

Texas Christian Advocate.

BROTHER N.'S PLAN.

I do not think it would work. The truth is, that it is as impossible for a man to manage the evangelistic work...

Does a presiding elder know more of the workings of the cabinet, and of the reasons why preachers are moved...

Brother N. thinks that Epb. IV. 11 authorizes evangelism, and hence he argues that the evangelist does his work 'by divine authority.'

In the meantime, one word about the financial side of this question. There are some men who seem to be mad because evangelists are paid at all.

Again: An evangelist went to town, found the people behind \$400, with their pastor, and only two weeks until conference.

Again: An evangelist went to a place where Methodism had been struggling for existence. One preacher had quit, and joined the Episcopalians.

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Will you merge "his individuality into that of the cabinet?" Will you make of him a mere automaton? There is widespread dissatisfaction today over a tendency to centralization.

Think one moment of the difficulties in the way of appointing a man to go out and hold meetings and get people converted.

most successful of course. Well, they might or might not, and one or two thousand souls might not be saved...

1. As to members: The Baptists claim 125,000 white members, and their last yearly report shows a net increase of 8987.

Our minutes show a white membership of 151,533—a net increase for last year of 15,274. It is needless for us to say that these figures do not include baptized children, although many Baptists long years ago thought so, and the tradition there still lingers in some quarters today.

2. As to preachers: There are 889 Baptist pastors in the State, and yet there exist 377 churches without pastors. We cannot give the number of Methodist churches, but we can truthfully declare that every church has a pastor, and every pastor a charge.

3. As to church buildings: The Baptists report 406 church buildings, valued at \$647,492. We report 1,063 church buildings, valued at \$1,610,095. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, thus owns about one and a quarter million dollars more of church property than our Baptist brethren.

These statistics of the Baptist Church are for the year ending September 30, 1890; as they are published in the State Mission Journal only two months ago, we suppose they are the latest, but our comparison, even allowing for twelve months progress, will still leave that excellent and progressing church considerably in our rear.

3. An evangelist went to a place—had a number of conversions, and got the people to stand up and say the pastor's salary ought to be raised from \$750 to \$1000. That was not reported.

Again: An evangelist went to a place where Methodism had been struggling for existence. One preacher had quit, and joined the Episcopalians.

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Think one moment of the difficulties in the way of appointing a man to go out and hold meetings and get people converted.

that some of our people really believe by immersion, can be produced from it." W. 723-4.

"In the absence, therefore, of all proof that in any instance found in the New Testament baptism was administered by immersion, with so many presumptions against that indecent practice as we have stated, with the decisive evidence of a designed correspondence between the baptism, the pouring out of the Holy Spirit, and the baptism, the pouring out of the water, we may conclude with confidence that the latter was the apostolic mode of administering that ordinance, and that first washing and then immersion were introduced later, toward the close of the second century along with several other superstitious additions to this important sacrament, originating in that will worship which presumes to destroy the simplicity of God's ordinances under pretense of rendering them more emblematic and impressive." et al. W. 723-4. So much for Watson. We now quote from Summers: "That Christian baptism was accordingly performed by affusion we have ample proof. The first recorded instance of baptism under the great apostolic commission was on the day of Pentecost. This baptism was by aspersion or affusion." Pg. 85. "We do not see how Saul could be baptized by plunging in the house of Judas, in the city of Damascus, in the street called Straight, especially as it is still standing up (avaataa), he was baptized." 86 pg.

"It must have been so performed, also, in the case of St. Peter's converts in the house of Cornelius." pg. 87. "Who can believe that Lydia and her family were immersed in the river Strymon?" pg. 87. The Philippian jailer too must have been baptized by affusion." Pg. 87.

This outpouring of the Spirit is repeated by the baptism of the Spirit, and is associated with water baptism, by which it is symbolized, therefore the mode of the latter must be affusion or it would be no representation of the former." Pg. 91.

"Plunging a man into water can never represent the pouring out of the Holy Ghost upon him; and this we have seen in the baptism of the Holy Ghost. We are perfectly secure at this point, and are more than willing to concede to those who wish any unprejudiced man would render to the question: If God performs his baptism by affusion, ought we to perform ours by immersion?" Pg. 92.

Now, my brother, I am obtuse to the last degree if Watson and Summers are not both against you, and I forbear further quotations. I endorse them.

Moshelm states: The sacrament of baptism was administered in this century (first) without the public assent of the people, and prepared for that purpose, and was performed by the immersion of the whole body in the baptismal font.

Does he cite you the Acts of the Apostles? No; but in a foot note you are cited to a dissertation of Gerard Vossius, a writer of the sixteenth century, and to Fabricius, a light of the seventeenth century.

Wall likewise cites not to the Acts of the Apostles, which is the only true authority in places appointed and prepared for that purpose, and was performed by the immersion of the whole body in the baptismal font.

As my article is already long, I close, hoping to be allowed the privilege of investigating truth for truth's sake.

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assessed as before; we will do our best to bring them all up. The praise of my predecessor (C. B. Frazier) is on the lips of every one and deservedly so, for but few men ever did a better work than he during the four years he was on the district.

For the benefit of the many friends of Bro. R. M. Powers allow me to say he has about recovered from his attack of malaria. I held his second quarterly meeting Saturday and Sunday last. He is closing out his quinquennial in Texarkana station. I never saw a man who had a stronger hold upon a people than he upon his. He has certainly turned his ability to its best account, and never have I found a church in better working order than the one in Texarkana.

The district parsonage is in Jefferson. Our town is looking up, people hope of the prospects of the development of the iron interests. Our Bro. Biddle is moving out on his new charge with bright prospects. The people like him and his little wife.

Hudgins has secured since conference a first-class parsonage on his work. Kirkpatrick has built a new church, nice and cozy.

Woodson has a new church in prospect. Lavender is just finishing one begun last year.

McDugald never had brighter prospects. Walker and Webster are both doing well and are in high favor with their people.

Pierce, Minnis and Bryce are doing well, and Smith, of Texarkana, is the best he can. But enough for this time.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

WACO DISTRICT.

We have just completed the first round on the Waco district. Every appointment was met on time and the pastors were all at the post of duty.

preaches. He has apprehended that for which he has been apprehended of the Lord Jesus.

His own pastoral charge at Farmersville has caught the pulsations of a higher spiritual life.

Clark is in the spirit. His preaching here from the first has been of a high grade. He has been strong at immediate results. Thank God he is getting them. He knows absolutely nothing about "the tricks of the trade," so to speak, but he knows God and Jesus Christ, whom He hath sent.

He lays everything under contribution to the simple gospel. We must have a revival here. It is coming.

After this meeting we try Farmersville. We can not doubt that God will give us a revival here.

To speak in detail of every pastoral charge is not my purpose, though something of interest could be said. We are building some churches and parsonages. The district parsonage on South Hill, Wesley street, will be ready for occupancy first of April. We are getting ready for a vigorous revival campaign throughout the district. If we are faithful to our commission we will have it.

Sorry to learn that Bishop Hendrix can not be with us at district conference. We hope the editor of the ADVOCATE will be there.

J. A. STAFFORD.

GREEN FROM THE STATES.

Away back in the early days of Texas when her prairies were one unbroken field of grasses and flowers when stock ranged at large and their liberty untrammelled by barbed wire—the stake rope was the main pasture, and the hobbles the ranchman's corn-crib—it is of those glorious times, when the land-shark had not come, some of our venerable citizens love to speak and many are the thrilling exploits they relate of deeds of daring with the mustek and woodcock's skill with the lariat. The gentler sex shared with the young men the honor of knowing how to handle the lasso and it was no uncommon feat for a miss of sixteen to mount a bronco and dash with incredible speed out on the prairie, round-up a herd of heaves and select a full grown steer from the herd and with the skill of a Comanche send her lariat with unerring aim around his horns, and with the aid of her trained pony throw him to the earth and the him. Such feats, however, and the fair of olden times, have passed with the necessity of the times, and now the only vestige left is the grey-haired dame who recites them to her grand-children as an interesting and truthful story to win them from the love of injurious fiction found in the yellow back. These wonderful exploits of the Texas pioneers reached the States and were told and rehearsed with such exaggeration that people who had never been here believed Texans capable of any such deeds. The lumber has been contracted for to build a church house at Mart. Lastly, but not least, we are in our new district parsonage, a house that reflects credit on the district. The people have responded cheerfully to this enterprise and have done well. We feel profoundly grateful to God, and thankful to the people for the interest they have manifested in this building. Most all the charges have paid much more than half of the amount they were called upon to contribute, one or two have paid all and others nearly all. We still owe a debt on the house and we know that our friends will not weary in well doing until all is settled. God helping us, we will liquidate this debt by conference, at which time we desire to have the Bishop dedicate the house to God. Mr. Editor, you are invited to be present on that occasion. This house, because of its history, has a special name, "President Home." A brief history will be written and framed containing the names of the contributors and the amount contributed, and will be an ornament of the house. The preachers of the district are all hard at work. With such true and tried men, and the hearty cooperation of the people, we feel sure that we can expect, and with the blessings of God we are anticipating, a glorious year for the Master's cause. Already the shout of victory has been sounded, and the praises of our God are heard as the light of truth flashes along the pathway of God's advancing host.

R. C. ARMSTRONG.

abundantly happy, all nature seemed aglow with the animation of returning spring. The sun had just peeped out on nature and bid her arise and rejoice. So in this cheerful mood the brother proceeded to his duties, but found his calf and horse had strayed from their accustomed grounds, and accordingly set out in quest of them. He proceeded half mile distant from his home, and found them quietly grazing on the green grass. To surround them and start them home was but the work of a minute, but the luscious grass was more tempting than the desire to go just then, so they were running here and there and everywhere but towards home. Well, says the brother, I have played Texan to perfection so far, and why not bring a little of that ingenious stratagem to bear in this case and give this horse a little Arkansas skill with a whip, so to speak. So he managed to surround the calf, which had on it a strong rope, and the horse was easily caught, so having the two secured he proceeded to tie the calf fast to the horse's tail. Now, says Bro. G., "I guess, Mr. Calf, you will go straight home; and you, old Trusty," addressing the horse, "I want you to keep in the road and show his calfship how nicely he can be led by a good, gentle horse. Now, move out, old boy," touching the calf gently with a switch, to relieve the strain which he imagined would be on the horse's tail. The calf moved forward a little, and then set back on the rope which was felt very perceptibly by old Trusty, and he looked around to see what was going on behind and espied the calf in too near proximity to his hinder parts. Now, ye gentle reader, imagine if you can what followed. The horse was stricken with unmitigated fear, and the first dash he made for liberty the calf struck straight up in the air and continued to sail behind him like an eagle chasing a deer. A few incredible leaps brought him to the creek, hedged in by steep banks on both sides. The horse crossed it in a few gigantic strides, and the calf lightly touched the first bank and rose straight up in the air again. As the horse cleared the opposite bank the calf took his picture, head, horns and all, in the soft mud, but immediately left that spot and began to sail again. By this time the dust began to rise in clouds, and that with the noise called the good people of the village forth to see what was the matter. The horse by this time was on the "home stretch," and a gentleman observing the episode from a distance declared Dante had never drawn such a picture in his Inferno as that horse and calf pictured in that cloud of dust. It was impossible to get at the exact rate of speed the horse used to bring that wretched calf back to his accustomed grounds, but some venture the assertion, when the preacher is not present, that the record of the most famous race horse is broken. Strange to say the calf still survives, but the sight of a horse or horse's head too crazy for any earthly use in a minute. Old Trusty will not submit to the slightest weight on his tail, and can not be persuaded to allow anything to approach him from behind. Bro. G. says he fears horse, calf and all are totally ruined for domestic purposes, and he begins to doubt his own qualifications to manage Texas stock—says it is a wonder Old Trusty has not killed him before now.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

WACO DISTRICT.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.

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North Texas Female College

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

FOURTH HISTORICAL LECTURE BY MRS. Z. HOLT.

(Continued.) Peter Tschalkowsky, one of the greatest Russian composers of the present day, was born December 25, 1810, on his father's estate in Government Fern, Russia.

Tschalkowsky first studied law and became a state official; but shortly after the founding of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music by Anton Rubenstein, he entered this institution, and in 1836 became a teacher of harmony there. He retained this position until 1877. Since that time he has devoted himself entirely to his own compositions, making frequent visits to Italy and Switzerland, and each time deriving therefrom fresh inspirations.

Tschalkowsky cultivated exclusively a national Russian element in music. His compositions often astonish by reason of their piquant harmonic transition, fresh pulsating rhythms and original melodies.

The Polonaise on the program this evening is from his opera, Onegin, the libretto of which is after the romantic poem written by the Russian poet Pushkin.

RUBENSTEIN.

Anton Rubenstein, next to Liszt, the greatest pianist ever known, was born the 29th of Nov., 1829, in Wiedowolnez, in Russia.

He received his first piano instruction from his mother, and at seven years of age studied under Villoing. After the age of ten he received no further piano instruction. In 1840 he played in Paris before the greatest musical authorities, among whom were Liszt, who insisted that the boy should be sent to Germany to study further. This was done some time after.

In Berlin from 1844 to 1846 he studied theory and composition under Dehn, from time to time making concert tours through Hungary and Austria.

During the revolution of 1848 he left Germany for St. Petersburg in Russia. Rubenstein has made frequent concert tours throughout Europe, all of which have been veritable triumphs; and in 1872 and '73 he visited America. As a pianist Rubenstein pays less attention to nicety of detail than to comprehensive scope of idea.

His playing is wonderfully vigorous and fascinating; as a composer his style is large and broad, but lacks in beauty of sound effects.

His compositions are full of a wild energy, earnestness and intensity that carry every thing before them. At once passionate and sad, it now sweeps forward in a burst of fervid hope, full of the rush of martial feet; again the chords tremble and the melody sways fitfully in a gust of sadness and despair. His glowing enthusiasm and vivid imagination is very suggestive of the wild northern land of his nativity, and the pathetic melancholy pervading it at times of the voice of the oppressed and miserable Slav, whom we can fancy crying out to the great musician in the words of the poet, "A stranger on the morrow drew near with a look of wrong, and said, beneath its pall I have hidden my voice in vain. To the world thou hast sung it all—who told thee my secret pain?"

The Barcarole, the number on our program this evening, is written in his most characteristic style.

Sunday School Lesson.

Prepared by REV. CHAS. O. JONES, A. M.

FIRST QUARTER, LESSON XIII—MARCH 27.

STUDIES IN ISAIAH, JEREMIAH, EZEKIEL.

(The Quarterly Missionary Lesson.)

THE BLESSINGS OF THE GOSPEL.—Isa. 40:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT: The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.—Isa. 40:5.

TIME: B. C. 712.

PLACE: Probably Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

I. Promise of Deliverance—Verses 1, 2.

II. Preparing the Way—Verses 3-5.

III. Good Tidings for All—Verses 6-10.

INTRODUCTION.

This prophecy of Isaiah was written nearly two hundred years before the events specified. In the thirteenth chapter, Isaiah had foretold the destruction of the kingdom and captivity in Babylon. His subsequent prophecies were chiefly consolatory. In the present lesson he promises that the captives shall return to their own land, and re-establish David's kingdom. No doubt his words sustained them in the darkest days of their sojourn in the land of bondage.

I. PROMISE OF DELIVERANCE.—Verses 1, 2.

1. Comfort ye, comfort ye—spoken twice for emphasis; the prophet who had been the messenger of wrath was commanded to use tender and helpful words. *Softly ye have said*—in spite of their wanderings from him they were still his people and he was their God.

2. Speak ye comfortably—some translate "speak ye to the heart;" comfort is applied not to the reason, but to the emotions. *Jerusalem*—the capital put for the nation; Zion was often so used. *Cry unto her*—speak loudly and clearly as my herald. *Her warfare is accomplished*—the nation had so to speak been conscripted into hard service; the time of enforced enlistment with its severe sufferings was approaching its end. *Her iniquity is pardoned*—her guilt has received its full expiation. Dr. Kay says: "This is a remarkable phrase, which occurs besides only in Lev. 26:41, 43, where it is used of Israel's accepting their guilt;" that is, fully and submissively acknowledging

it. The pardon is God's gracious act consequent upon man's heartfelt acknowledgment of his sin." *Double for all her sins*—not twice as much punishment as her sins deserved, but the full penalty. Some interpret as meaning double mercies and blessings, as Job received.

II. PREPARING THE WAY.—Verses 3-5.

3, 4. The voice of him that crieth—pointing to the herald in verse 2. *In the wilderness*—referring to the long distance, some five hundred miles, between Babylon and Jerusalem, and typically to the wilderness of this world. *Prepare ye the way of the Lord*—when Oriental kings would travel through their territory engineers were sent forward to make the road smooth for their chariot wheels. This they did by cutting down hills, and by bridging or filling up chasms. The roads thus built throughout the Roman empire for military purposes were marvels of solidity and permanence.

5. The glory of the Lord shall be revealed—in the deliverance from captivity, and more fully in the coming of Christ. *All flesh shall see it*—Jesus is the true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. *The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it*—for the laws of the Medes and Persians were counted irrevocable; time has long since annulled them, but the word of the Lord abideth forever.

III. GOOD TIDINGS FOR ALL.—Verses 6-10.

6. The voice and cry—this voice represents the Lord himself. The prophet was before commanded to cry, but now his message is given to him. God said to Jonah, "Go to Nineveh . . . and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." *All flesh is grass*—there is no power in man to defend himself, or in kings to sustain themselves or their subjects. Time mows them down without exception.

7. The spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it—Rev. Ver., "the breath of the Lord;" the reference is to the effect of hot winds upon vegetation.

8. The word of our God shall stand forever—in contrast with withered grass and fading flowers.

9. O Zion, that hast said, I will not see—Rev. Ver., "that tellest good tidings to Zion;" Zion in this case does not communicate but receives the good news. *Get thee up into the high mountain*—that, as from an elevated pulpit, the tidings may be sounded out to all (Judg. 9:7). Christ delivered his sermon from a mountain side.

10. A desolation, that dwelleth forever—in the former case Jerusalem is the receiver; that tellest good tidings to Jerusalem. "Lift up thy voice with strength"—spoken to the herald; let him lift up his voice in trumpet-tones. *Stay in the cities of Judah*—in the prophetic vision these cities that had been destroyed by the rude conquerors were re-peopled by the returning exiles. *Behold your God*—in the sad providences that had carried them into exile, in their joyful return, in the re-establishment of the true religion, and, finally, in the glorious coming of Messiah.

11. The Lord will come with strong hand—in power, or as Rev. Ver. says, "as a mighty one." *His arm shall rule for him*—his right of sovereignty is not conferred as in the case of earthly rulers, but it is inherent and absolute; even the Czar rules by the consent of his people who could drive him from power by a revolution or assassinate him as the nihilists did Alexander II.

12. God has a strong hand and omnipotent arm. *His arm is stretched out*—we do not have to wait for the blessing that comes from serving God. *His neck before him*—Rev. Ver., "his recompense;" both these words are used of the wages of a laborer; the Lord does not keep back the delightful hire of those who do his work.

PRACTICAL.

It is wise on the part of the International Committee to give us a Quarterly Missionary Lesson. The great object of our Sunday-school instruction and of the church is missionary, that is, to save our own souls and the souls of others.

Isaiah's prophecy has a double sense. (1) It refers to the deliverance of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity. This was good tidings to them. They rejoiced at the decree of Cyrus as prisoners of war rejoice when they are exchanged and depart for their own country. (2) It refers also to the greater deliverance from the power of sin and the dominion of death. There is no captivity like that of a sinner in bondage to Satan, and no deliverance like that of spiritual freedom. Christ came to preach deliverance to the captives. "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." (John 8:36.)

When one realizes this and accepts Christ's offer of release, it is indeed a comfortable experience, in which both the comforter and the comforted one rejoice together at the "warfare accomplished" and the "iniquity pardoned."

2. The great work of the church is to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord. John the Baptist was a literal fulfillment of verse 3. As in the progress of an Oriental monarch hills had to be leveled, valleys filled up, chasms bridged, so roads must be built for Christ through the hearts of men, through the nations of the earth. That is, in the individual heart prejudices must be removed, objections answered, reason satisfied, the emotions touched, all these leading to repentance, to renunciation of sin, and to faith, and so the heart is ready for the Lord, as a bride for the bridegroom. So, too, in preparing the nation, the church must seek to overcome idolatry and superstition, the indifference at home, the stupor of sin abroad.

In this preparing the way the church is to use all the agencies of commerce, all new inventions. Great and rapid steamships carry, along with locomotives and labor-saving machinery, missionaries, Bibles and Sunday-school literature. The telegraph in Japan now throbs with sentences of Scripture or with relief orders from Christian lands for earthquake sufferers. Soon railroads throughout China will transport Allen or Parker or Hudson Taylor to any part of that populous empire. Even the wrath of man praises God and unwittingly spreads

his gospel. The East India Company would not allow Adoniram Judson to preach in India, and drove William Carey to seek protection under the Danish flag. The exactions and corruption of this company brought on the Sepoy rebellion, and when it ended the company was dissolved and the religion of Christ was free to go anywhere.

Almost the whole world is now prepared for the Lord. Dr. Abel Stevens, after making a missionary tour around the world, says, "The Church, looking out from its watch-towers on the great outlines of the planet, beholds every important nation open to its march; over the horizon of every one of them bends the Macedonian vision, the tutelary angel, beckoning and calling, 'Come over and help us.'"

3. The success of the work is sure. The transitory character of human life and plans are contrasted several times with the permanence of God's words and the certainty of their fulfillment. "All flesh is grass . . . surely the people is grass . . . the grass withereth, the flower fadeth." "The word of our God shall stand forever." "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." The schemes of rulers came to naught, they and their kingdoms are destroyed, but the Lord smeth "with strong hand, and his arm shall rule for him." He comes not with the spoils of war, nor with hopeless captives in his train, but with rewards for faithful service and great recompense for those who have prepared his way.

We should not be fearful or unbelieving in missionary matters. The tidings are good. They should be delivered from the "high mountain," from the lofty places of opportunity; not with a weak voice, but "with strength." The tidings are good; "lift up the voice, be not afraid, lift it up with strength," and publish over land and sea the good tidings of great joy.

Blow ye the trumpet, blow, The gladly solemn sound; Let all the nations know, To earth's remotest bound, The year of jubilee is come: Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

Old and Young.

THE LAST GREAT PURITAN.

Why grows the roar of London still From Newington to Ludgate Hill, Around Westminster, and later on In fog and smoke the solemn air? Sounds deep and sad, far-wild, far-wild? Is some brave warrior's horn aloft? Some singer of immortal song? A statesman wise, whose presence mind The nation's ills of care defined, Or is it one of royal birth, Burnt to his root by flames of earth? For more than that these people mourn— The last great Puritan is borne, With breaking heart, unwept, unheeded, To the still city of the dead.

O London, England, New World, old! For every land the knell is toll'd; The knell that none can hide, Is for all climes and all men; The stately houses, the mourners' feet, Pass not through care, but every street, And men that serve, and men that rule, In pulpit, market, senate, school; Here, there, and every where, say, "Our dead is laid at rest to-day." For this is he who wrought his names Of sacred thought beyond the seas, And sent them forth through every zone, Enriching all lives through his own. And this is he who held the key To human hearts for ministry, Who heeded with all or cheered with wine, And strengthened with a touch divine (The nation's ills of care defined), "Our dead is laid at rest to-day." For this is he who would not hold In his own hand great gifts of gold, But shared them with God's poor and brought The orphan to the home he would not. And all who love the Christ and prize His spirit of self-sacrifice, Of every name and sect and creed, In homage to a Christ-like deed, Exultingly do this simple psalm sing: "Our dead is laid at rest to-day."

So many-sided was his mind He touched the heart of all mankind; The light of Bunyan's splendid dream, And Calvin's logic, filled his themes, Wesley and Whitfield to their throes Came back in his great deeds and tones. As in the Baptist lived the seeds of all the past prophetic years, And by his voice spoke the divine Words through the last of our great time, Beside the Thames, in Spurgeon's word, All the great Puritans rose to life. The world may never hear again A voice like the varied strain Breathed by this master spirit dead. The last great Puritan is dead.

—Rev. Alfred A. Hoops, in Zion's Herald.

BOY INTERESTS BOY.

"May I not do what I like with my own things?" asked my small boy, full of suppressed displeasure, as he came back to his seat by me.

It was the "15th local," and the closing winter day was darkened by gusts of rain as we ran alongside the cold, black waters of the Hudson.

These "locals" around great cities get to be friendly meeting-places for the neighborhoods using them, especially at the afternoon hour of general return, and the conductors and brakemen know the children who go frequently with their parents.

"Soothing the boy by general acquiescence, I asked into the special car for his question, and found the conductor had given him offense.

"He made Fred—that's the new picture-paper boy—take off the overhead I gave him and wanted me to take it back, and I made him angry and he made me angry, but I would not touch the coat."

The conductor himself—not angry at all, but smiling and quiet—came to explain that seeing the train new-boy in my son's overhead he had not thought it right to let him keep the child's gift. "He got hot over it and said if Fred was not allowed to keep it he would throw it into the river; but I put it into my closet until he could tell you."

I decided after the manner of his favorite, Caliph Haroun the Just, that both were right; and on explanation the conductor let Fred put on and keep the warm coat.

"Fred did not ask for it," said the still agitated child, "for he is an honorable boy and works for his mother."

And he went on to let his informant know how Fred had to go to Fredskill and back this cold weather in only his jacket.

"He had no overcoat, so I gave him mine—there are always wraps in the carriage, and it was not my best overcoat, anyhow. He is very interesting, mother—his father was killed in an accident on this road and the company were very good to his mother, and now Fred is old enough, they have given him this good place on the 4:15 local when all the gentlemen are coming back from business, and they buy their evening papers on the train. I have bought all the picture papers, and I want father to get them every time he

is on this train—for Fred is working to help his mother."

From this came personal relations with "Fred." My youngest only went to and fro to certain weekly classes, but his interest in Fred increased with more knowledge of him and his aim. As did ours. The boy had an unusually straightforward and polite manner, and clear, honest eyes. Although he was thirteen he was no taller than his new friend of ten, who had greater physical care and development, but the difference was marked in countenance. Fred had already the patient forbearance of one dependent on caprices, and who could not let himself be put out by them, or even an occasional rudeness.

Nearly every one bought their evening papers of him, well pleased not to have to provide themselves with them as they hurried to the train. And his pleasant voice and polite way of suggesting a desirable picture in his papers usually pleased the mothers as well as the fathers who would buy them to carry to their young people.

Although Fred was a success. So it was not agreeable to hear him scolded at as a nuisance—by a passenger one warm spring afternoon.

"Take away your stupid papers! Don't leave them on the seat! You're a nuisance, you train boys! coming bothering all the time. I will complain of you to the directors and have the thing stopped; I am going to dine with you this evening and I'll complain of you!"

This, said angrily, reached all of us near by. But it is one of the binding, unwritten laws of society not to notice what is not addressed to yourself.

Poor Fred gathered up his Harpers and Graphics and Chimney-Corners and slipped away to the friendly brakeman on the platform.

I did not notice that my boy soon followed; but very soon he returned, passed me, and planted himself in front of the vexed man, who was now talking loudly, but in good humor, of some business matters with an acquaintance across the aisle.

Head up, his great dark eyes steady and brilliant, the boy took off his hat and awaited, until in a pause he said in his clear young voice, "I beg pardon, sir; but I want to speak to you."

The gentleman looked a little surprised by the boy's manner, but answered, "All right, youngster; what is it?"

"I was not sure I approved, but trusting the child I would not interfere. As you told me that the picture paper boys at our station, and that you would complain of him and have his business stopped."

"So I did. It is a nuisance! What do I want with his foolish pictures and stories?"

"You could give them to the men at the stable, they like them. I like them for myself."

"And where you, my young man?" laughed the other, who seemed to think this was a good joke. He was not a usual passenger in our car, which was a "drop car" (to be detached from the express train at our station) and usually filled only by our neighborhood.

"I am a friend of Fred's," answered my little man. "I followed him out, and he feels very sorry. If you complain of him as a nuisance to the directors they may dismiss him. He doesn't mind—that is, not much—having his feelings hurt—he says he is used to it and you people don't mean any harm—but you said you would have his business stopped!"

"His business? That's good!" "His business is as good as any man's. He's working to make money for his mother, and it's not fair to stop him. We all like Fred," looking around on the many neighbors.

"Don't you know, my young man," said the gentleman, now in high good humor, "don't you know that it's every man for himself, and your Fred and everybody else has got to take his chances?"

"No," answered my boy. "You ought to help when you can. That was Mr. Greatheart's way. He helped the religious men because they were weak and afraid."

"Well," said the man, who seemed not had noticed, but of the irritable kind, "What would Mr. Greatheart have me do now—buy all those papers?"

"No—that would hurt Fred's feelings. But if you would promise not to complain of him. Just leave him his business—that would be all right."

"All right," was the answer. "I will leave him his business; but these train boys are a confounded nuisance."

"Thank you—thank you very much," said the small boy, as he hurried away to tell Fred.

Coming back to me he told me Fred had cried. Because his mother was working so hard it would be too bad if he was stopped from working for her; and then, with many quotations from Fred, the merits of the "business" and the reason for Fred's eager attention to it, came to be known to us. His father had been killed in an accident on the road. He had had good pay as an engineer and he "kept mother like a lady, she never worked but just for herself," and Fred went to school; while the father, when he had off time at home, used to say old Vanderbil himself wasn't more comfortable than he was.

"You see mother was a beautiful cook, and her aunt that's dead now left her all her furniture, and father bought her a canary bird in a big cage, and one window was all full up with flowers growing. We always lived at Mrs. Riley's, over the bakery-shop, and father he thought everything of mother. She's a little lame, mother is, but real pretty."

After the dreadful day that ended this bundle of happiness, Fred no longer went to school, but did his small part. "The company has been real good to her, but Mrs. Riley says to me, 'You'll not be wanting to live off her bit of money,' so I got papers to sell. But the gentlemen were always in a hurry to catch their trains, and some days I made nothing at all. But now it's a fine business, for now I am as regular train new-boy."

The mother had been allowed a coffee-stall inside the train-yard, and this brought her good profits, for her "beautiful pies and coffee" found favor with the people there.

Mrs. Riley was as good as could be,

and though the mother could no longer keep the rooms which had been home, she still remained in one under the friendly roof. It was Fred's dearest vision now to make a sure and certain home, where his little lame mother, among familiar objects and friends, could rest and end her days. His one drawback was his mother's terror of accidents. "She's that glad when I get home it scares me to go off on the train."

One of the gentlemen in the freight yard had made him a regular set of customers for 12 o'clock, because he said "mother's meat pies were good enough for anybody."

Another thing were well with them, Fred looked prospering, and with prosperity came new perceptions. He took kindly some personal hints I ventured on as accompaniment to a Christmas gift of fur cap and collar and gloves. The improved looks from shortened hair and well-kept hands and mouth soon became recognized by Fred himself as commercial aids to success in business.

When Fred was advanced to the Montreal Express we no longer met him, and a long absence in Europe dimmed over the remembrance of our picture-paper boy.

It was about five years after that making a visit up the river I took the Montreal train. Fred knew me at once, though I had not recognized him in the quietly alert lad so well groomed and fresh and tidy in his railroad uniform, who came strolling to me to ask after Mr. Frank.

It was evident "business" had been good for Fred, clearly evident Fred had deserved success. From the sorrow that humble home had gushed a living spring of active, unselfish love between child and mother. The care of the father, who "thought everything" of the little lame wife, had been continued by his child. Constant good motive and self-restraint had given really fine expression to a face ordinary enough, but for its clear, honest eyes and smiling mouth.

Before we reached Fishkill I had the lad's story to date. The rudeness of the traveler of far back had attracted the attention of a chief man on the road; he had kept his eye on Fred after that. He had helped him forward in the way the boy could help himself. And as nothing is more sure than the growth of goodness where it once takes root, this busy man continued to give of his strength and position and clear head to help both the boy and his mother to cheerful, prospering work.

In process of time the busy official felt it would be good for their railroad work to have their many employees have an eating place at hand where good food and respectable women would keep off the temptation to drink. Mrs. Riley moved up-stairs, and tables and chairs and a big stove were sent to the lower rooms.

The eating-room idea proved successful, paid both Mrs. Riley and Fred's mother, paid them well, and was now evidently a center of good influence in many ways.

"It's just beautiful in there, madam," Fred said. "There's new oil-cloth all over the floor, beautiful flowers growing in the big show-windows and the birds hang there. Sometimes there's beautiful colored supplements and we put them up on the wall. The best time is when the whistle blows for 12 and the men leave off and come in to the good fire, and the tables are all ready with stew or meat pies and hot coffee and ginger cakes—mother has such a hand at cake and biscuit! The new minister at the Trinity Mission Chapel comes in often for his coffee and a biscuit and he says, 'Mrs. Hunt, you and Mrs. Riley do more good than I can.' Our men all like him, and when he sits in some hanging shelves and a lot of books and games they were real pleased—it rests a man to have a game of

checkers or dominoes when he has time in the evening, and a lot of them haven't any family and no friends in town outside the yard.

"Mother's health? You'd be just surprised, she's that well. I wish sometimes father could see how she goes round—busy all day—and speaking that hearty! Her pretty curly hair got gray when she was so sick—that hair and her cap make her look old—but she isn't old, not a bit! She wanted me to stop selling papers and go to school, but our minister and Mr. C. talked her out of that."

"Mr. C. puts all our earnings we can spare along with that money of the company, and he turns it over and makes it grow so fast, mother is sure of a home when she can't work."

"There's Fishkill—I'm so glad to have seen you, madam! Give my love to Frank, and tell him I'm not afraid of accidents any more. That old accident may come along as soon as it has a mind to now. Mother's safe,—Jessie Benton Fremont."

CARTHAGE JUVENILE SOCIETY.

Probably the Christian people of Texas, especially the young people of the juvenile societies, feel some interest in the progress of our Juvenile Society in Carthage. At least we are always glad to hear what other societies are doing.

Our society has been an organization one quarter. We have a membership of about twenty-five. About ten of these members are officers. We meet every first Sunday in each month with the pastor and lady manager, who assist in the general program. After this quarter we will lengthen our program with some special exercises.

Our motto-boards are growing quite heavy. We will give you the weight after Easter, at which time we expect to give a public entertainment. Hoping to hear from other societies through the columns of the ADVOCATE, I am your friend in juvenile work,

PEARL POLLARD,

Corresponding Secretary,

CARTHAGE, TEXAS.

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KIND WORDS.

Rev. Chas. E. Lamb, Paris: I aim to do my best this year for the paper.
Mrs. Florence Jackson, Plainview: We are pleased with our dear paper's dress.
Rev. G. C. Summers, Fairly: I will try to put the ADVOCATE in the homes of all our people.

Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Waco: I like the new dress of the ADVOCATE. It is much improved in appearance.

Rev. E. A. Smith, Taylor: I have now embraced the whole church, but may be able to get a few more new subscribers, and will try to get all to renew when time expires.

Rev. W. W. Horner, Franklin: I am perfectly delighted with the new dress of the ADVOCATE, and I shall do more than I have ever done to increase the circulation of our noble paper.

Rev. Jos. P. Callaway, Bosqueville: We very much enjoy the ADVOCATE at all times—especially as we are "pressed up." We show our appreciation. (And then follows a list of subscribers.)

The Baptist Standard, Dallas: THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE comes out this week in a fine new dress, and every page glitters with new life and vigor. The Methodist denomination in Texas is fortunate in having as an exponent such an able and well-learned journal. It is able in all its department.

Rev. J. W. Davis, Monterey, La.: Let me congratulate you on the new dress of the ADVOCATE. I think it ever so neat and nice. I have read it for four years regularly and it is getting better all the time. When I was in Texas I loved it; now I am back in Louisiana I still love it and always receive it as a true, dear friend. May God bless you and the ADVOCATE, is the prayer of your brother from Louisiana.

Rev. S. W. Turner, Tomb: THE ADVOCATE, in its bright new dress, came in this week like a fresh ray of sunshine. It is a thing of beauty and may it be a joy forever. We think the publishers and contributors to the church. The publishers should not let up until every Methodist family in Texas is receiving the weekly visits of THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. A little timely effort in church conferences and pastoral visitations will largely extend its circulation. It is eminently worthy the effort—it is made.

UNDER the advice of leading physicians the editor will not go to Mineral Wells. He has rested somewhat easier since last report. It will, however, be some weeks before he can resume his duties.

PERSEVERANCE IN WELL-DOING.

How necessary for us to meditate often on the exhortation, "Let us not be weary in well-doing." How soon do we grow weary in the best work. Weary of the flesh. The influence of mind upon matter and of matter upon mind is an interesting psychological question. Practically we know something of it. Sometimes the blood flows like wine, the feet are free as a gazelle, and life seems almost an intoxication. The mind, invigorated by such bodily freedom, strikes its thought as clear as the ring of a silver bell, labor is pastime, and the spirit flies above low atmospheres into serene altitudes. Such exaltation is the exception. The gravitation of the body draws the spirit down and cages it; the fleeting deer becomes a stolid ox; physical weariness throws its chains over mind and heart. The quality of thought and fervor of religious feeling are largely dependent on bodily condition. Peter, James and John, chosen to watch with Christ, surrendered mind to body and fell asleep. If it were reproved, "What, could ye not watch me one hour?" his gentle thoughtfulness made some excuse, when he said, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

We struggle against the depression of the body in our secular affairs. No farmer fails to cut ripe wheat because he gets

to get up by sun; no physician declines a call because his own blood needs carbonate of iron. We must "trample under foot that enthusiastic doctrine that we are not to do good unless our hearts be free to it." It is sad to see an active business man and lazy Christian in the same coat.

We grow weary because of opposition. When Christ preached they said, "He hath a devil;" when Paul preached he was beaten and stoned. The strongest temptation to leave the pulpit or abandon any philanthropic work comes from the indifference or opposition of the beneficiaries of such endeavor, from those who admit their need of salvation and yet reject it. When nothing is to be gained in well-doing except approbation of conscience, such opposition grows doubly hard.

We become weary from want of success. In the field of benevolence or morals we can not tell what success shall crown our work nor when the harvest shall be golden for the reaping. Mothers have mourned and prayed over prodigal sons, wives over dissolute husbands, faithful preachers over wandering sheep. Tears seemed of no avail, prayers knocked unheard at mercy's unopened gate, and it looked as if the heart should never reach its desire. God treasures our tears and registers our prayers and after many days will give us an answer of peace.

It takes time to accomplish much. The greatest success is at the end of temporary failure. If clouds in spring should say to winter-bare pastures, "We'll not rain on you unless your grass grows as our rain-drops fall," how unwise the clouds would be, and how barren always the fields. The rainfalls upon verdureless soil, and if it could speak it might say, "My work is lost, I've failed in my mission." And so, discouraged, it percolates through the earth into the channels under the ground, bubbles out at the foot of the hill, sings a plaintive song in its gravelly bed, joins the brimming river, and at last is welcomed back to its home, the waves of the ocean clapping their hands at its return. The fields are still verdureless. But the influence of the rain is at work. It left its blessing behind. A rootlet starts downward and a leaf above the ground, and all the field is green. And when the cloud is lifted out of the sea again and borne landward by the wind, it sees its barren pasture clothed in emerald, embroidered with flowers, and waving salutes to its returning friend to which it owes its life. And the cloud says: "Success at last," and, dropping a few grateful tears, flies away until its life is once more lost in good deeds.

In due season we shall reap if we faint not. Reap in fruits of faith. It is an inspiring thought that no good deed is lost. It may be covered over and forgotten, like those resinous forests buried ages ago under the Caspian sea. They are buried but not lost. Sooner or later the heaving water lifts from the bottom and casts on the shore the refined product of those primeval forests in the shape of yellow amber, in which lies hidden the strong electric energy of their ancient life. So in well-doing there is a vital force which circumstances may put to sleep for awhile, but which other circumstances shall bring to its feet wakeful, vigorous, and full of blessing long delayed.

We shall reap in victory over death. It is a sweet savor to a dying man to know that he has spent his life in well-doing. At the last moment how like cordials are the recollections of a life consecrated to the service of man and the glory of God. Such recollections put a swan's song in the mouth of every expiring saint.

We shall reap in heaven. Moses had respect unto the recompense of reward; Paul said, "There is laid up for me a crown;" Christ endured the cross, despising the shame, for the joy that was set before him. So we may look forward to the reaping time both here and hereafter. It often happens that

The year goes wrong and turns gray strong. Hope starves without a crumb. But God's time is our harvest time. And that is sure to come.

OF ONE BLOOD.

Never has the unity of the human race received such demonstrations as in the last few years. The telegraph and cable now belt the earth and bring the world to every man's door. The Japan earthquake is known in New York as soon as in Tokyo. Chinese riots arouse European indignation and warships are ordered to the scene before the authorities at Peking have taken repressive measures. A colliery disaster in the Indian Territory awakens a sigh of sympathy from the grimy miners of Yorkshire.

Commerce shows this same world-wide racial sensitiveness. A failure of the wheat crop in Russia or of the rice harvest in India will at once raise the price of these staples in America. Depression in the Argentine Confederation weakens the great firm of Baring Brothers in London. The Czar with-draws \$25,000,000 which had been on deposit from the same firm, and total bankruptcy was prevented only by the assistance of the Bank of England and other great corporations. The throes of

this calamity shook the financial world. Confidence has been shaken, securities batten down and the price, not only of stocks and bonds but of the necessities of life, affected. The failure of the Barings kept many a preacher in America from receiving his full salary. It is not extravagant to say that the Czar in St. Petersburg has affected the collection of missionary money in Texas.

Dr. Cyrus Edson advocates the sending of help to the famine-stricken districts of Russia from selfish as well as benevolent considerations. Typhus fever, which has already broken out in New York city, and other foul diseases, are generated by famine, as yellow fever by the reeking fith of unclean tropical cities. Cure the famine, kill the fever. Therefore the health of America depends on the crops of Europe.

Another illustration of this unity of the human race is seen in the sympathy and assistance evoked by calamity in any part of the world. Collections were taken in distant lands for the sufferers by the Charleston earthquake and the Chinese floods. At the present time addresses are in the public prints for help for Japan on account of earthquake and for Russia on account of the greatest famine of modern times. The heart of humanity generally responds to piteous appeals.

On the 22nd of February there cleared from Philadelphia the good ship Indiana, laden with supplies for Russia. Her cargo consists of twenty-five thousand barrels of flour, contributed by citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. On Sunday, February 21, prayers were offered in the churches for her safe and speedy voyage. A remarkable service was held just before the vessel sailed. A musical program was rendered, concluding with the national hymns of Russia and the United States. Addresses were made by Bishop Whitaker, of the Episcopal Church; Dr. H. L. Wayland, of the Baptist; Dr. Wood, of the Presbyterian; Archbishop Ryan, of the Catholic; Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal, and Rabbi Dr. Jastrow. Archbishop Ryan said:

"We meet on the deck of this ship, we who represent so many religions and races. We are bound, however, by the cords of Adam's in our common humanity. We are men, and nothing human is alien to us."

Bishop Foss' closing words were: "This ship will spin out an invisible filament of that golden cord which shall by and by bind all the nations together in fraternity and peace. God speed the good ship Indiana."

Rabbi Jastrow was especially eloquent. He spoke, thrilled by that sympathy which unites the Jewish race whether they dwell under bright or lowering skies, closing with these words:

"As a professor of that creed which is at present the object of contumely and contempt in that very country to whose shores we send our bread, I have a special message to intrust to this gallant ship.

"Tell our persecuted brethren that the world is not all cloud and darkness; there is a bright spot on this globe where the object lesson of humanity is taught, where the prophet's message of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man has become flesh and blood and inspired with soul.

"Go forth, gallant Indiana, wave the stars and stripes, carry the bread of consolation and cheer to all sufferers. God be with thee!"

Philadelphia, long renowned for good works, has once more proven its right to be crowned with so expressive and beautiful a title—The City of Brotherly Love, and given one more illustration of Paul's words, "God hath made of one blood."

SAM JONES IN CORSICANA.

Under date of March 10, Rev. J. R. Nelson, of Corsicana, writes: Rev. Sam P. Jones will begin a meeting in this city, April 10. It will be in the warehouse of the Cotton Seed Oil Mill, whose seating capacity is all the way from 700 to 10,000. Extensive preparations are being made and great crowds are expected.

We trust that this wonderful man will return to Texas in the power of the Holy Ghost, and that the fair city of Corsicana will have the most marvelous meeting in its history, not only in the number of people who always crowd to hear Sam Jones, the greatest conversational orator of this age, but in the conversion of sinners, and the reclamation of backsliders, and the edification of believers. Whatever may be one's idea of modern evangelists, many of them do great good, and Sam Jones, an accredited minister in our church, has brought many trophies to our Lord. His success and that of Moody, Harrison, Mills, and others, with the large emoluments they sometimes receive, have developed a crop of evangelists, irresponsible preachers and laymen, who go about, self-identified, and berate all who do not hold up the hand, bow the knee, or open the purse at their dictation. These are the "religious tramps," the palpitaerobats, the users of slang and vituperation, in consequence of whose performances a tremendous reaction has come against all evangelists. Bishops have expressed themselves strongly, and conferences have resolved against this modern class. There is danger of the pendulum swinging too far the other way.

We believe that the pastor should manage his own meetings, but the fact cannot be disguised that one sower and another reaper. If a pastor can

not conduct a meeting himself, the best way is for him to secure the help of a neighboring pastor, and not a foreign evangelist. Our Methodist polity affords splendid opportunities for co-operation of this kind. When Bishop Marvin was a pastor he often assisted his neighbors in revival work. Some far-seeing presiding elders have planned aggressive movements of this sort throughout their districts. Rev. E. S. Smith has just issued a "war-cry" to the preachers and members of Austin district. We will publish his address next week.

After all, sometimes the lethargy of a church or community can be aroused only by some evangelist, whose fame or methods developed attention, drew multitudes, and led thousands to Christ.

Simon Peter, Luther, Wesley, Whitefield, and many of the circuit-riding pioneers of Methodism, were evangelists, whose sensationalism, like a magnet, drew the people, and whose fervor and faith were as the rod of Moses for the transmission of Divine power.

At this writing the great city of Cincinnati is profoundly stirred, and for one day business was largely suspended, that clerks and others might hear Fay Mills, supported by the pastors, preach the Gospel. So Sam Jones has stirred Nashville, Kansas City, Houston, and other cities. Let us pray that God may be with Bro. Nelson and his helpers in this movement, and that Pentecost may come upon Corsicana under the preaching of Sam Jones, as when Peter talked to the multitude concerning Christ and the resurrection.

GLASS HOUSES.

We expressed our opinion last week on mob law, referring to the burning of a negro man at Texarkana for a crime legally punishable with death. Before the ink was dry another case of violence took place, this time in the North. A white woman, who had committed no crime, was thrown into a furnace and burned to death by charcoal burners out of pure devilishness. No doubt many Northern editors had sharpened their pencils to attack our Southern civilization, but this atrocious and causeless crime prevented the libel. The truth is the devil is not circumscribed by latitude. In New York City, under the shadow of Trinity Church, crimes are conceived of diabolical ingenuity and executed without detection or punishment. A mob in Cincinnati storms the jail and the echo is a similar attempt by a mob in Birmingham. A negro is taken out of a strong prison in Omaha and strung up; this week three negroes are torn out of prison at Memphis and shot to death. The Texarkana case is responded to by the charcoal burners. The lesson in general is: Let the laws be more quickly and faithfully executed, and let officers defend their helpless prisoners like the Birmingham sheriff did. As for editors in any section of the country, let them be sure that they do not live in glass houses before they commence to throw stones. We are glad that Dr. Buckley took a second thought and made an honest confession in the New York Advocate on this wise:

Five thousand persons met and burned a negro to death. The woman whom he had assailed came forward, at the request of the crowd, and lighted the match. Just as we were going to write something about the civilization which made that possible, something still worse, and from more fiendish brutality, was announced as taking place in the North—the envenoming of a living woman by charcoal burners. Such things almost justify the pessimist who cried out: "What a thin veneer over primeval barbarism is modern civilization!"

WELCOME, LEAGUERS!

The first State Conference of the Epworth Leagues is now in session at First Church, this city, under the presidency of Bishop Key. A large and enthusiastic gathering of young people of both sexes, with an influential proportion of older ones, are earnestly considering the topics of the program. We shall give full reports in our next issue. Nothing is more imposing than these great movements of young people. George Williams builded better than he knew when he organized the first Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. F. E. Clark founded in his church an association of young people of both sexes, calling it the "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor." This has spread until now there are over one million members. The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Cleveland, O., May 14, 1889. It had a splendid nucleus in several other societies of young people, chiefly the Oxford League, organized at the Centennial Conference of American Methodism, held in Baltimore, September, 1884. The League in this church has rapidly grown and now numbers nearly half a million members. Bishop Hurst is calling upon them to contribute funds for an Epworth building in the new American University.

Our last General Conference ordered the formation of the League throughout our territory. The vessel was launched December 18, 1890, and the first Chapter organized in First Church, Memphis, by Mr. J. N. Pepper. We number over 50,000 members. The possibilities of this movement are great. It is an institution midway

between Sunday-school and church. It gives young people religious work and throws upon them the responsibility for its right performance. It trains them in leading meetings and develops qualities that fit for high positions and sustained industry in the church. It awakens sympathy with the sick and the needy. It gives instruction in the doctrines, history and literature of the church. It develops the spirit of testimony, and, under another name and with improvements, is the old-time class-meeting.

Texas, ever in the front, is now holding the first State Conference. Alabama, Missouri and other States will follow. Soon there will be an International Conference. The League is here to stay. It is a welcome addition to the Methodist army. It will grow, and prove its right to life and enlargement by gathering to itself the flower of our Christian youth and by aggressive and successful work for the Master. Its motto is, "Look up, lift up!" its legend is the words of our great founder: "I desire to form a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Christ Jesus."

Welcome, Leaguers! May this first State Conference stimulate the formation of a Chapter in every pastoral charge, and be the precursor of similar conferences that shall meet from year to year and project tremendous influences for good upon the commercial, social, educational and religious elements of our State.

A NOBLE GIFT.

Mrs. C. H. Wilson, daughter of the celebrated Rev. Marcus Lindsey, has just paid to our Board of Church Extension the sum of \$5,000, and given \$1000 additional as a thank-offering for recovery from threatened blindness, this latter amount to be the nucleus of a fund for procuring and furnishing a suitable office for this department. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. David Morton, D. D., gives an interesting account of the transaction, which we will republish next week.

We are rejoiced to chronicle from time to time gifts like this and like that of Mrs. Julia Halsell, of Deatur, Texas, who last fall assumed a debt of nearly or quite \$5000 on North Texas Female College. In both these cases the donors are women. Will not this provoke our men, who generally handle the purse, to go and do likewise? We shall see.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We publish below a vigorous article by Bishop Key in behalf of our central school. He has been on the ground and sees the urgent necessity for help and enlargement. We have called attention to the matter a number of times. We exhort once more. We have in this State nearly six hundred pastors, besides presiding elders and college professors. Can not every one of the six hundred collect at least something for a new building? A strong pull, a long pull and a pull all, together will bring the money. Who will be the first to report? We will open a Southwestern column, and give credit to churches or individual contributors. Send the money to Mr. D. H. Snyder, treasurer, Georgetown, Texas, and names and figures to us. Read Bishop Key's article three times and ask, "What can we do in this crisis?" Preach on education and use the Bishop's burning words as the chief part of the sermon, or at least as the rousing application:

In my goings to and fro I have been privileged to spend several days in the delightful society of Georgetown, where refinement, culture and piety meet and mingle. The Methodists of Texas have an untold interest in this place and its equipment.

Here the Southwestern University has its home and opens its doors to the coming generation. Here are gathered nineteen professors and instructors, with Dr. McLean, Regent, at their head, all thoroughly furnished and doing first-class work. But the institution is embarrassed and can not satisfactorily provide for the score and hundreds who are seeking admittance. Her very prosperity has straitened her. The patronage has overrun the building accommodation, and if our people mean to educate their own children in their own schools, they must now hear and heed the call of Southwestern University for enlargement. We have gone too far to recede. Education by the church is no longer an open question. By every token we are called to it, and by the heartiest agreement we have consented and entered upon our mission. This university, located at Georgetown, is the result of experience, prayer, and conference. With one accord our leaders said, near twenty years ago, that we should have a central institution in which the higher and highest education should be imparted. They began the work, laid foundations, made provision for the patronage of their day, reasonably supposing that coming generations would enlarge these facilities to the extent of their own necessities. They opened an institution adequate to the demands of 50,000 Methodists; and we say this to the honor of the noble men who planted our church in Texas. But we have grown to be 150,000, and the accommodations of twenty years ago are wholly insufficient now. Five hundred students can not be housed and handled and taught with any degree of satisfaction in the present buildings, and we are nearing that number. We must enlarge. The necessity is on us now,

and it is urgent and clamorous. The present patronage strains the present accommodation. Much more will be impossible unless we enlarge. The children of the church are crowding up and must be educated. Their numbers are increasing annually, and if we do not educate them others will. Other churches are preparing to do this work, and will certainly educate the baptized children of Texas Methodists unless we recognize our responsibility and rise to its demands.

Our first and most pressing need at Georgetown is larger and better buildings. The patronage will easily reach one thousand if we get ready for it. It will decline from what it is now if we do not enlarge. The faculty, efficient and admirable as they are, cannot hold their present enrollment in overcrowded and insufficient quarters. Will my brethren in Texas hear this appeal and come forward promptly to the relief and enlargement of the only institution in the State upon which 150,000 Methodists are united? Five conferences in Texas last fall endorsed the Christmas offering and urged every pastor to present it to his people and press it. The reports so far are discouragingly small. Some brethren excuse their failure by charging it to the Christmas time. To such let me say a collection now will redress that failure and come in time. Could we not all rally now and give inspiration to the movement? Every pastor would take hold now and do his utmost, relief will come. As a Texas pastor I make my offering now of \$100, to be paid October 1, 1892. Who will join me with this or any other amount? Who among pastors or members?

A united effort by the leaders of our church in this State, just in this emergency, will put the Southwestern University on solid ground and able to do the work required by the times. But we must all rally and rally now. Who will respond? I am sure the ADVOCATE will gladly publish all replies. Report promptly what you or your people can safely pledge, to be paid by October 1. Your subscription will provoke others. Let us hear from all.

As german to this subject I must mention the elegant church now being erected by the Georgetown Methodists. We laid the corner-stone on the ninth in the midst of a great company of citizens and college people and there was general joy.

The building is of stone, modern in its plan, seating about one thousand, and is to be pushed forward rapidly to completion. It will be an ornament to the community, and a valuable accessory to the university. The building of this handsome church will, I trust, be the starting point of a new era in the history of the Southwestern University.

"EXTRAORDINARY BENEVOLENCE."—The amount of money contributed to any success depends generally not so much on the financial ability as on the willingness of the giver. Under the above title the New York Christian Advocate gives the case of Mortimer Thompson, a Methodist blacksmith, who has a wife and four children, and out of his wages of \$3 a day saves and gives one-tenth to the cause of Christ and philanthropy. He gives to the current expenses of the church, \$25; to missions, \$10; to each of the other benevolences, \$3; to the collection for the poor, \$1 monthly; and to other causes, about \$20 annually, or over \$90 out of the \$900 he earns. His wife is of one mind with himself in earning, saving and giving, and often asks, "Mortimer, have you your money ready for the collection?" He did not tell what he was giving, but it was discovered by the treasurers of different funds, and is published in hope of provoking others to lay by in store as God has prospered them, and carry out Mr. Wesley's sermon on money: make all you can, save all you can, give all you can.

DR. W. A. CANDLEE, President of Emory College, has in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate a statement of the loan fund of that institution. \$14,589.72 have been collected for the purpose of aiding students. Fifty-six young men, twelve of whom are in the class of 1892, and thirteen have graduated, have been assisted. Every matured note given by a student, who graduated, has been paid with interest. The income of the college has been increased by the method of loans \$905 in four years. Now in college depending upon the loan fund are twenty-two students; thirty applicants for aid are waiting their turn of the graduates who have been aided by the fund, two were first honor men, one second honor man, and thirteen commencement speakers. After graduation, or leaving college, two have become foreign missionaries, two professors in Methodist colleges, fourteen preachers, and ten teachers in the common schools. This is a good showing. With a little help at the proper time, many a young man can procure an education, who, without such help, by the pressure of circumstances, will be condemned to walk on a lower plane all his life.

Two hundred colored people arrived lately in New York from the South on their way to Liberia. They expected to be met by agents of the Colonization Society and furnished with food and transportation on the long journey. They wandered about the city starving, when Stephen Merritt met and invited them into the basement of a mission church. The agent of the Colonization Society says that they have over a million letters from negroes who wish to go to Liberia, but they can send only 120 a year. In all, between 23,000 and 24,000 have been

sent out, the most of whom have done well. Some have thought that the "negro problem" could be best solved by wholesale emigration, but this may be called a physical impossibility, even if it were desirable. The negro suits the South and the South suits the negro. They are here to stay, as Bishop Haygood says in his book on "The Brother in Black." All efforts to toll them away should be exposed and resisted. The best solution of the problem is in mutual forbearance and good will, in industry, education and religion.

DR. W. A. SPENCER, one of the Church Extension Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church has written on "A Combined Southern Campaign." He urges the building of 2,000 new churches every year, saying:

Two thousand new churches annually in the South would be a minimum rather than a proper average of endeavor. If the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were to build five hundred churches annually and our own church an equal number, and the various forms of the Baptists and Presbyterians were to build another thousand, the South could not keep pace with the growth of the entire country. A distinguished writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica estimates that the United States and Mexico could sustain a population greater than that of the entire globe, and that by economic laws the population will ultimately drift southward so as to increase in density from North to South by a steady proportion of gain. Take away the barrier of the past and we shall have Arkansas more populous than Ohio, and Texas wealthier than New York and New England combined.

A FAULT is offensive, but not necessarily criminal. It comes not so much from moral obliquity, as from defect in character, weakness of faith, inability to resist sudden or strong temptation, and unreflecting disposition to follow bad example. It is the duty of Christians—those who are spiritual—to restore, set right, bring back into the deserted path, that weak brother who committed the fault, who stumbled at some block that another leaped over. This attempt at restoration is to be made, not with the club of censure or harsh condemnation, but "in the spirit of meekness." Count the erring "not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother." Because we may fall ourselves. "Considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

THE Baptists of Texas are making heroic efforts to collect money to pay off the debt on Baylor University and for endowment. In the last issue of the Baptist Standard the agent, Geo. W. Truett, acknowledges the receipt of a gold medal, a gold ring and a gold watch for the debt. The latter is given by a preacher, name withheld, who writes to the agent as follows:

"If I had money, I would most certainly send it to you, but I do not have it. I joyfully send you my gold watch. Dispose of it for whatever you can get for it. I will gladly do without a watch until I am able to get a cheaper one. It is not a sacrifice, but a joy. From my own experience I have learned that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Who will make such sacrifices for the Southwestern University?

In every community are some who bitterly oppose all Christian effort. If their power were equal to their desire, every Bible would be burned, and every church torn down or turned into a temple of abomination. Most, we trust all, of our readers shrink from such a charge. But do we not oppose the Gospel in a gentler manner, by shutting our hearts against it, and by an indifference as to its acceptance by others? This negative opposition is positive sin.

THE preacher must receive an adequate support, paid promptly, from his congregation. Clarkesays, "It happens that some of the believers in Galatia could receive the Christian ministry without contributing to its support." Then he adds, "This is both ungrateful and base."

How cheering to a man loaded with work or trouble are words of sympathy or deeds of kindness. There are burdens of poverty, burdens of labor, burdens of affliction, burdens of sin. How hard to bear them alone. Mutual burden-bearing—this is fulfilling the law and the practice of Christ.

But every one must bear his own burden. The heart knoweth its own bitterness. He is not a pleasant visitor who tries to get rid of his own troubles by loading them on his neighbor.

THE COLLECTION.

We shall be glad to welcome all visiting Leaguers to the ADVOCATE office. The New York Christian Advocate gives this recipe for getting and keeping a congregation: "The best of all means for attracting a congregation is to preach the whole gospel with physical energy, moral earnestness, and intellectuality. When this is supported by faithful pastoral work and personal affability, no minister will lack a congregation where there are people."

THE Indian Witness says of Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, who recently visited Calcutta: "If we measure the man by what he can see, and think, and understand, his head rises no higher than thousands of his contemporaries. If we measure the man by what he has

Woman's Department.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. FLORENCE E. HOWELL. [All matter intended for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Florence E. Howell, 23 Mason street, Dallas, Texas.]

NOTICE.

Kerrville is the place selected for the annual meeting of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Missionary Society of the West Texas Conference in May next, the exact date will be published later. We would like to see our people more interested in this branch of our church work, and to this end request that each district, as well as each auxiliary in the conference, send a representative to this meeting. Homes will be furnished gratis.

MISS ALICE STARKEY, Cor. Sec. West Texas Conference, KERRVILLE, TEXAS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mrs. R. T. Dorough, Treasurer, in account with the Woman's Missionary Society, East Texas Conference, 1891:

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes entries for Back dues for 1890, Allotments, and various auxiliary contributions.

Total due \$112.12, Having back due on hand \$1.70, Due on hand \$106.42.

Mrs. R. T. Dorough, in account with East Texas Conference, Woman's Missionary Society, Credit for balance forward, \$20.00.

Very respectfully submitted, Mrs. R. T. Dorough, Treas. W. M. S. East Texas Conference.

The dues on hand are those which should have been sent me by the 10th of December, 1891, but which have been coming in ever since. I wish most importunately to call attention to the dates of quarters: March 10, June 10, September 10 and December 10.

DEAR MADAM—I have examined your reports and find them correct. Respectfully, Mrs. BEN. ROWLAND, Auditor Woman's Missionary Society East Texas Conference.

THE MEMORIAL WINDOW.

I am happy to say for the information of those who have contributed to the fund to be used in putting a memorial window in the chapel of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, in honor of our sainted missionary, Miss Anna Hamilton, that the entire amount, \$100, has been raised and forwarded through our Conference Treasurer, to the Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Training School.

A note from one of the members of the Board of Managers, not long since, informs us that the Training School building is drawing near its completion, and that its halls will be thrown open for the reception of pupils in September next.

What a grand opportunity for young ladies who wish to qualify themselves for Christian work, either in the home or foreign field!

Doubtless the members of the Woman's Missionary Society of the North Texas Conference remember that at our annual meeting, held in Greenville, not quite two years ago, a resolution was adopted to raise \$2000 to endow a scholarship in that school.

The matter was again considered at our last annual meeting and a few subscriptions obtained. A few of our auxiliaries have contributed to this scholarship endowment fund, but I think many have not. I fear we are still far behind in securing the required amount.

Dear sisters, let us bestir ourselves and make a strenuous effort to secure the total amount between now and the time for opening the school. Let us also pray earnestly that God may impress upon the mind and heart of some devoted Christian lady the duty of consecrating her life to the missionary work. Is there not one within the bounds of our conference who is ready to consecrate herself to this work?

May God hasten the time when there will be many ready to say, "Here, Lord, am I, send me." Mrs. E. J. ROBINSON, Cor. Sec. W. M. S. North Texas Conference.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

WHAT THE LEADING AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL HAS DONE.

A Hint Which May Prove a Rare Opportunity for Investors.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

A rumor became current on the street yesterday that H. H. Warner & Co., one of the most prominent industrial institutions of America, and which has been organized in London, was about to double its common stock. The standard of the New York office of the company, the financial world quite naturally caught this rumor to become the subject of much conversation and comment. The phenomenal success this company has attained, and the large dividends it has paid, naturally made the rumor important and justified an investigation. Therefore a representative of this paper called on the New York office of the company, and inquired in order to ascertain the fact or verify the truth of the rumor.

Mr. Warner, the president of the company, is a genial gentleman, bearing with kindness and good nature, but he became quite uncommunicative when approached by the writer. Mr. Warner, it is reported that H. H. Warner & Co. is about to double its common stock. "Is this true?" "Who told you that?" asked the gentleman in surprise.

"It is a current rumor. Am you prepared to deny it?" "I am not prepared to deny it," Mr. Warner thought carefully for a few moments, and then he said: "I think such will be the case. The fact is, the business was capitalized at far less than a figure originally, and the business is divided clearly show. Both earnings and dividends justify this. Hence the company has decided to double its stock. To accomplish this when it was originally capitalized at \$1,000,000, it is now worth \$2,000,000, and the London Stock Exchange has a large proportion of the common stock itself at 100 percent above its par value, well knowing that the best investment I could make. Subsequent to this, the company has paid dividends of 10 percent."

"May I ask what the earnings have been?" "Certainly, it is no secret. The first year's profit was \$1,000,000, and the second year's profit was \$2,000,000, and the third year's profit was \$3,000,000. The company has a reserve fund of \$1,000,000, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets. The company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets."

"I believe it will double. While the safe care has been taken to invest in American stocks, Australia, England and Germany, and it has never been introduced into Europe and India. Not only that, but we are now manufacturing in England, which is a very important factor in the most profitable of business, one concern in this country having secured a contract for a million dollars worth of goods, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets."

"How many common shares are there?" "There are 1,000,000 shares of common stock, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets."

"For what purpose?" "For the purpose of securing what we call 'good advertising.' Every one holding a few shares of this stock will be a zealous advocate of the company's business, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets."

"And how about accrued dividends?" "The holders of these shares participate in the profits of the business from the first day of July, and they will also participate in the dividends of the company, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets, and the company has a total of \$10,000,000 in assets."

PARSONAGE AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Mrs. R. W. Thompson, secretary of Dallas district, reports two parsonage societies organized in South Dallas—an adult society with ten members, and a juvenile society, the "Home Builders," with sixty-five members. Mrs. Ed Ross is lady-manager of the juvenile society.

I hope the treasurers of all our auxiliary societies will bear in mind that all money raised by an auxiliary must be sent to the treasurer of the Conference Society, as the following from the constitution of Parsonage Society directs, viz: "The Regular Fund is constituted by dues of members (including honorary members), life memberships, gifts, bequests, and donations to which no special direction is given. This fund goes to the Conference Treasurer and is by her divided; one-half she sends to the General Treasurer, the other half is held by her on deposit, to be appropriated by the Conference Society."

MISS VIOLA HUNT, Cor. Sec. Conference Society S. T. Con. A BISHOP IS TROUBLE. Bishop Scott was one of the pure men who nobly served his generation, and has fallen on sleep. He was one of the honored men of the Methodist Episcopacy. The church delights to cherish his memory.

He was a very plain man. On one occasion he found himself in trouble. He was spending the Sabbath in one of our large cities, and was to preach in the morning. On entering the pulpit with the pastor, after he had reverently bowed upon his knees and invoked the Divine blessing, the pastor undertook to instruct the good bishop as to the order of services. He did not, however, seem to apprehend the new order of things. And, after repeated efforts on the part of the pastor, the bishop finally said, "Brother, I think you had better conduct the opening service. I am afraid I should make some blunder with your program." It was a kind, but well-merited, rebuke.

"Is he very sick, doctor?" "He is; but, with proper care, he will recover." "Save him, doctor!" exclaimed Skinsplint, with strong feeling. "That boy has cost me \$89.40 for clothing and school-books, and he is just getting big enough to be of some use."

Church Notices.

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DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

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Large advertisement for 'I Am Pretty' soap, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the soap's benefits for laundry and skin.

Advertisement for 'Our Illustrated Catalogue' sent free, featuring various household items and tools, with contact information for Parlin & Orendorf Co., Dallas, Texas.

Advertisement for 'The Great Church Light', highlighting its power and safety features, with contact information for Parlin & Orendorf Co., Dallas, Texas.

Advertisement for 'TEXAS FARMER' newspaper, offering a sample copy free and listing subscription rates for different regions.

Advertisement for 'Cotton Belt Route' and 'The Texas and Pacific Railway', detailing travel services and routes between major Texas cities.

Advertisement for 'SWAYNE'S SKIN DISEASES OINTMENT', describing its effectiveness for various skin conditions and providing contact information for the publisher.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

A QUESTION OFTEN ASKED AND FULLY ANSWERED AT LAST.

Theory Verified by Practice.

Mr. W. T. Black, of Schuyler Co., Ill., writes: "The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O., affords me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony to that of many others who have used your medicines. I was afflicted with catarrh for several years. I used about three bottles of Peruna and some Man-a-lin, and I think I am entirely well. I had been troubled with constipation for several years. I had been dieting for it, and that had failed to do any good. I used Man-a-lin until I became regular, and now I feel better. I think I can now be equalled, and I think Peruna and Man-a-lin are all that is claimed for them. I keep them in the house all the time. Anyone doubting the genuineness of this testimonial can write me—enclosing a stamp for reply—and I will answer."

Cases of as long standing as this one often have to take much more than three bottles of Peruna before a cure is effected, although it is by no means rare that three bottles will suffice. Notwithstanding that day after day we are in receipt of letters from grateful patients who, like the above, have been cured of catarrh, yet thousands of people go on asking the oft-repeated question, "Can catarrh be cured?" Certainly catarrh can be cured. Thousands are cured of whom we never hear by taking Peruna. Thousands are cured who write of the fact, asking us to publish their letters for the benefit of others. But an untold number of people whose lives are made miserable by chronic catarrh have yet to hear or become convinced that Peruna is precisely the remedy for which they have been vainly searching all these years. Peruna cures; it does not simply relieve temporarily. Once cured by Peruna and the fortunate individual is permanently well.

A valuable pamphlet of thirty-two pages, setting forth in detail the treatment of catarrh, coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption, in every phase of the disease, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio. This book should be in every household, as it contains a great deal of reliable information as to the cure and prevention of all catarrhal and kindred diseases.

Mrs. Vance—What a man Mr. Jones is to flatter! He told me to-day that I looked young enough to be my own daughter. Mrs. Blunt—Your own daughter by a former marriage, he probably meant.

He—Will you be mine, please? She—You will have to apply to a higher court than the common pleas. Ask papa.

The publishers of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, heartily endorse the merits of Hawkes' Crystallized Lenses.

Little May was showing the pictures in the album to the visitor, and on coming to the picture of her father's first wife, she said: "That's my elder mother."

IF YOU HAVE ACIDITY, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION, IN EVERY PHASE OF THE DISEASE, WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS BY THE PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Doctor—My dear madam, there is nothing the matter with you—you only need rest. "But, Doctor, just look at my tongue!" "Needs rest too, madame."

Saxet is the best blood purifier.

A joint debate—Haggling over the price of a sirlin roast.

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles and all skin diseases.

He (gazing at the stars)—I wonder which are the evil stars? She—The ones that wink.

J. H. McBride, candidate for County Treasurer of Dallas county, was raised on a farm and is self-educated. He is now among the leading business men of Dallas, having been a prominent real estate dealer for several years. He is superintendent of Floyd Street Methodist Sunday-school, and has been a member of the church twenty years. Mr. McBride will bring to the office sought efficiency and adaptability in every respect.

Editor (to office boy)—How do you spell "autology"? Office boy (promptly)—I don't spell it at all. Editor (angrily)—What did you go to school for? Office boy (sadly)—Because I had to.

Mother—Olive, what has happened that you are in so much better humor when you want to school Olive? Oh, because Miss Brown told me I was good little studio.

"But why did they break off the match 'at the last moment?" "Oh, the color of his hair killed everything in her trousseau."



A Happy Orphan.

In our orphan asylum here there is a boy named John who has been suffering for years from nervousness to such an extent that he sits in the night got up, and with fear depicted on every feature and in a delirious condition, would seek protection among the other people from an imaginary pursuer, and could only with great difficulty be again put to bed. Last year Father Koenig while on a visit here happened to observe the child, and advised the use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and kindly furnished us several bottles of it. The first bottle showed a marked improvement, and after using the second bottle and up to the present time the child is a happy and contented being. All those suffering from nervousness should seek refuge in Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic.

REV. B. HILDEBRAND, St. John's Asylum, Dallas, Texas. A valuable book on Nervous Diseases, and poor patients can also obtain this remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Worth, Ind., since 1858. It is a sure cure for all cases of Nervousness. Koenig Med. Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold by Druggists at 25c per Bottle. 60c for 3. Complete list of 25c. 50c for 6. In Dallas by Trinity Drug Co., 954 Elm St.

HOME CONFERENCES.

Continued from first page.

other things, which have made us very comfortable. I am doing what I can for the ADVOCATE, and hope I will get it in the homes of all my people. Bro. M. R. T. Davis was with us in our quarterly meeting and did us some fine preaching, for which we offer many thanks.

Gatesville.

G. F. Boyd, March 5: Rev. J. H. Collard began a meeting here on the night of February 12. The following Monday he was called home to a sick wife. Bro. Moore, his singer, is still with us. Bros. Roberts and Jones came and did noble work. Our presiding elder passed through and preached one good sermon. Bro. Wootton came the day Bro. Graves left and added new fuel to the fire already kindled. Some twenty or thirty have found their peace with God. The altar is full of penitents. The leading men are seeking salvation. The town is moved from center to circumference. God only knows the future. Pray for us. We have no idea when we will close. W. Wootton, March 9: The meeting at Gatesville still continues. Boyd is in favor with God and the people. The venerable Scott is there, and a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost. Bailey came in on Saturday—a man of prayer and power. Some of the leading men of the place have professed religion and joined the church. Moore, the sweetest singer in Israel, is singing the gospel with power and pathos. The local church is interested and never saw a more faithful band of Christians men and women in all my life. Glory to God for his power to save.

Marble Falls.

R. H. Simpson, March 9: While the iron bridge that spans the Colorado river is nearing completion, and the cotton and woolen factory is being talked of enthusiastically—and it is said that it "will be built in spite of high water"—the church is not lying idle. The congregations have been gradually increasing since conference, until now they may be said to be "large and attentive." Prayer-meetings of the sweetest I ever attended, and the spirit of the Lord is knocking at the door of the hearts of the people. An old backslider this morning, while alone with God, renewed his allegiance to him; came to prayer-meeting to night, re-assumed the vows of the church and with brilliant face and streaming eyes said: "Thank God I am home again." We all felt that it was "good to be there." Bless the Lord—we feel that our charge is "coming up." And on May 15, 1892, Rev. Horace Bishop, assisted by Rev. G. W. Bridges, of Austin, will preach a large tent near our church and "redeem the city." We confidently expect the greatest revival that has ever blessed this country. We hear the sound of "abundance of rain." We see "a little cloud" rising out of the great sea of the love of God. Already nineteen have been received into the church, and more to follow. The preacher lives in a new home and not one dollar of debt on it, and other church enterprises in contemplation. May the Lord save Marble Falls, is our daily prayer.

South Belton Circuit.

Grant J. Anderson: After congratulating you upon the improvement of the ADVOCATE, clear type, etc., I desire to write to you particularly of our Sunday-school at Wilson's Valley. M. E. Church, South. Said church is one of the appointments of the South Belton circuit, Georgetown district, Northwest Texas Conference, and distant about one mile from Little River station, on the M., K. and T. railroad, where our parsonage is located. The church is in the sandy post oak region, thickly settled by a mixed people—Methodists, Presbyterians, Campbellites, Primitive and Missionary Baptists. Of course our school is composed of members of all these. We organized with a goodly number of children and young people the fourth Sunday in March, 1891, but met with some little opposition, but by a continued effort on our part as superintendent to harmonize as much as our polity would permit, we have to a great extent overcome the prejudice and have demonstrated the fact that we can have a Sunday-school in a rural district even amid such an element. What we have done I verily believe might be done elsewhere, if but inspired with the spirit of the Master, if they would read and think Sunday-school, and talk Sunday-school and pray and dream Sunday-school, as I have. We have on roll now about seventy, having gone through the winter with average attendance in classes of over forty. I suspended six weeks last summer for the revival season, then began where we left off. So now I feel urged to believe much good will be done our boys and sacrifices. There are many hundred enrolled next year, and have ordered literature in view of same. In conclusion, I will say, it may require a great sacrifice of personal ease to keep a country school under headway. Why, Mr. Editor, I left district conference to return to our Sunday-school, and I went from home four miles, partly through prairie mud, to answer to roll call. Have gone when I felt I ought to be in bed. Personal sickness has caused my absence six times, and in my absence, success to the ADVOCATE and the Sunday-school cause.

Chillicothe Circuit.

S. W. Turner, March 7: At the last session of the annual conference this circuit was left to be supplied. I centered upon the work the third Sabbath in December as such supply. This is a very compact circuit, embracing a lovely and fertile country, a generous and thrifty population, five organized societies, aggregating 161 members at the beginning of the conference year. This is all a new and undeveloped territory of untold possibilities. It is an inviting and hopeful field. The people are moral and intelligent, and a large proportion of them religious. They go to church and they hear the message attentively; they receive it "gladly." The field is "white unto the harvest," and we are gathering in some of the sheaves. There have been eighteen additions since conference by

40 years the standard.



A Pure Cream Tartar Powder. ROYAL, Contains Ammonia. TAYLOR'S ONE SPOON, Contains Alum and Ammonia.

Dr. Price gives larger and fuller cans than those of any other Baking Powder manufacturer.

Above cut represents the comparative size of one pound can each "Dr. Price's," Royal" and "Taylor's One Spoon." These cans were set side by side, then photographed down in exact proportions to admit the plate in this space. Ask your grocer to set a one pound can of any other brand alongside 1 lb. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and observe the difference, as illustrated above.

Adulterated powders may usually be detected by their heavier bulk, as shown by the small cans, and these scantily filled, often containing a circular to help fill out the cans. It is a singular fact that many of the ammonia and alum baking powders are advertised as "Absolutely Pure." All official examinations prove that it would be safe to reject all powders labeled absolutely pure.

The economy in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not consist alone in the fact that much larger and fuller cans are given, but Dr. Price's is a stronger, purer and more wholesome baking powder than any other known. Does better work, and goes farther, hence more economical in every way.

What woman would use an ammonia or alum baking powder if she knew it? Such powders not only undermine the health, but ammonia gives to the complexion a sallow and blotched appearance.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is reported by all authorities as free from ammonia, alum, lime, or any other adulterant. The purity of this ideal powder has never been questioned.

certitude with more to follow. This goodly land is rapidly settling up, and the work of gathering in the people and organizing is a responsible one and demands an active ministry. The great need of the church in these parts is houses of worship. We have been using school-houses. But the time has come and we recognize it when we must make a forward movement, and we have heard the command and "caught the step." We now have something out of the usual order of things—can not call to mind a similar case. A few of us began some eight months ago to lay the foundation (in purpose) for the building of a good church at one central and permanent point on the circuit, viz: at Wheatland station on the Fort Worth and Denver railway. Our purpose materialized in a good subscription last fall, and the appointment of trustees and a building committee, with John W. Robbins, a former Tylerite, at its head. By good economic management and untiring energy the work was put forward, and we now have and are using, in a community where we have no organization, one of the best churches in the Panhandle. It is a frame building, 32 x 50 feet, with sixteen feet walls, ceiled over head, wainscoted and ceiled on walls above for canvassing and papering. The material in it is of the very best, well and substantially built; the lot is of good size, well located and deeded properly, and it is all paid for. We are happy over the result, and now, on the first Sunday in April, D. V., we will begin a protracted meeting in this house. May the Lord graciously fill it with his holy presence. We hope, by the blessing of God and the liberality of the people, to build two other churches during the year. The thrifty town of Chillicothe, on the Fort Worth and Denver, is embraced in this work. It is surrounded by as lovely country as the eye ever beheld. It is a peculiar case of special providence indeed. The reality of the affair can not be described, nor be appreciated by only hearing it told. The climax of the wonder is the fact that as I had my feet crossed near the stove, two shots entered the floor, cutting a bit in the edge of the zinc, one on each side of my feet not more than six inches from them. On the opposite side of the stove two others of the same size, and one ball went through the zinc just under the apron of the stove. These five balls or shots made holes about the size of an ordinary pistol ball, making a hole in the carpet large enough to pass a finger through; and down each leg of the stove three smaller ones passed, making sixteen sprays within two feet of me; and my microscope was thrown from the table at my right hand across the room by me and torn to pieces. We are homeless, but living in the warm and free homes of our deeply sympathizing people till the parsonage is rebuilt. Workmen begin today to rebuild. This liberal, brave and struggling membership needs the help of friends now. They had not paid the house out of debt, and now this calamity. The membership is small, and struggling with the common financial straits of the country, can scarcely stem the tide. Of course, our loss, personally, is considerable; trunks all wrecked, and but few things remaining

Parsonage Wrecked.

J. Harrison: The parsonage at our beautiful little town of Haskell, Texas, is a wreck. I had just returned from the postoffice on last Friday night (the 3rd inst.) with my papers and had seated myself by the stove and a light on the table, and by the side of my wife in our cosy sitting-room, and had begun to read the TEXAS ADVOCATE when lightning struck the building. It was raining, but nothing like a storm, and but very little lightning had been up to this moment, when the whole town was shaken by a sort of electric shower. Everybody supposed their own premises the victim. But no particular damage was inflicted except to the parsonage. The building is a neat cottage with hall and gallery, and neatly furnished in part. It looks like it was struck all over. The south room, which was our bed room, is an entire wreck—even the casters on the bedstead were broken. Book-case demolished and books scattered. The stoves and

worth trying to save. Surely, "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform." That day will tell us all. Our trust is in Him. Pray for us.

Texas Casualties.

Near Waco, March 10, Isham Brown, a young farmer, was shot and seriously wounded by Augustus Tinsley.

W. J. Allen's ten-year-old son had his arm broken while wrestling with another boy, at Abbott, March 11.

Mrs. Merritt had her arm broken by a horse running away and throwing her out of a buggy, at Sherman, March 10. At Collinsville, March 10, E. Richie, while colling a store, fell from a scaffold and broke his left arm at the elbow joint.

At Navasota, March 10, the boiler of the engine in the electric light plant exploded and seriously scalded William Bissett.

At Moody, March 9, Edward Wilsford's horse, while being driven, ran away, dashed Wilsford out, killing him.

At Palestine, March 8, Arthur Thomas, a boy, had his arm broken by another boy running against him, knocking him down.

In Houston, March 10, as Adolph Alberts was crossing a street car track in a gig, an electric car struck the gig, throwing him out, crushing his leg just above the knee.

At Fort Worth, March 11, George Wilhelm, a boat driver, fell asleep on his wagon and fell directly in front of the front wheels of his vehicle and was run over. His left leg was broken just above the ankle.

At Dungenfield, March 10, Mrs. Kate Hussey jumped out of a buggy, breaking the bones in one foot badly, also bruising herself otherwise. The cause of her jumping was the horse became frightened and began kicking.

At San Antonio, March 10, the horse driven by Alex Zauner became frightened by the breaking of a portion of the vehicle and ran away. Both Zauner and his wife were thrown out and probably fatally hurt. Officer O'Hay, who captured the fugitive horse, was also badly hurt by being dragged by him.

At Naogoches, March 8, while Aaron Willis, colored, was nodding before a fire that had burned down to a few stumps he fell forward into the fire, and being unconscious or dead from cause unknown, he lay there and roasted till his appearance was sickening to behold.

Take Saxet for Rheumatism.

Obituary.

March 9.—Mrs. Helder, wife of J. D. Helder, a prominent cattle man, at Honey Grove; Mrs. W. G. Butler, at Denison; Dr. E. S. Penwell, at Bonham; R. W. Ball, at Wolfe City; R. W. Clayton, at Terrell; R. J. Battle, at Greenville; E. H. Eckard, at Cisco; Mrs. M. C. Hadden, at Terrell; Mrs. W. J. Faulstich, at Terrell.

March 10.—C. G. Hurt, of heart disease, at Brookston; Mrs. Thomas, at Tioza; C. J. Walker, an old citizen, at DeLeon; "Uncle John" David, aged eighty-four, at Tarkenton.

An old-fashioned trust—Trust to luck.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"Time's up," as the workman announced, when he fixed the hanging clock.

Roberts' Shavers. BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, St. Louis, Mo. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. For particulars, send for circular. D. W. M. CARPENTER, Principal.

"THE SALOONS MUST GO!"

The "just edict has gone forth" from the noble women of the W. C. T. U., and other Temperance workers, and all along the line this "Invincible Army" is advancing against the "strongholds" of the enemy. Their work is not only to "fight the enemy," but also to "rescue the perishing." The pitiful victims of strong drink, the slaves to this terrible appetite, by the tens of thousands, go reeling through the streets of our large cities, and are numbered by the hundreds of thousands in our fair land. MEDICAL SCIENCE comes to the rescue, and says, "A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND!" a remedy so potent that it "strikes off the shackles from the slaves' feet."

ALCOHOL, OPIUM AND TOBACCO and says to them "GO FREE!" This advertisement is not the announcement of some "New Nostrium" for the purpose of drawing a few dollars from the unfortunates or their friends, and then have them once more disappointed. It is to herald the news of a SUCCESS which challenges investigation. IT HAS BORNE INVESTIGATION! It has done, and is doing, the work indicated above. Its work HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED by many of Chicago's LEADING CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS and TEMPERANCE workers, and it has received their full indorsement.

The NATIONAL BICHLORIDE OF GOLD CO.

was INCORPORATED FEB. 15, 1892, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—CAPITAL, \$500,000. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. MARK M. THOMPSON, M. D., President, Originator of the Bichloride of Gold Treatment. WALTER THOMAS WILLS, Secretary, The well-known Temperance Lecturer and Author. J. J. THOMPSON, M. D., Vice-President. GEORGE H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer, Late Financial Secretary. LUCAS L. MILLER and ELLERY C. HUNTINGTON.

4,000 SHARES of its full-paid non-assessable Stock at \$25 per Share are now offered for sale. The proceeds will be used to establish in Chicago THE NATIONAL BICHLORIDE OF GOLD INSTITUTE For the Treatment and Cure of Alcoholism, Narcotism and the Tobacco Habit by the use of DR. THOMPSON'S BICHLORIDE OF GOLD TREATMENT.

and also to establish BRANCH INSTITUTES for the same purpose in cities and different States. The Chicago Institute is now located in a beautiful stone building, corner West Monroe St. and Hoyne Av. This property, with the lot on which it stands, has just been purchased by the National Bichloride of Gold Co., and is valued at \$25,000. This will furnish accommodation for the present needs of the Institute, but as the work increases it is proposed to purchase property and erect a much larger building near one of Chicago's beautiful Parks, where the equipment and surroundings will be as helpful as possible. Each Shareholder acquires an interest in the property now owned by the Company, besides participating in all profits, and will share in whatever property the Company may acquire. The work of the Institute will be supplemented by The National Medical and Moral Temperance Association, newly chartered, of which

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D.

is President, and many of Chicago's leading Divines, Physicians and Temperance Workers are Vice-Presidents.

PATIENTS who prefer not to be treated at the Institute may receive treatment at the offices of the Company, Suite 805 to 808, Nos. 17 and 19 Quincy Street, or at private residences in Chicago by special arrangement. Send for circular. THE STOCK OF THE COMPANY WILL PAY VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS. It offers

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT FOR WOMEN. It could be placed in large blocks with capitalists, but we prefer to divide it into small shares and have it distributed as widely as possible, so as to have people in every community interested in sending patients to us. Branch Institutes are being opened throughout the country as soon as practicable, but the profits from the great Chicago Institute alone will yield handsome dividends. We furnish free of charge to our agents, a pamphlet giving full information in regard to our plans and treatment, also testimonials of those who have been cured, and the indorsement of many of Chicago's leading Clergymen, Physicians and Temperance Workers. This pamphlet will convince you of the desirability of investing in the stock. Send any amount of money, \$50 WALTER H. SMALL, to receive as many Shares of Stock as you wish to have reserved until you can send a further remittance. The 4,000 Shares of STOCK WILL SOON ALL BE TAKEN UP. Act Promptly. We will furnish remunerative employment to a good agent, man or woman, in every neighborhood. PAMPHLET FREE. Address THE NATIONAL BICHLORIDE OF GOLD CO., 17 to 21 Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

Wonderful Cures of Baby Humors by the Cuticura Remedies



ON FIRE WITH BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and head, until he was nearly covered. His torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times in two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about \$2 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep returned. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was well and his skin clear and his face as fat as a baby any mother could wish to see. Mrs. M. F. FRANKS, 28 W. Brookline St., Boston.

Mothers Do You Realize How Your

Little ones suffer when their tender skins are ON FIRE with itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and blotchy humors of the skin, scalp, and blood? If you do, how can you longer forbear to make trial of these great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies? They are absolutely pure, and afford instant relief and a speedy and permanent cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of baby humors when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Face Humors, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin prevented and cured by that greatest of Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers as well as the purest and most delicate of toilet soaps, the incomparable CUTICURA SOAP.



CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria" is well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known. H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 114 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a waste of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria in their easy reach. CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., and LATE PASTOR Bloomingdale Reformed Church.



Instantly relieved of THASH and made to cut straight or slanting as desired. Constructed so as to ADJUST ITSELF TO uneven ground. PARLIN & ORENORFF CO., Manufacturers and State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Texas Christian Advocate, only \$2 per year. To Preachers, \$1.