

WHEATFORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Cedar Bayou, at Union Chapel, July 11.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Manchaca, at Pleasant Hill, July 6, 7.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Sulphur Hill, at Union Chapel, July 11.

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CAMERON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Mayfield, at Union Chapel, July 11.

BONHAM DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Pannin, at Union Chapel, July 11.

MONTAQUE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Alford, at Union Chapel, July 11.

GATSBY DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Durango, at Union Chapel, July 11.

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SAN SABA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Fredonia, at Union Chapel, July 11.

WHEATFORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Cedar Bayou, at Union Chapel, July 11.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Salado, at Union Chapel, July 11.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Rockwall and Duck Creek, at Rockwall, July 6, 7.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Sherman, at Hope Camp-ground, July 6, 7.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Lookhart, at Harrison's Chapel, July 6, 7.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waxahachie, at Midlothian, July 6, 7.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Longview, at Longview, July 6, 7.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Homer, at Bryan's chapel, July 6, 7.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Atascosa, at Ashbury, July 6, 7.

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WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Mexia, at Union Chapel, July 11.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Dineen, at Black Creek, July 11.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Grandview, at Auburn, July 11.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Roxley, at Rickman, July 6, 7.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. McDeere, at Oak Hill, July 6, 7.

EL PASO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Roswell, at Union Chapel, July 11.

It is facts that we should look at sharply and not let passing garniture or changing external forms delude our judgment.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

One of the most striking facts in the long story of man's emergence from savagery into civilization is the persistence of original types.

LADIES: If you want a beautiful complexion, bright eyes, a good appetite, an active liver, bowels regular as clock work, and vigorous, healthy body, use Motley's Cordial, the Great System Restorer.

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GRAND NATIONAL AWARD of 16,600 francs.



LAROCHE'S TONIC a Stimulating Restorative, CONTAINING PERUVIAN BARK, IRON, AND PURE CATALAN WINE.

the Great FRENCH REMEDY Endorsed by the Hospitals for PREVENTION and CURE of DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE.

NEURALGIA, LOSS OF APETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

22 Rue Drouot, Paris. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., 80 North William Street, N. Y.

ITS STOPPED FREE. For all kinds of Nervous Disorders, Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.

GOLD AND PLATED LACE PINS. Remember RUSSELL'S.

FOR WOUNDS. For Gas.

IRON & GIRARDET, S. W. Cor. 5th and Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DIAMONDS. Silver and Plated Ware, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, ETC.

The Advocate should be in the home of every Methodist family in Texas; especially should its weekly visits cheer the households of those who are unable to pay for it.

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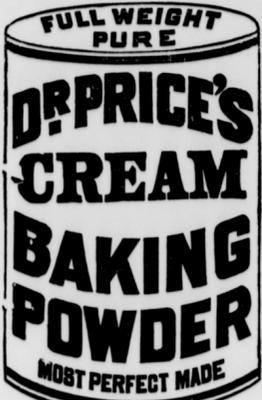
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Advertisement for BEEC THE CURE, HENRY PAP, H. J. GENERA, LORRENA STRAY, and other products.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the Board of the Great Universities as the Standard, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

Fischer Pianos.

OVER 78,000 MANUFACTURED. Will. A. Watkin & Co., 737 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.

Publishers' Department.

BUSINESS OFFICE—ROOM NO. 1, (Second Floor), COR. MAIN AND SYCAMORE STS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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SUBSCRIPTION. ONE YEAR.....\$2 00 SIX MONTHS.....1 00 THREE MONTHS.....50 TO PREACHERS (half price).....1 00

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

\$1,000,000 OR MORE FOR DALLAS. As I have perfected arrangements by which I can place loans in large or small sums of desirable city or country real estate, borrowers would do well to call on me. You will have no fees to pay and get money at a lower rate of interest than from any other loan company in Texas. J. H. WEBSTER, Office City National Bank building.

Perfection. There is no such thing as absolute perfection in this world, but in different branches of science and art, there is a close approach to it—in piano-making, for example; but in no factory have such strides and rapid improvement been made as in WHEELLOCK'S.

The tone of the Wheellock delights the ear, its finish pleases the eye, its mechanism coaxes the tired student to continue practice, while the price suits the most careful paternalist.

In instances where a customer does not desire to purchase at once, I allow six months' trial to apply on the purchase of a new instrument, and make the deferred monthly payments as small as I consistently can thus placing what is ordinarily an unattainable luxury within the reach of people of limited means. Call and inspect my stock of new and second-hand pianos. C. H. EDWARDS, 735 and 735 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL, 830 Main Street, Dallas. This elegant hotel has just been newly furnished throughout. It has sixty rooms with south ventilation. It is situated in the Center of the city, only one block from the new postoffice. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day. ORR, McILROY & Co., Proprietors.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. W. A. Shaw & Co. have sold their large and complete printing and book-making establishment to Messrs. N. A. Bolles & Co. The new firm is composed of a good accountant and business man and two of the most artistic and practical printers in Texas. Friends of the old firm will confer a favor on it by patronizing the new, which is in every sense most deserving.

Royal Germetour. Cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Consumption, Diarrhea, Bleeding Piles, Dyspepsia and Eczema, and NEVER FAILS. Try it and you will be delighted with the result. Price, \$2.50 per gallon. Liberal terms to agents. Address D. P. HAGGARD, LAMPASAS, TEXAS.

HOMES FOR ALL! How, When and Where to Get a Home, on Very Small Payments.

Cities and towns advancing with the phenomenal growth of Dallas, invariably get short of housing accommodations; and in such cases not only do rents frequently become excessive, but it is even difficult to get houses on any terms.

THE ANGLO-TEXAN LAND AND LOAN CO. (an institution heavily backed and thoroughly progressive), have arrangements by which they can meet this requirement. They are prepared to sell lots and build houses in SOUTH, EAST AND WEST DALLAS, on the very easiest terms; only one-fifth cash, and balance in five years, on installments.

They will build any kind of house from \$250 to \$5000, allowing parties to furnish their own plans and specifications, and make their own contracts; the company paying for the improvements, and giving purchasers time as above. This does away with high rents, as a home can be thus bought for less than what would be paid out in rents. And not only this, but the advance alone on the property, during that period, will undoubtedly pay more than the whole rental.

For full particulars call at Office 110 SYCAMORE, DEPT. MAIN AND ELM. Correspondence promptly attended to. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Telephone 59.

A girl is a great reservoir of untold possibilities. SHERMAN, TEXAS, Jan 4, 1889.

A. B. Richards Med. Co.: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in stating your "Hunt's Cure" proved very effective in curing a severe Ringworm of about a year's standing, after several other remedies had entirely failed. Respectfully H. S. HYEMAN.

Obituary—Texas. DIED—L. J. Land, of Delhi, La., at Mineola. Carlotta Patti, at Paris. Child of John and Margaret Drummond, at Dallas. Richard Harper, infant of W. E. Spell, at Hillsboro. L. Brooks, near Hillsboro. Mrs. Joseph Taylor, at North Marshall. Mrs. Mary E. Hawkins, at Wylie. Mrs. Jane Spotts, at Bonham. Mrs. Mary S. Turner, at Plano. Dr. J. M. Patrick, at Anderson. John Lane, at Bobbin. Tom Dudley, in McLennan county. W. E. Marey, at Austin. Mrs. Mattie Cessna, near Pleasant Grove. Miss Willie Eaton, in California, resident of Ladonia.

Texas Casualties. An unknown man with clothing marked A. M. D., was in a dying condition in a hotel at Hillsboro, June 28th. Morphine and whisky are supposed to be the occasion of his condition.

A two year old child in Fort Worth, was with some children who were smoking cigarettes and her clothing caught fire accidentally, and she was so badly burned that she will die.

A daughter of Mr. Jennings was burned to death in Dublin, June 26th, caused by pouring oil from a five gallon can of kerosene. The house caught fire but was extinguished before much damage was done.

An unknown man was found dead in an old outhouse in Neches, June 28th. He was a sewing machine agent and had letters from various persons in his pocket, but there is no clue to his identity.

Section-hand Frank Nichols was run over by a train in the Santa Fe yards June 28th, while asleep on the track.

An itinerant doctor was arrested on the streets of Denison, June 26th, for circulating obscene literature. The case was tried and a verdict of guilty pronounced.

A terrific rain storm passed through Ranger and vicinity on the 24th ult., damaging the crops, and washing away the rail road track.

The house of L. M. Preston, foreman of the Hook and Ladder company, was burned in Paris, June 27th. Loss \$3000.

Several cow men camping in an old house, near Devil's river, Tom Green county, were bitten by a polecat, one of them severely, June 27th.

A cloud burst near Queen's Peak, June 27th, injured a large amount of property. The farmers suffered great loss.

Henry Stephenson was killed on the cars at Walnut Springs June 27. A. Briggs, of El Paso, while firing off anvils in celebrating a Democratic victory, was fearfully burned by the powder going off prematurely.

The east bound Texas and Pacific passenger train, due at Terrell at 10 a. m., 30th ult., was wrecked at Cobb's station, eight miles from Terrell. The baggage car was upset and Baggage Master Samuels instantly killed. Some of the passengers received slight bruises.

On the 25th Dr. James Owens, an old and respectable citizen of Preston Bend, Grayson county, had a stroke of paralysis in Sherman, which it is feared will prove fatal.

Williams, alias Ed. Littlefield, the leader in the riot in Bastrop county, was arrested in Gaudalope county, June 25, by Constables Nugent and Ware.

The Cotton Belt passenger train north bound was partially wrecked north of Pine Bluff, June 25. Route Agent Stafford was killed, and Messenger Jackson badly injured. The wreck was caused by a bull dashing in front of the engine.

June the 25th, Gainesville was the scene of a fire which it is thought was set on fire with a view to rob the bank near it. The explosion was so great that windows were broken and goods knocked from shelves several blocks away.

COLGAN'S Taffy-Tolu Gum cleanses the mouth and preserves the teeth.

Texas Incidents. There are seventy-one prisoners now in the Lamar county jail; twenty-four county and forty-seven federal.

The labor organizations have met in Lamar county and elected delegates to the convention in Dallas.

The Springs Palace closed June 27. Capt. Paddock presented Gen. Cameron, the originator of the Palace idea, with \$500 in behalf of the association.

The teachers' association met in Galveston June 26. The orphan asylum at Corsicana will open July 15 for the reception of inmates.

Hillsboro will build a new court-house soon. Conductor Hough, of San Angelo, on the Santa Fe train from Temple to San Angelo, lost nine of his nearest relatives in the Johnston disaster.

Mr. M. L. Bird, of Honey Grove, who lost six fine mules by the burning of a barn, supposed to have been the work of incendiary, has received a handsome sum of money subscribed by his friends.

At Gainesville, July 17, the examination of applicants for the cadetship to the Military Academy at West Point, will be held from the Fifth congressional district.

Marion county will have a large exhibit at the Dallas Fair in October. McKinney will celebrate the Fourth of July by starting her grain elevator. Grain is very fine.

McKinney needs a creamery. J. O. Straghan owns two cows which give twelve gallons of milk daily. 175,000 pounds of fine wool were shipped from Hico, June 29th.

A lawyers association with a view to improving the laws will be held in Galveston, July 10. John R. Farmer, of Cedar Hill, was elected county superintendent of Dallas schools, June 29th, in the place of Col. J. G. Stevens, recently deceased.

Taylor, Nacozoches, Parker, Bosque, Fannin and Lamar counties have spoken for space for exhibits in the fair in October. Foreign capital for land investments is rapidly coming into Dallas. Hillsboro expects to give a mule picnic in honor of Deputy Clerk Chas. M. Moore, a deaf mute, on the Fourth of July. All the speaking will be done by the mutes in sign language. The colored people of Corsicana, held a memorial service on the 24th ult. in honor of Judge R. C. Beale recently deceased. Wichita county proposes to take the prize at the Dallas Fair, as the banner wheat county of Texas. Hoods Brigade met in Waco June 27, and were addressed by various gentlemen of note. A letter was read from Gen. Longstreet who was too ill to be with them. A motion was

made that the members withhold their support from either branch of the legislature now pending in the legislature to support state aid for the soldiers home at Austin. The next meeting will be held in Hempstead. The legislature has appropriated \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the war of Texas Independence in the capitol grounds at Austin. Jones county will give a grand barbecue and a display of farm products, on the eighth anniversary, July 17, 1889, of her organization as a county.

The First National Bank, of McGregor, capital stock \$50,000, was organized June 19th. Maj. W. F. M. Dickson, of Milford, has been appointed a delegate to the convention of farmers, mechanics and working people, to be held in Dallas, July 8.

The Alliance of Freestone and Limestone counties passed a resolution that they would use only cotton bagging. They also instructed all ginners to keep it on hand and a car load was ordered for the cotton yard.

Ranger has let a contract for the clearing of two hundred acres of land for a nursery and fruit culture. Taylor and Wallace, late of Kansas City, Mo., have located a charcoal plant at Ranger, and will begin operations as soon as the necessary brick work can be erected. They will employ from seventy-five to one hundred hands and invest \$10,000.

The State Horticultural society at Brenham adjourned June 28th. The officers for the ensuing year are W. G. Veal, president, Fort Worth; Heber Stone, Brenham, first vice-president; J. P. Douglas, Tyler, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, secretary; Capt. Scott, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, treasurer. The meeting was considered the best ever held. A grand banquet closed the proceedings. Time and place of next meeting left to a committee.

While digging a well on his place near Floresville, June 29, S. H. Hopping at a depth of fifty feet struck a very remarkable quality of oil. The flow is strong, seemingly unobstructed, and the product is difficult to tell from a high grade of refined petroleum. Instead of the usual dark shade it is of a pure watery color, has but little smell and burns freely, making but little smoke. It is claimed by experts such a find has been hitherto unknown in the history of the oil industry and many of them refuse to believe in the genuineness of the samples submitted by Mr. Hopping. The exact flow of the well has not been accurately determined, but it has been producing for some days and there is no diminution in the quantity. The strike has created considerable excitement and many land owners are boring into the ground.

The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

Miscellaneous. Gen. Cameron's funeral at Harrisburg, June 29, was a very quiet one, according to his request. Three men rescued President Harrison's niece from drowning in Lake Minnetonka, recently. The population of the United States is one-fifth that of the globe, and her agricultural one-sixth of the world's total.

During the last quarter there have been 1021 new industries established in the South, against 690 the previous quarter. The character of these industries is on a firmer basis than ever before.

Mrs. Catherine Arnold, an aged woman, was burned to death, June 30, in Cleveland, O., while trying to start a fire with kerosene. Thirty-six buildings, with a loss of 12,000,000 marks, and six hundred workmen thrown out of employment, occurred in Berlin, June 30.

Owen McMunnan, Meridian, Conn., fell and broke his neck on the 23d inst. Two days afterward he was still alive. His neck is inclosed in a plaster cast. Edward Quinn, a young man in the employ of the Brush Electric Light Company, New York, was instantly killed, on June 28, by a shock in the dynamo room. He was experimenting with the wires to find out which one was out of order. He was on a ladder and attempted to connect the wires and fell to the floor on two driving belts in motion. Several relatives and friends were in the room and considered it very strange.

Chas. Desion, defaulting cashier of the Park National Bank, guilty of the embezzlement of \$99,000, sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment, has been sent to Sing Sing.

Prof. Maria Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer, for several years a teacher in Vassar College, died at Lynn, Mass., June 25.

On the 27th ult., a cyclone, waterpout and hail storm passed within a few miles of Minneapolis, destroying all before it. Loss about \$100,000.

The Alabama Press Association met June 24, with a large number of newspaper representatives in attendance. J. Gladden, proprietor of a hotel in Buckner, Ark., died suddenly June 25, of congestion, and his wife dropped dead by his side in a few minutes.

Mrs. Whittling, a woman who killed her husband and children about a year ago to get the insurance, was hung in Philadelphia, June 25.

A Proclamation! Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "A year ago I had bilious fever; Tuttt's Pills cured me so bigly, I recommend them to all who use them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best."

ANTI-BILIOUS medicine ever used. I always prescribe them."

Tutt's Pills Cure All Bilious Diseases. CHILLS WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE!

The most successful remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever.

GOLDTHWAITE & SON, Troy, Ala., say: "Last season we sold 300 bottles Wintersmith's Chill Tonic, and every bottle cured a case of chills. We can get you any number of testimonials. Our physicians say that it is the best chill medicine ever offered for sale."

A. E. HOWELL, Dardanelle, Ark., says: "Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup cured me of chills, which I had for several years. It never fails to do its duty and therefore has become famous."

ARTHUR PETER & CO., AGENTS, LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has been affianced to Princess Victoria, of Prussia. Mrs. President Hayes' funeral, at Fremont, Ohio, was a quiet one. There were many personal friends. Old soldiers marched solemnly, paid their respects to the ex-President, and quietly returned to town. Floral offerings, including one from Mrs. Harrison, were numerous and beautiful. The Lucy Hayes mission sent a beautiful offering consisting of fifty-seven white roses, one for each year of the life just closed.

A special train bearing Gen. Cameron's remains and immediate relatives left Marietta, Pa., at 8 p. m., June 27, for Harrisburg. A young lady, terribly cut by an unknown person, June 28, in La Crosse, Wis., will die, and various parties have been arrested.

The Eureka Improvement company of St. Paul, Minn., made an assignment with liabilities between \$70,000 to \$1,000,000, June 27. A railroad wreck of a freight train occurred near Latrobe, Pa.; engineer and fireman killed. It is expected that several bodies will be found in the ruins.

Weavers struck at Fall River, Mass., June 28, leaving four hundred looms idle. Thomas Ewing Sherman, of Woodstock college, Howard county, Ind., son of Gen. Sherman, will receive orders of priesthood on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 5th, 6th, 7th of July. Archbishop Ryan will confer the orders.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. June 26—G. W. Riley, sub. J. P. Rodgers, sub. E. W. Solomon, sub. W. A. Derrick, sub. J. W. Kizzier, sub. E. S. Boyd, sub. Sam R. Hay, sub. C. N. Kiggan, sub. W. T. Ayers, sub. A. J. Frick, sub. J. W. Horn, sub. W. A. Derrick, correction made. John F. Sullivan, sub. W. H. LeFevre, sub. W. K. Simpson, sub. Sam'l Morris, sub. G. G. Williams, sub. W. Neims, sub. W. R. Campbell, sub. Jas. P. Rogers, sub. G. J. Irvin, sub. correction made in name. J. W. Sims, sub. 2 cards. John F. Neal, sub. N. K. Keen, sub.

June 27—C. N. N. Rigan, sub. D. W. Towns, sub. and change. M. H. Porter, sub. J. F. Alderson, sub. Thos. Duncan, sub. C. V. Bailey, sub. Geo. S. Wyatt, O. C.

June 28—H. H. Vaughan, sub. H. G. Horton, sub. J. J. Davis, sub. J. G. Miller, sub. J. B. Burke, sub. John B. Smith, sub. M. B. Davis, sub. has attention. S. L. Ball, sub. J. White Davis, sub. John R. Dunn, sub. J. W. Adkins, change made. W. N. Bonner, sub. J. L. Lemons, change made. C. M. Keith, sub. one paper stopped. Sam C. Vaughan, sub.

June 29—B. Trimble has attention. W. H. Crawford, sub. B. H. Webster, sub. W. J. Sims, sub. E. B. Chappell, sub. S. S. Scott, sub.

July 1.—John R. Steel, sub; account corrected. H. G. Horton, sub.

The conversation turned upon a certain gentleman who is not what you may call a brilliant speaker. "He has only three faults," a friend apologetically remarked: "1, he reads his speeches; 2, he reads them badly; 3, they are not worth reading."

QUACHITA CITY, La., June 26, 1888. This is to certify that after using one box of Hunt's Cure, I have been cured of Tetter of six years' standing, after having used other remedies without benefit. F. L. NEWMAN, M. D.

The Dentist's daughter (who hears her father approaching): "Oh, dear Edward, here comes my father! If he should find us together here we are lost. Oh, he is coming! You will either have to ask for my hand or let him pull out a tooth for you."

TROY, Bell Co., Texas, April 24, 1888. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas: Send me one dozen Hunt's Cure by return express.

It never has failed in a single case of Itch yet. It is certainly the cure for Itch. Respectfully, G. W. GARDEN.

Mr. Jonathan Trump—You are a charming gentleman. Miss Penelope P. Achibow—Indeed? What nice things you are saying! Mr. Brown just told me the same thing. Mr. Jonathan Trump (anxious to depreciate his rival)—Of course you don't believe he meant it!

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

If you Intend Purchasing any GIN or MACHINERY

this Season Write us for Prices, or Send for Catalogue.



MUNGER IMPROVED COTTON MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO., East Dallas, TEXAS. OUR MODEL 3-70 SAW GIN OUTFIT. This Cut Represents a Complete Outfit of Our MACHINERY HANDLING COTTON FROM WAGON TO BALE Without Being Touched by Hand. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

When First Known. First jury, 970. Pins made, 1450. Needles used, 1545. First cast iron, 1544. Matches made, 1839. Surnames used, 1162. First newspaper, 1494. Coal used as fuel, 1834. Lead pencils used, 1596. Window glass used, 64. First gold coin, B. C. 206. Tobacco introduced, 1583. First steam railroad, 1830. First postage stamps, 1840. Kerosene introduced, 1826. First illuminating gas, 1792. Electric light invented, 1874. Iron found in America, 1815. First insurance, marine, 1533. First wheel carriage, 1559. First American express, 1821. Musical notes introduced, 1638. Latin ceased to be spoken, 589. Bible translated into Spanish, 1592. Gunpowder used by Chinese, 627. Bible translated into Gothic, 572. Photographs first introduced, 1802. O. D. Testament finished B. C. 430. Emancipation proclamation, 1863. Paper made by Chinese, B. C. 280. Bible translated into English, 1524.

Distress after eating, heartburn, sick headache, and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

Omaha Youth: I've called for my new spring suit. Average Tailor: Sorry, but it is no finished. Omaha Youth: Why, you said you would have it done if you worked all night. Average Tailor: Yes, but I didn't work all night.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCORFULA

NO MAN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE BENEFIT IN WHICH THE CUTICURA REMEDIES ARE HAD BY THE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN MADE HAPPY BY THE CURE OF SCORFULA, humilitating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and head, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from the most refined and purest ingredients, are the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

NORTH TEXAS CABLE BRIDGE CO. 402 & 407 ELM STREET. DALLAS, TEXAS. HETHERINGTON & NASON, Agents.

DEALERS IN ENGINES, BOILERS AND FULL LINE MACHINERY SUPPLIES. FARMERS, you cannot afford to buy a SULKY PLOW until you have examined the merits of the aricycle. It is warranted the LIGHTEST DRAFT and to work equal to any other plow made in any kind of land. It has received the enthusiastic praise of thousands of Texas Farmers. If not sold by your merchant, have him order one for you, or write us for circular, price and terms.

CLIPPER BICYCLE. In order to introduce into new localities, we will send a Tricycle to responsible Farmers, to be settled for when it does you work. We do not offer it as the cheapest, but the BEST MADE made for the money we ask. Do not be deceived by agents claiming to have a cheap plow that is just as good as the TRICYCLE. Fifty years experience and ample capital enable us to produce a first-class plow at least possible.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas.

MUNGER IMPROVED COTTON MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO., East Dallas, TEXAS.

OUR MODEL 3-70 SAW GIN OUTFIT. This Cut Represents a Complete Outfit of Our MACHINERY HANDLING COTTON FROM WAGON TO BALE Without Being Touched by Hand. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Liddell, Hunter & Co., JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN Machinery and Machinery Supplies. Engines and Boilers, Gas and Water Pipe, Vitriol Sewer Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods and Fittings, and Plumbing Goods. General Agents for Texas Cotton Press Co., MANUFACTURERS OF "BOSS" PRESS. Office and Salesroom, 407 Main St., - - Dallas, Texas. Wanted - Agents for the CHILD'S BIBLE, with introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. The best book for children. Sells at sight. For terms and territory, address A. F. FOSTER & CO., DALLAS, TEXAS. CHAS. I. EVANS, J. GOOCH, EVANS & COOCH, Attorneys-at-Law, LAMAR ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND COMMER (Opposite Merchants' Exchange), DALLAS, TEXAS.

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