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## DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

### PALESTINE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fourth session of the Palestine District Conference convened at Lufkin, July 20-24, with J. T. Smith, Presiding Elder, in the chair, and Ellis Smith as Secretary.

We are glad to report a very good attendance, and a session of profit and interest to all. The reports of the pastors show not only an increase numerically, but also an advance in spiritual life and power. All the pastors seem to be in high hopes of future prosperity, and are pressing with unabating zeal our claims upon the people. Our motto of "A revival at each appointment on the district and no financial deficits this year," is in a fair way to be realized, with but few exceptions.

The preaching during the conference was of high order, and yet very practical and full of power. The conference was favored with the presence of Dr. J. H. McLean, Regent of the Southwestern University, and Prof. G. J. Nunn, President of Alexander Institute, both of whom addressed the conference in the interest of our Church schools. Thirty-five dollars was raised by the conference to supply Alexander Institute with apparatus, and \$37.50 for enclosing the college building.

The conference pledged to our con-nec-tional institutions greater effort to awaken an interest in the minds of the people in their behalf.

There were only two committees, one on Quarterly Conference Records, the other on Divine Service, thus leaving most of the business to be transacted in open conference.

The preachers and delegates expressed themselves as being highly entertained by the good people of Lufkin. I know whereof I speak when I say that this scribble was well pleased with his nice home at Bro. F. W. Bonner's.

W. N. Abney, J. F. Coley, M. H. Addington and J. W. Stubblefield are delegates elect to the Annual Conference, with R. J. Ramey, J. E. Downes, J. L. Whitescarver and J. W. Ratcliffe as alternates.

The next session of the conference will be held at Trinity.

ELLIS SMITH,  
Secretary.

NEW BIRMINGHAM, TEXAS.

### SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The twenty-sixth session of the San Antonio District Conference convened at West End, San Antonio, July 27, Rev. Alanson Brown, Presiding Elder, presiding; F. S. Jackson was elected Secretary. The disciplinary items were carefully looked into. Sunday-schools and the Epworth League received special attention. The report, notwithstanding the long and ruinous drought, showed an onward movement all along the lines. Within the bounds of many of the charges in this district not a bushel of corn will be made. Every station reported a good revival, and gracious meetings were held on every circuit and mission. All the pastors were present except Joyce and Hammond, the former on account of sickness, and the latter was in a glorious camp-meeting.

A district parsonage is to be built at West End. The San Antonio Female College will be built. Its prospects are more favorable than ever.

There was no foolish and airing debating on anything. The preaching was strong and spiritual. We were blessed with the presence and wise counsel of three of the veterans of the West Texas Conference—Bros. Thrall, Tucker and Cox. Bro. Thrall seemed in work as young as any of us. His preaching made a profound impression and was, indeed, a benediction. President Thomas was among us, giving all necessary information relative to our school at San Marcos, the Coronal Institute. He was in the midst of supporting friends as well as admiring.

There was a fair delegation of intelligent, consecrated laymen. One notable feature was the full, free religious discussion of many live issues of Church life and work. The where, how, etc., of finance, spiritual state of Church, Sunday-schools, class-meetings, Epworth League, and some others, were the important themes the members of the conference freely exchanged ideas on. These discussions did good and served to broaden.

Elder Brown knows how to get the cream out of a District Conference. Several local preachers were present and magnified their office. The brethren only used the rules of addition and multiplication—not subtraction and division—when dealing with each other and their peculiar interest, hence the Lord favored the occasion with his presence and power.

The next District Conference goes to Pearsall, and Bro. Waller promised to entertain every one who goes.

Delegates elected to the Annual Conference: V. M. West, J. S. McKin-non, R. C. Gossett and F. S. Jackson. Alternates: Jas. McCan, C. H. Beaver and Joe Chapman.

Resolutions of thanks were voted to the citizens of West End and the West End Street Car Company.

F. S. JACKSON,  
Secretary.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

### VENEZUELA STRAITS.

Not having read the ADVOCATE regularly since I left Caracas, three months ago, I do not know whether anything has been published in its columns in regard to the revolution in Venezuela or not. But I suppose most of your readers are aware that it is a repetition of the trouble in Chili, and I will not stop to go into particulars. The trouble commenced in March when Palacio refused to step

down and out on the expiration of his legal term of office. At first it was hoped that the revolution would be short and that the difficulty might be arranged without bloodshed, but it has not been so. The end is not yet, and to give you some idea of the suffering in Caracas I will quote paragraphs from the letters just received from Mr. Norwood:

"On Thursday, the 30th of June, a hard fought battle took place at El Guayabo, a few miles beyond El Valle, and on the next day, when it became known here, I offered my services to the 'Sociedad de Amalunancias,' which had been organized by many of the leading and wealthiest citizens of Caracas. Before I got out of bed the next morning they rang for me over the telephone, and called me to the office of the society, and when I arrived there they put me in charge of a committee of fourteen persons to proceed to El Valle and bring the wounded to Caracas to the hospital, two new ones having been opened for the purpose of making room for all. A few hours later, at a meeting of the Executive Board, I was unanimously elected 'Director General de operaciones,' and a committee of two prominent men were sent to El Valle to notify me officially and to call all the doctors, committees and others together and place them directly under my orders. This was a serious moment for me, but I could not conscientiously refuse when I had already felt the necessity of a leader, and when I saw the great confidence which was manifested in me. So I made them a short speech, which was greeted with 'Viva nuestro jefe, mano a la obra' (long live our chief; hands to the work). I stood by my duty, almost without eating or sleeping, until the last wounded man to be found was brought to our temporary hospital and treated until he was able to be brought to the hospitals in Caracas, though many had to be brought on beds carried on the shoulders of four men. It is generally conceded that the Ambulance Society saved the lives of at least seventy or eighty men who would have lain in the mountains and starved to death if its committees had not looked them up and given them good attention. Many of the wounded died for want of attention before we found them. Some of the dead were still warm when they were found four or five days after the battle, and several of the wounded, whom we rescued from a horrible death, had been four days, some five, others six, and one seven days without a mouthful of food or a drop of water, and without seeing a living being. We had from first to last eighty in our hospital; forty at one time who remained with us two days. So you may imagine that I was kept pretty busy. I had five doctors, four priests, two helpers of the doctors, and about fifty ladies and gentlemen, besides one hundred soldiers from time to time, under my personal direction, and the officers of the society call me the best organizer they ever saw, and the name of Norwood is in all the papers and on every lip. The highest officer of the Catholic Church in Caracas, except the Arch Bishop, was under my direction and was a faithful helper in all of the work of the society. It seems to me that God has taken advantage of this suffering to put his servant and his Church to the front, and to make any further persecution impossible, for many of the priests have spoken highly of my management of the work, and two of the highest have sought an interview with me for the purpose of giving me their hearty thanks for the courtesy I showed to their representative. As to the present situation, but little can be said. The most experienced politicians shake their heads and shrug their shoulders when asked about the probable result of the revolution.

The situation is growing darker each day, and the people are becoming desperate. The masses are without money and without work, and the expenses of living are greater even than when you left. All the restaurants have quit taking boarders by the month, and I have to pay for every mouthful I eat by the plate, paying 25 cents for two eggs, 25 cents for a beef-steak, which makes about three comfortable mouthfuls, 15 cents for a small cup of coffee and everything else in proportion. But worse than all is the terrible condition of the poor, who are really in a state of starvation. I can not keep money in my pocket while I am meeting women and children on nearly every corner who are going from house to house begging bread. For the last two days I have tried staying in doors in order to avoid meeting them, but to no effect; they have learned where I live, and I am besought by them many times a day, and as many times wish I had a fortune with which to give food to the poor starving creatures. Nearly every laboring man and boy, who is able to carry a gun, has been conscripted into the Government's service, receiving only 20 cents a day, and no food except what they can pay for out of that. Therefore their families are left to beg, steal or starve. Who can place bounds to the retribution which awaits the few villains who have caused all this woe and suffering? May conviction and repentance overtake them! I suppose some of the Georgetown preachers are subscribers to the Venezuela Fund. If so, you would do an act of charity by informing them of Acosta's circumstances. It is a crying shame and a real sin for a man and his family to be sent by Episcopal appointments to such a field without adequate support. He has borrowed all the money he could here to pay expenses, and is now behind with the rent, both of his house and the Chapel, and the landlords are crowding him unmercifully. The bread alone for his family

costs 45 cents a day, and he told me yesterday that the day they had a piece of meat they considered it a great feast day, and that of the very cheapest, which cost 40 cents per pound."

Who among my readers is not touched at this tale of suffering, and especially at the thought of our good Bro. Acosta and his noble wife and sweet babes going without proper food? When he took them there, about six months ago, the three pretty children were the pictures of health and strength. And knowing as I do his devotion to his family, I can imagine the anguish of Bro. Acosta's heart, as he sees the roses fade out of those little cheeks for want of proper nourishment. How can he continue to work with his accustomed energy under such circumstances? He should not only have money for his own expenses, but he should have money to do his part towards relieving those who beset him on every hand for food. Will not every tender-hearted Methodist in Texas who reads these lines give a few cents towards a relief fund for Bro. Acosta and Caracas? If you are not able to give more than ten cents, will you not ask nine other members of your Church for ten cents each, and thus send one dollar? Or if you are able to send one dollar, get nine others to make the amount ten dollars. Recent experiments have proven how easily large amounts can be collected through many small offerings. Mrs. Dr. Pettus, of Georgetown, has consented to act as Treasurer of this fund and send contributions to Bro. Acosta. Our paper money is not used in Venezuela, so she will send drafts on New York. But if any one prefers to send direct to Caracas, get draft on New York, and mail to Rev. Domingo F. Acosta, Caracas, Venezuela South America.

Go to work at once as it will take about fifteen days for a letter to go from here to Caracas.

ALMA PENN NORWOOD,  
Georgetown, Texas.

### OUT OF IRELAND INTO SCOTLAND.

The twelve days spent in Ireland will ever be remembered with grateful pleasure. Every hour was made most agreeable by the thoughtful courtesies of the Methodist brethren, and the coveted opportunities afforded for seeing the country and studying its living issues. Many incidents were amusing, all instructive. I had a fulsome note from a photographer, requesting a visit to his studio, in which he addressed me as "His Grace." More than once, in a crowded street car, when spoken to by title by some of the preachers, one of the "faithful" sprang up and insisted that "My Lord" should have a seat. So much for Romish influence and excessive reverence for priestly authority. What a shock to his churchly nerves are our wiser, democratic customs in America! I do not think there is less respect for the ministry in our country than here; but it is more intelligent and personal and less official.

The Irish Conference, closed a very pleasant session on Tuesday afternoon, and, as is our Methodist custom in the States, the preachers were soon hastening to the depots, homeward bound. The presidency of Dr. Stephenson gave great satisfaction, both in the chair and in the pulpit. He has been in labors abundant, and everywhere magnified the dignity and influence of his office. The Carlisle Memorial Church, in which the conference was held, is said to be the finest Methodist building on this side the sea. It is a cathedral-shaped structure, with two rows of immense columns in the auditorium, and a high, round pulpit at one side of the chancel. The cost of the building was about \$130,000, and all the gift of one man. He also left by will \$50,000 for the Sunday-school rooms, which are admirably arranged.

Leaving Belfast at 9:25 on Wednesday, accompanied by my good friend, Mr. Mazuire, of Cork, we had a pleasant run of an hour to the beautiful town of Lorne. Just across the coast the green hills and villages of County Down were in full view—the land of fine sheep and good butter. At Lorne we took hacks for a day's ride around the Antrim coast—and a most enjoyable day it was. With a crisp, cool sea breeze steadily blowing; the sky, fortunately, cloudless; the road firm and smooth; the passengers agreeable; and the drivers' encyclopedic in information, we had a delightful outing. Reaching the Causeway Hotel at 9 o'clock, while it was yet day, we had ridden in open carriages fifty-six miles. That exercise, with the incidents of the day, the charming scenery, and the music of the Atlantic waves a few hundred yards away, made me sleep as sweetly as an infant. During much of the day along the Antrim coast, the coast of Scotland was plainly visible. Only two or three miles of water separate these rocky coasts, and yet how different their peoples, and how strangely divergent their histories! One had the broadening, uplifting religion of John Knox, and the other a depressing, repressing superstition, that has never failed in any land, however fertile and fair, to arrest its capacity for development.

The Antrim road along the shore is known as one of the "Famine Roads," made in 1847, in order to give the poor employment during that historic season of poverty and the potato plague. Very wise was that expenditure—very helpful that form of charity! And this suggests the fact, learned from diligent inquiry of the best informed, that in no country has there been more liberal legislation in behalf of the poor than in Ireland.

Along the Antrim coast there is much grand scenery, and many pretty little villages nestling quietly in the glens. At Glenarm is the castle of Lord Antrim, and at Garraon Tower, on a great eminence overlooking the sea from Fair Head to Belfast Lough, is the castle of the Marquis of Londonderry. The swinging bridge Carrickon-Rede is an object of interest, constructed of ropes by a fisherman for use in the salmon season, from the main land to a small island. I saw it from the heights above, and had no disposition, as did some, to walk across it.

The Giant's Causeway is rather disappointing. It is, indeed, a remarkable formation—10,000, or more, stone columns, of various lengths and of different shapes, but each cut with seeming mathematical accuracy, and articulated

like human vertebra. But the general effect did not equal expectation—did not fulfill the promise of the pictures. The old guide was rather disgusted that I had no adjectives to exhaust on the Giant's rocky and stormy home.

By an electric tramway I went down to Portrush, eight miles distant, passing the ruins of old Dunluce Castle en route. Here I found a beautiful stone Church, built as a memorial to Dr. Adam Clarke, and money contributed in Ireland, England, Scotland and America. What nation should not have share in a memorial to the greatest oratorical scholar of Methodism and the peer of any man in any age! Near the Church, on an eminence, is a tall, plain monument to Dr. Clarke, on which is a very appropriate inscription. Having two hours to wait for a train, I took a jaunting-car to Port Stewart, three miles south on the sea, where there is another Adam Clarke Memorial Church, and the prettiest building in the town. In that place the great commentator was born, and there, for some years, his father had depressing fears of his dull boy. The house in which he resided later in life was shown me, but the birthplace I could not find, though Dr. Crook, the historian of Irish Methodism, told me the building is still standing.

Returning to Belfast late in the afternoon, I boarded a steamer for a night sail across the sea to Glasgow, starting early. I had a fine view of the Clyde, with its vast ship-yards and sounding hammers and steaming vessels, from the pulling little tug to the majestic "American Liner." The first object that arrested my attention was a quaint old castle, built on a very high rock, and from which a splendid cannon were pointing up and down the busy water-way. That, one of the officers told me, is Dumbarton Castle, of historic fame, with which the names of Bruce and others are heroically connected. It seems to have been thrown up by the strong hand of nature to command the bay of a great city and the coast of a great nation. A little above the castle was a monument which, I learned, was erected to the memory of Henry Bell, who built the first steamer on this side the Atlantic, and which was employed in this river trade. It is a notable fact also that Glasgow was the native place of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Very appropriately a monument to him occupies a prominent place in George Square. Quite a familiar sign caught my eye as we steamed up the river and neared the dock. On the roof of a very long building, forming one of a large group, were the well known letters: "Singer Sewing Machine Company." It gave me rather a home feeling. The factory here is to supply their European trade, I suppose. In the numerous ship-yards, on both sides of the river, vessels, large and small, were in various stages of construction. Some were as yet mere steel skeletons, while others were fully equipped and ready to be launched, and seemed eager for a battle with the billows and a race with the fleetest greyhound of the sea. I saw as many as five ships on the stocks in one yard. The Clyde leads the world in shipbuilding.

After business hours, which do not begin so early as in the United States, Glasgow put on somewhat the stirring movement of a Western city. These staid people have rather a contempt for the nervous, fussy business methods of Americans. They think we move and live too fast, and evidently have no ambition to be imitators. And that recalls a fact constant observation in Ireland—the large number of very old people to be seen. The average length of days is in their favor as compared with Americans.

Of course, I visited the cathedral—a venerable structure, dating its existence back several centuries. Down in the crypt I crept, and stood at the tomb of Edward Irving. There are monuments many to soldiers, noblemen and clergymen, and old faded battle-flags preserved with patriotic pride. That, by the way, is quite characteristic of this old country—to have tablets in the Churches to dead heroes, whether members or not, and battle-flags taken from historic fields. On the hill beyond the cathedral is the cemetery, with a conspicuous massive monument to John Knox, and many handsome tombs.

George Square—a very beautiful, though small space—is adorned with statues of David Livingstone, Robert Burns, Thomas Campbell, James Watt, Lord Clyde, Sir Robert Peel, Sir John Moore, William Pitt, and a equestrian figure of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. But in the center, rising grandly above them all, is a lofty column surmounted by a statue of Sir Walter Scott. Looking at the whole group, I said: "That is Scotland's estimate of the author of 'Waverley' and the 'Lady of the Lake.' Many honored sons had she, but the greatest was Sir Walter."

I leave this morning for a day through the lakes and Trossachs and on to Edinburgh. Mr. Gladstone speaks here this afternoon, and I am exceedingly desirous of hearing the venerable statesman of world-wide fame; but, as admission is by ticket and exclusively to electors, I will not be expected. Just now the whole country is thoroughly agitated over the elections. The next few days will determine the fate of Mr. Gladstone's home rule issue.

The newspapers of this country preserve a provoking indifference to American news. A few lines, even in the London Times, and hid away down in an obscure column, is the measure of expectation. I met an American gentleman yesterday who asked if I had learned whom the Democrats had nominated for President; that he had not. I told him the Belfast papers reported that Mr. Cleveland secured the nomination; but who was the Vice-Presidential candidate with him had not been published in any columns at my command. We hear daily of the American markets, however. Even those I read out of pure patriotism. Fraternally—Charles B. Gilhenny, in *New Orleans Advocate*.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, July 2, 1892.

### Eastland.

J. J. Canafax, Aug. 2: Ranger has had a revival; a genuine Holy Ghost blessing. Assisted by Bros. Rogers and Longino, we commenced July 15 and continued twelve days. We had the pleasure of witnessing eighteen happy conversions and seeing the Church aroused and encouraged. Ten joined our Church and others will join. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

## THE CONFERENCES.

### WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

#### Utopia and Leakey.

James Hammond, July 27: Our meeting at Utopia closed Sunday night with forty-one accessions to the Methodist Church. Several will go to other Churches. The Church was graciously revived. Revs. H. T. Hill and F. H. C. Elliott did most of the preaching. This is the best meeting we have had here for many years. We are now in the midst of a glorious revival on the circuit.

#### Milburn.

M. W. Francis, Aug. 1: Have just closed a two weeks' meeting at this place; fifty persons confessed conversion, thirty-three accessions to our Church. One of the most pleasing features of the meeting was its wide-spread influence throughout the entire community, and the entire absence of all sectarian selfishness. Bro. J. T. H. Miller, of Brady station, and Bro. John C. S. Baird, local elder from Santa Anna, came the first Monday of the meeting. Bro. Miller stayed five days and did splendid work. Bro. Baird remained to the close of the meeting, doing all the preaching after Bro. Miller left. The testimony of Christian and sinner alike was that the meeting grew better and better at each succeeding service, until the climax was reached last night.

#### Leakey.

Jas. Hammond, July 30: Our camp-meeting, at Leakey closed Sunday night with thirty-nine accessions to our Church, all by ritual, and more to follow; about fifty conversions. This was the best meeting I have seen this year. Some of the hardest cases brought in; the meeting closed just as the children were beginning to come into the Church; but we hope to receive many of them later on. Bro. Jas. York, of the Protestant Methodist Church, did most of the preaching. He is a strong worker, and a noble, unselfish Christian gentleman. Bro. T. York, J. L. Harper, I. Jones, local brethren, did good work. The cause of Methodism has moved forward in this Rio valley. About thirty young children and infants were baptized during the meeting. This closes my series of protracted meetings this year, in which 150 have been added to our Church. We will spend the time until conference in trying to conserve results.

#### Laredo.

C. J. Oxley, July 30: My four years' pastorate at this place will soon be a thing of the past, but three more months of the West Texas Conference year remaining. I have served a most kind and appreciative people, and never preacher spent a four years more pleasantly. Happy is the man who is read out for this place at Gonzales in November! Last Thursday night our congregation, and the ladies from the seminary, gathered in great numbers, much to our surprise, at the parsonage, each one armed with some of the good things of this life, by-and-by an adjournment to the Church took place where an interesting program was rendered, after which refreshments were served on the parsonage lawn, and altogether a most enjoyable time. A few elders, somewhat hysteric, but happy preacher and wife. These sort of things usually take place at the beginning of the year, but we appreciate this the more as we take it as a token of their appreciation of our work with them, poor as it is, during the four years that are past. May God bless them and add to their numbers "daily such as should be saved." There is a fearful financial strain upon West Texas just now, and at this place we are feeling it greatly, losing many members thereby, still the Church is in excellent condition, good congregations, healthy prayer-meetings, Epworth League and Coral Builders Missionary flourishing, and finances almost up to date; so that, with God's blessing, we expect to finish our term in good condition. It is a little hot down here, but oh my, read the Northern papers! As people get more wisdom they will come to Southwest Texas to keep cool.

### TEXAS CONFERENCE.

#### Wetmar.

H. M. Haynie, Aug. 1: My camp-meeting at Osage commenced on July 14. We continued for ten days, with gracious results. We had Bros. Clothier, Collins, Sullivan, Shettles and Delany with us. However, Bro. Geo. Clothier did most of the preaching. The Church was greatly revived; there were thirty-one conversions; thirty joined our Church by ritual and two by certificate; fourteen children baptized. All for which God be praised!

#### Hockley.

J. R. Nichols, Aug. 3: I have just closed a meeting at Kirkby's Chapel, which resulted in eight conversions; all joined the Methodist Church. The Church is revived. Our charge seems to be in very good condition spiritually. We had a meeting at Mink's Church the second Sunday, with three additions. We had an old-time Methodist meeting, with shouting and praising the Lord. Success to the ADVOCATE.

#### Mancha.

J. W. Brazelton, Aug. 2: On July 5 we began a meeting here which resulted in much good—forty-two conversions and thirty-seven additions to the Church. It was indeed a revival of religion. Some of them would pray in public at once and do anything to help others to find the Savior. We are building a nice Church, which will be under roof this week. It is 14x28 feet and will cost \$1000 when completed, and will be the only Methodist

Church in all this country of 75x21 miles, and the first one for Mancha Circuit. Praise the Lord, we will soon bid farewell to school-house religion and walk out in newness of life, spiritually. [Amen.—Ed.] We have one of the best Sunday-schools I have ever seen in the country. There is a bright prospect for Mancha now. In the main we expect to have a good report at conference this fall. As our meeting here began the pounding began, and many things came in for the outer man.

#### Alum Creek Circuit.

E. L. Shettles: We have just closed a meeting at Young's school-house; nine accessions; Church revived and a few backsliders returned to the fold. Bro. H. M. Haynie, of Wiemar, was with me from Tuesday until the close, Sunday night. His preaching was with power, notwithstanding his recent bereavement, death of Sister Haynie. Oh, how we do sympathize with him, and his faith and fealty to God in such a trial only brings us nearer to God. We have two meetings yet to hold.

#### Pleasant Hill Circuit.

J. W. Thompson: We have had two interesting meetings on this work. One at Pleasant Hill, which resulted in five conversions and five accessions to the Church and several backsliders reclaimed. The meeting at Pleasant Retreat was a success—twelve or fifteen conversions and eleven additions to the Church. No ministerial help but the local preachers. God bless the local brethren. To the Lord be all praise.

### NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

#### Dodd.

C. M. Harless, Aug. 3: Since conference we have had on the Dodd Circuit 165 conversions and 125 accessions, with more to follow; twenty-eight dismissals; net gain of ninety-seven; Church greatly revived; many new family altars erected.

#### Dodd City.

W. B. Martin, Aug. 3: The meeting at Providence closed last night. God was with us in the Spirit's power in making glad the hearts of the people of God and converting sinners. Seventeen conversions and additions to the Church. Bro. C. M. Harless, preacher in charge, did some powerful preaching, giving Campbellism a black eye and establishing the true religion of Jesus Christ. Bros. Owens and Deshaza was with us and did some good preaching.

#### Rosston Circuit.

J. C. Moore, Aug. 3: Bro. T. J. Beckham, of Rosston circuit, is having fine success in a camp-meeting on Round Prairie, in the edge of Montague County. Ten or twelve conversions to date and about thirty penitents at the altar last night. The congregations are large and the interest is increasing.

#### Pilot Grove.

L. F. Palmer, Aug. 5: Our meeting at Pilot Grove resulted as follows: Twenty conversions, four received by ritual, seven by certificate. All things considered, we had an excellent meeting. Thanks to the brethren for their aid in the meeting. I go to Trenton next.

#### Queen City.

J. F. Pierce, Aug. 2: Have held three of my meetings up to date. Results: at Queen City, fifteen conversions, fourteen accessions, ten infants baptized. At Evergreen: nine conversions, five accessions; the Church profoundly stirred, backsliders reclaimed; seven infants baptized. A better meeting than this I never saw. At Low's Chapel: fourteen conversions, fourteen accessions, five infants baptized, the Church greatly aroused and lifted, to a higher spiritual life than in years. To God be all the glory! Am indebted for help to Bros. Powers, Ashburn, Thomas, R. Lane, and my local preachers. Foreign missions and Bishops' fund have been paid off.

#### Wylie.

A. C. Benson: While there was but one reclamation our meeting (July 24 to August 1) was a success. Bro. Stafford preached us two good sermons, and Bro. W. F. Clark preached us four good ones. For all of these I acknowledge my obligations. The Lord blessed our souls abundantly, and I think many of us made advancement in Christian life. Resolutions were made that will tell in our prayer-meeting and Sunday-school. Just as we got under good headway the reunion at Plano interfered with us; then on Saturday we had a "primary" in Wylie. These and other influences caused us not to run longer. Six joined the Church, and there are three more to follow. This makes fifty-one for this year.

#### Oak Lawn.

Edgar C. McVoy, Aug. 1: On June 29 we commenced our protracted meeting, continuing eighteen days. The attendance steadily increased from the first service to the last, when there was not a vacant seat in the Church. The interest seemed to deepen with every service, and Oak Lawn Church and community were blessed as they scarcely have been before. We labored earnestly for a deep work of grace, and the meeting was indeed a great blessing to us all. It was a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The work done is solid. Up to this writing, as results of the meeting, eleven have been received into the Church by ritual and five by letter. We will have other additions. There were about twenty conversions—some of them already members of the Church and some will join other Churches. The membership was wonderfully

Continued on eighth page.







North Texas Female College

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Prof. Powell:

MY DEAR FRIEND—You will see from this that Zelma and I are on the Atlantic coast. From my window the great plain of the ocean can be seen stretching before me without the dimmest break of land anywhere along its confines, and the white surf boiling and breaking within the toss of a pebble from me. Here I am very close to nature in her roaring and most irresistible strength.

At night, like poor little Paul (Dombey and Son) I think, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" what message do they bring in tones of thunder to poor helpless man? As I lay hearkening to the dull, subdued roar of the surf beating upon the beach, I am filled with profoundest reverence for the Master who ruleth the raging of the sea and says to the mighty billows, "Thus far shalt thou go."

Asbury Park has a permanent population of 5000, and a floating one of 50,000. It is a city of hot-baths, with shops containing the paraphernalia of fashionable toilets. The ladies no longer have a monopoly in style; for the stronger sex (that sounds like a misnomer) are just as fond of displaying themselves in their white flannel suits and fancy silk sashes as their giddy sisters.

This place is so near New York it is convenient for the professional and business men, where they are in a two hours' run of their places of business. Some of them have their magnificent teams and others single trotters, that might be called meters of horse flesh.

The frequenters of these resorts are developing a race of epicures. The "cuisine" has to be under the management of "artists" who can make sauces that stimulate the appetite beyond satiety. It is well for the bone and sinew of our country that these "artists" are not numerous. Just to think that some of them receive salaries of \$5000 a season!

We spent the third Sabbath of this month at Long Branch, where we heard Dr. Lloyd, a Congregational preacher. His diction was perfect and his sermon elevating. His text was from Luke, "Many touched him and were healed." The congregation was mostly composed of the wealthy, but their faces expressed as much yearning for the healing touch as the poor and needy. Every human heart without God's Spirit has a sense of loneliness that the things of this world can not satisfy. A collection was taken, and I saw nothing but bills put in the basket—no dimes, quarters or halves.

On our way here we stopped in New York. The weather being cool we remained several days, visiting various places of interest. We found the art galleries particularly interesting. We saw statuary by Thorwaldson, Canova, Powers, and other distinguished sculptors. There is a head of "Herodotus," which looks as if it might be as old as the hills. Remembering your love for everything Greek, I told Zelma I wished you could see it. She remarked: "Yes, Prof. Powell would admire it if the end of the nose has been broken off." We saw paintings by the old masters whose touch of genius made these bits of canvass almost priceless. American money has placed in this gallery paintings by Van Dyck, Rubens, Lely, Correggio and Hogarth. You remember a day or two before I left home we were reading something about Hogarth's style. You may be sure I looked with interest on his work. Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" purchased at the Steward sale for \$59,000, has been recently presented by Cornelius Vanderbilt to this gallery. The great hall contains many pieces of the famous Cesnola collection from Cyprus; also collections of gold, jewelry and Greek and Phoenician glass from the Cesnola treasures. There are also many Egyptian antiquities which lift the veil from the past and reveal the sentiments and taste of these people as no literature can.

The Cleveland notification meeting was held while we were in the city. The enthusiasm was great; but there was nothing conciliating to the Hill Democrats done. "Tammany" has unfurled the largest banner in the world, on whose crimson surface in letters of gold are the names of "Cleveland and Stephenson." "Anna," of the New York Sun, and many of the leaders of "Tammany" were conspicuous by their absence from the reception. If I had been in Mr. Cleveland's place I would have seen that "Dana" was on the rostrum, and that a "Tammany" man was appointed chairman of the Democratic Committee. I am sure that the appointment of "Harriety" was unwise. A man in Mr. Cleveland's position should ignore all personal likes and dislikes, and think only of the general good.

But as I am a woman my views on the political situation are not worth much.

The Methodists have sixty-six Churches in the city; one of them, "John Street Church" is the cradle of Methodism in America. It was established in 1756. The clock now there was presented by John Wesley, and the Church has other precious relics of other days. Mentioning relics reminds me of a very amusing episode: We saw a notice that the Church of "St. Jean Baptiste" had a relic of "St. Anna," and that both Protestants and Catholics were going to see it. Not being much acquainted with the saints, I investigated and found that "Saint Anna" was the mother of the "Virgin Mary." The relic is a piece of the bone of the forearm, about two inches long. Such crowds have been visiting it that the police had to stand at the door to keep some of the people from being crushed. Such a sight I never saw. The lame, halt and the blind were there to touch

the sacred treasure, hoping to be relieved of their infirmities. I saw them carrying a poor sick woman in who could not walk. I would not have been surprised to see the roof opened and the afflicted led down. As I was pushed by those behind me towards the altar, I saw a handsome young Italian priest holding the relic, which was encased in glass, which was mounted with silver, and adorned with jewels worthy of a coronet. One of the devotees just in front of me knelt for the priest to touch her eyes with it, and a poor cripple had him put it on her distorted feet. All of them knelt and kissed it. When I reached the altar the priest put it near my lips, but I drew back and passed on. Zelma was just behind me and was so alarmed at the wrathful looks that the priest cast on me that she kissed it as warmly as a devout Catholic. I did not know such homage was expected, or I would not have permitted my curiosity to lead me to the place.

I told Zelma that she would have to spend a week at the "Ocean Grove" campground to get forgiveness for desecrating the relic by the kiss of a heretic. We attended service at the campground yesterday, the 24th. The auditorium seats 10,000 people, and it was full. The orthodox straw was there, which was the only external resemblance to our Texas campgrounds; but when the tide of song swelled on the air, and I heard the enthusiastic hal-lalujahs, and the hearty amen, I felt that I was in the house of my friends.

I will not give you my impression of this place in this letter, as the shadows of the evening are gathering and the cool wind from the water admonishes me to seek a more sheltered place. Yours sincerely,

L. A. KIDD.

Sunday School Lesson.

PREPARED BY REV. CHAS. O. JONES, A. M.

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON VIII.—AUGUST 11.

STUDIES IN THE ACTS.

THE APOSTLES PERSECUTED.—Acts 5:25-41.

GOLDEN TEXT: We ought to obey God rather than men.—Acts 5:29.

TIME: A. D. 30.

PLACE: Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

I. The Perplexed Sanhedrin.—Verses 25-28.

II. The Bold Apostles.—Verses 29-32.

III. The Wise Gamaliel.—Verses 33-41.

INTRODUCTION.

After the death of Ananias and Sapphira the fame of the apostles spread abroad, and people came from the surrounding country, bringing the sick to be healed. Even the shadow of Peter seems to have been used for the transmission of healing power. The priests began to fear that their authority would be destroyed by the ever-increasing influence of the apostles, and so they ordered their arrest and imprisonment, intending to bring them to trial on the morrow. That night the angel of the Lord opened their prison doors, and commanded them to go and speak in the temple. The Sanhedrin met in ignorance of their deliverance and sent to the prison to have them brought. The officers went, and, returning, said, "The prison truly found we shut with all safety, and the keepers standing without before the doors; but when we had opened, we found no man within." The Sanhedrin was astonished and full of consternation, and the events of our lesson followed.

I. THE PERPLEXED SANHEDRIN.—Verses 25-28.

25. In the temple—the number of Christians was too great to meet longer in private houses, so their regular meeting place was in "Solomon's Porch," not far from the "hall of judgment" where the Sanhedrin was in session.

26. The Captain with the officers—they made a show of force so that there might be no resistance. Brought them without violence—the apostles did not resist, and the officers were not violent because they feared the people, who were ready to stone them on such provocation.

27. Set them before the council—Peter and John had been on trial a few days before, but now it appears that the whole body of apostles are under investigation.

28. Straitly—closely, positively. Not touch in his name—they had been forbidden to preach the gospel of Jesus and him crucified. Ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine—you have gone directly contrary to our order. Intend to bring this man's blood upon us—members of the Sanhedrin had shouted, "His blood be upon us, and upon our children" (Matt. 27:25), but now they are afraid of their own impression. They accuse the apostles of trying to arouse the people against them as the murderers of Jesus. "It is a marvelous spectacle to thus see the judges take the place of culprits and deprecate accusation where they would naturally be dealing out penalties."

II. THE BOLD APOSTLES.—Verses 29-32.

29. Peter and the other apostles—Peter, as usual, is the spokesman; he was probably chairman of the Twelve; his strong personality always carried him to the front. They God rather than men—he said the same thing at his former trial (Acts 4:19); conscience, self-respect, the law of God, all approve and command this obedience.

30. The God of our fathers—Peter thus assisted his Jewish connection and claimed the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Raised up Jesus—referring here not to his resurrection, but to Christ's providential life and mission on the earth. Feared and hated on a tree—a direct charge of murder against them.

31. God called—raised him from the cross to that glory which he had before the world was. To be a Prince—chief or leader. To give repentance of Israel—the opportunity of repentance comes through Christ, and repentance itself is the gift of God.

32. We are his witnesses—not au-

thors of the gospel, but eye and ear witnesses of what Jesus did and said. So is also the Holy Ghost—the Holy Ghost testified to Christ's mission and also to the work of the apostles; Pentecost was his emphatic seal upon their divine call.

III. THE WISE GAMALIEL.—Verses 33-41.

33. They were cut to the heart—not made penitent, but angry. Took counsel to slay them—Rev. Ver., "were minded to slay them;" would have slain them if they could have done so without danger to themselves.

34. A Pharise named Gamaliel—He was the grandson of the famous Rabbi Hillel, and his reputation was such that the Jews said, "When Gamaliel died, the glory of the law ceased." He was Paul's teacher (Acts 22:3). Being a Pharisee he accepted the doctrine of the resurrection, which so enraged the Sadducees. Commanded to put the apostles forth a little space—that the Sanhedrin might consult in private over the perplexing case.

35. Ye men of Israel—the usual form of address in Luke. Take heed—consider the matter before taking action.

36. Rose up Theudas—some insurgent leader who made an insurrection after the death of Herod. Boasting himself to be somebody—claiming that he could free the land from the Romans. Yet he was slain, and his followers were dispersed.

37. Judas of Galilee—another rebellious leader. In the days of the taxing—the Roman land tax was considered a wanton outrage, for the Jews claimed that they held their land directly from God. Judas led a revolt against the tax, but he perished, and his followers were scattered.

38. Refrain from these men—the argument of Gamaliel, illustrated by historical cases, was that the Sanhedrin should not interfere with the apostles, because it was unnecessary. If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought—as did the work of Theudas, Judas and others.

39. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it—this assertion needed no argument. Not the apostles, but the Sanhedrin would be in danger, if they were found fighting against God.

40. To him they agreed—as an easy way out of their difficulty. Beaten them—they ordered the apostles to be scourged, for if they had let them go without any punishment, they would have been chargeable with false imprisonment, or a semi-endorsement of the apostles' doctrine.

41. Commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus—they did not expect this command to be obeyed, for the apostles had clearly shown that they would not be silenced.

42. They departed rejoicing—so Paul and Silas sang while smiting from the Philippian jailer's scourge. Shone for his name—it was an honor and not a shame to suffer for Christ; "we glory in tribulation."

PRACTICAL.

1. The Sanhedrin thought that they could crush out the infant Church by imprisoning the apostles. But no walls and locks could keep the delivering angel out or the imprisoned apostles in. Time after time we have instances in those early days of angelic ministrations. They were necessary, not only for the protection of the apostles, but for the instruction of the people; miracles then, example and testimony now. Yet who can tell what part angels play even now in the affairs of men? It is a beautiful and comforting thought that wherever we go,

A. A ministering host of invisible friends.

2. We hear the cry of conscience in the statement of the Sanhedrin, you "intend to bring this man's blood upon us." They had said, "His blood be upon us, and upon our children" but they did not expect the curse to come back so soon. Since Christ arose and the apostles did such wonderful works, boldly charging the death of Jesus upon them, they tried to ward off the accusation. Annas would not mention the name of Jesus, but he says "this name," "this man," "your doctrine," yet the Sanhedrin was stirred to its depths at the manifestations of the power of "this name," and were at their wits' end to check its authority among the people.

3. One of the most striking features of these several trials is the boldness of the apostles. Contrast their attitude before the Sanhedrin with their behavior the night of Christ's arrest. Note the difference between Peter before the servants and before the rulers. The transformation dates from Pentecost. The indwelling Spirit turned cowards to heroes. When the Spirit of the Lord was upon Samson he overcame the Philistines. In his old age, Luther, speaking of his trial at Worms, said, "At that time I feared nothing; I was strong in the Lord." This power of the Holy Ghost is what the Church needs, what each Christian needs. When this consummation of the indwelling Spirit is reached, the problem of world-conversion will be solved.

4. The counsel of Gamaliel has been variously interpreted. Some think that it was a "noble toleration," others an "unprincipled expediency." Bishop Haygood says: "Gamaliel was wise in counsel. He had studied history to profit, and taught the Sanhedrin a lesson the Church itself should not forget. His principle is sound; what is not of God will of itself come to naught."

Old and Young.

PLEASURES OF THE DEEP.

An enthusiastic boy, after finishing the last chapter of a book called "The Pleasures of the Deep," pleaded with his father to let him ship aboard a small schooner.

The old man smiled a grim smile, took the case under consideration, and in a few days the boy was on the rolling deep, as a greenhorn on a vessel in the coal trade.

The next week he appeared at home, lame and stiff, his throat sore, one eye nearly shut, and a feeling of humbleness running all through him.

"What, back again!" cried the old man as the boy entered the house.

"Yes, father, I want to saw all the wood for winter, bring in all the coal, clean out the cellar, and paint the barn, and you needn't give me but two meals a day."

"Don't you like sailing?" "Father, you don't understand anything about it. The Captain sailed away on Sunday the same as any other day, and I believe he swore even harder. He wouldn't give me an umbrella when it rained, he made me sit up all night, and two or three times called me up at midnight and made me haul rope and drag old sails about. There wasn't a single night when all of us got off to bed at 9 o'clock, and there wasn't a single day that he did not bully us about and stop us every time we got to reading anything good. I like land, father, and I wish I owned a farm."—Philadelphia Times.

SOMETHING GREAT.

The trial was ended—the vigil past. All clad in armor was the knight at last. The greatest knight in the whole wide land. With feet that shone with a purple grand. The king looked on him with gracious eyes, And said, "He is meet for some high enterprise."

To himself he thought: "I will conquer faster; I will surely die or do something great."

So from the palace he rode away; There was trouble and need in the town that day. A child had strayed from his mother's side Into the woodland dark and wide. "Help!" cried the mother with sorrow wild—"Help! my little knight, to seek my child! But for my grief, nor here, he is stayed; Help me to bring my lost one home."

He shook her hand from his bride-ride: "Alas! poor mother, you ask in vain: Some heavier sorrow will do, maybe, Some other child or child of low degree; There are mighty wrongs in the world to right; I keep my sword for a noble fight, And I ride in haste to do something great."

So on he rode in his armor bright, His sword all keen for the longest-for-night "Lurch with us—lurch!" cried the merry "old wood," waited others with sorrow bowed. "Help us, the weak and weary prayed, And the years rolled on, and his eyes grew dim. And he died—and none made moon for him."

He missed the good that he might have done; He missed the blessing he might have won; Seeking some glorious task to find, He set to all humbler work he found. He that is faithful in that which is least, Is bidden to sit at the heavenly feast. The men and women lament their fate, If they do not exert to do something great. —New York Tribune.

THE CALENDAR.

"Whereas, by a joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on the twenty-first day of October, 1892, by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day the people, so far as possible, cease all toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four hundredth anniversary of American life.

"Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is particularly appropriate that the schools be made by the people a prominent feature of the centennial day's demonstration. Let the National flag float over every school-house in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our hearts the patriotic duties of American citizenship. In the Church and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people."

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By reference to the President's proclamation the reader will be surprised to note that he appoints October 21 as a National holiday in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. We have been taught from childhood that this great achievement took place on October 12. Why then are we called upon to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America on October 21? The answer leads to an investigation of the calendar, which we are sure will prove interesting and instructive to many of our readers.

A calendar is a distribution of time into hours, days, months, years, etc., for the purposes of life. The most conspicuous division is the solar day and the solar year. The phases of the moon also were used from remote ages. The day, the year and the lunar month are natural divisions of time. The hour, the week and the civil month are artificial and arbitrary divisions.

The divisions of months arose because there were twelve lunations in a year, but as twelve lunations occur in 354 days, the loss of 11 days caused confusion and most nations regulate their year by the course of the sun. The ancient Egyptians gave each month thirty days, and to complete the year added five supplementary days at the end. The solar or astronomical year, is the exact period of time required for the earth to revolve in its orbit about

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the sun, and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 16 seconds. In the civil year as 365 is not divisible by 12, it follows that all months can not have the same number of days. By reason also of the fractional hours, minutes and seconds over 365 days, it follows that all the years can not contain the same number of days, if the epoch of their commencement remains fixed. The extra hours can not be counted until they have amounted to an entire day, and then an additional day must be added to the year.

The Roman year anciently had only ten months and 304 days. It commenced with March, as is shown by the names September, October, etc. July and August were called Quintilis and Sextilis, and were changed to their present names in honor of Julius and Augustus Caesar.

To Julius Caesar should be given much praise for regulating the year. He fixed the year at 365 1/4 days, and decreed that every fourth year should have 366 days, the others having each 365. The first Julian year commenced January 1, 45 B. C. Caesar also ordered that January, March, May, July, September and November should have each 31 days and the other months 30, except February, which in common years should have 29, but every fourth year 30 days. This order was changed to gratify the vanity of Augustus, who wished the month bearing his name to have 31 days like July, named after his great uncle. A day therefore was taken from February, and that three months of 31 days might not come together, a day each was filched from September and November and given to October and December. The additional day of every fourth year was given to February as being the shortest month.

The Julian calendar assumed that the year had 365 1/4 days, but it was not quite so long, being 11 minutes, 14 seconds less, which would amount to the loss of a day in 128 years. It was therefore found that by 1582 ten days had been lost, carrying the spring equinox back to March 11. To restore the equinox to its former place, Pope Gregory XIII ordered ten days to be thrown out of the calendar, and accordingly the 11th of the month became the 21st. As the loss of time in the Julian calendar of 365 1/4 days was found to amount to three days in 400 years, Gregory decreed that there should be no leap years in the century years, excepting those which are multiples of 400. Every year divisible by four without a remainder is a leap year, except the century years, which are leap years when divisible by four after dropping the two ciphers. Thus 1600 was a leap year, but 1700, 1800 and 1900, are common years; 2000, 2400, etc., will be leap years. As stated above, the difference between the old and new style in the Sixteenth Century was ten days; the difference in the present century is twelve days. From 1900 to 2100, it will be thirteen days. The change from old to new style was much opposed. In Great Britain it was not until 1751 that Parliament ordered the new style in all public and legal transactions, September 3, 1752, becoming September 14th. Strange to say Russia still holds to the Julian calendar.

In writing a letter from St. Petersburg to a friend in Texas, it would be necessary to make a double date, thus: July 4 or August 27; July 16 or September 8.

Our readers will therefore see that we have reached our present simple method of dividing time only after a great deal of trouble, many and difficult calculations, and the efforts of emperors, popes, eminent mathematicians, and distinguished astronomers.

To recur to the Columbian anniversary: The great navigator discovered America October 12, 1492. As nine days had been lost up to that time, the true date of the discovery was October 21. In accordance therefore with scientific accuracy the President appoints not the 12th but the 21st of October as the National holiday to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of that day when, for the first time so far as authentic history records, the eyes of Europeans fell upon the New World.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The hebdomadal division of time dates from the earliest ages. It doubtless arose from God's working six days and resting on the seventh. Nearly all nations from remotest antiquity have kept the weekly or septenary period of days. The ancients commencing with our Sunday, named the days after the planets, which they supposed to preside over the days. Sunday was called Dies Solis, and in order there followed, Dies Lune, Dies Martis, Dies Mercurii, Dies Jovis, Dies Veneris, Dies Saturni. Our English names of the days are derived from the Saxon. Sun's day became Sunday, Moon's day Monday, Tiw's day Tuesday, Woden's day Wednesday, Thor's day Thursday, Frigg's day Friday, Seterne's day Saturday. The last five were Saxon divinities. Tiw, or Tiv, was the Saxon god of war; Woden, or Odin, their chief god. Thor, the god of thunder, Frigg, the wife of Odin and Seterne, —Texas Farmer.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

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CHRIST A TEMPTER. "God can not be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man," but Christ is God and therefore tempteth no man.

TO THE RESCUE. We are glad to see that Dr. Lambuth is planning for a vigorous campaign to extinguish the missionary debt.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. The frequent strikes, resulting in riot and bloodshed, is interpreted by all to mean that the capital and labor question is one of the most serious questions now engaging the attention of this country.

THE CHURCH AND WORKINGMEN. In the August number of the Forum there are two articles touching on the attitude of workingmen to the Church.

HOMESTEAD STRIKE. The Homestead strike is dragging along without any specially sensational developments.

CHOLERA SPREADING. The cholera is spreading in Russia, where it has been also the occasion of much rioting.

THE COLLECTION. The North Texas Female College column in this issue furnishes very interesting reading in a letter from the President of the college, Mrs. L. A. Kidd.

A JUDGE at Gallatin, Tenn., recently granted a divorce for one year in a case in which both parties filed bills of application.

ILLUSTRATIONS. FAITH is described by a "believing on the name of the Son of God," viz., on his person. The promise is but the

a dog begging crumbs while her faith rose above all prejudices to the goodness of one who would not deny a dog an humble request.

The temptations which come from God deal with faith in its moral nature. It is a test of voluntary trust more than intellectual conviction.

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discontent, in their opinion, has had little to do with their failure to attend Church. Seven or eight do think that the effect has been considerable and unfavorable.

With this testimony, our author says, that from the labor leaders conflicts. "The leaders of the unions assert that 48 per cent of the workingmen—including many who attend Church from habit or to please their families—disbelieve in the Churches; and they attribute it to the present discontent and the place which the Church occupies concerning the questions which underlie it."

Any one will be able to see the untrustworthiness of testimony gathered by getting simply the opinions of a few leaders who do not know really perhaps the views of those about whom they testify.

If there are any people in the world who ought to favor good Sunday laws it is the laboring classes. They need the rest day more than any others.

I could wish you might stand an hour with me on a Sabbath morning in the labor market in Geneva, and see the troops of dull, tired, saddened-looking laborers, in ragged blouses, unwashed from the grim and sweat of one week's work of seven days, trudging off sluggishly and wearily, like dumb, driven cattle, to the work of the next week of seven days.

Are these all slaves? you ask. Slaves! Bless you, no. These are freemen. These are voters and citizens in a land of universal suffrage, under the freest government on earth, with an advanced and liberal constitution of the latest French inventions, and with all the modern improvements. No blue laws here. They once had blue laws in Geneva, but they have laughed them down long ago.

The Homestead strike is dragging along without any specially sensational developments. The strikers, it is reported, are still hopeful of success, though 1200 men have been put to work in the mills.

The cholera is spreading in Russia, where it has been also the occasion of much rioting. The people seem to object to the Government's methods of quarantine or precaution to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The North Texas Female College column in this issue furnishes very interesting reading in a letter from the President of the college, Mrs. L. A. Kidd, who is spending her vacation in the East.

A JUDGE at Gallatin, Tenn., recently granted a divorce for one year in a case in which both parties filed bills of application. We have heard of divorces a *voce et a voce*, but this is the first case of divorce *suspension per annum* of which we have heard.

FAITH is described by a "believing on the name of the Son of God," viz., on his person. The promise is but the

and to sue and be sued. Any difficulties growing out of their contracts could then be settled in the courts or by arbitrations. Labor companies then could compete with other companies as bank competes with bank or railroad competes with other railroads.

THE THRALDOM OF PERSONAL LIBERTY. If there are any people in the world who ought to favor good Sunday laws it is the laboring classes. They need the rest day more than any others.

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ing visitation, and that when it made its first visit as many people died as the result of fright as from the actual disease.

ONLY APING. "The race question" is settling itself in spots and temporarily. Alabama now has two Democratic fragments and two candidates for Governor.

Well, Bro. Edwards, you see man is a considerable ape, anyway. For twenty-five or more years now the Southerner has been seeing the Northern arming the "nigger" around and making him great promises to get his vote, while the promises never materialized.

A DEVILISH TRADE. The Associated Press reports the unearthing of a disgraceful and diabolical traffic at Hartford, Conn. The whole affair shows that our Northern cities are fast taking on the high civilization of Paris, Berlin, Marsailles, London, and other European cities noted for their social immorality.

Disclosures that will create a sensation throughout New England were brought forth yesterday when Selectman Bowler made a report to the Board of Selectmen of the town of his investigation into a certain baby farm alleged to exist in Hartford and vicinity.

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rather barbarous punishment to hang a man by the thumbs until unconscious for expressing his opinion, even though a bad opinion and he a soldier.

In a recent issue of the Illustrated Kentuckian, Lexington, a prize was offered for the best definition of "marriage." The prize was won by Mrs. Sara Pearce, Brielle, New Jersey, the following being her definition:

THE Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has now been in successful operation for several months. It was inaugurated by Rev. A. E. Clay, our pastor at Dryades Street Church, and he has pushed the movement so well that now its influence for good is being very sensibly felt, and much benefit has accrued.

THE latest census bulletin, published in the New York Independent of July 21, by Rev. H. K. Carroll, D. D., gives the strength of Presbyterianism in the United States. There are 13,496 organizations or congregations of Presbyterians of all branches in the United States, 12,462 Church edifices, valued at \$91,876,233, and 1,278,815 communicants.

EPWORTH LEAGUE. Topics for Prayer-Meetings. AUGUST. 28. Jesus the Christ.—John 7:37-52.

TOPIC FOR AUGUST 21. Jesus the Bread of Life.—John 6:22-40.

1. No mark of divinity was more manifest in our Lord than his readiness to discern the innermost thoughts and motives of men. He had no need that any should tell him what was in their hearts, for he knew what was in man. When the multitudes followed him to Capernaum after he had miraculously fed them in the wilderness, he knew that they followed him for the loaves and fishes. It may be that they themselves were not fully aware of their own motives.

2. There is no stronger desire or propensity in men than that of life. Men cling to life above all things. Even those who have died to save their property under existing circumstances would have surrendered all rather than life, except perhaps in a few abnormal cases. The Savior understood this, as he always did on such occasions, the motives of the people to call their attention to the temporality of the life they sought and to a life that was of eternal duration.

3. He told them of another bread eternal in its nature and benefits. They wanted a return of the manna on which their fathers fed in the wilderness, but Christ reminded them that their fathers were dead notwithstanding the fact that they ate the manna. There is only one who can sustain life. It is He who gives the bread the power to sustain temporal life. He is the source of all life, temporal and eternal. He is truly the Bread of Life. He is from and of God and giveth life unto the world. "Man liveth not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

4. Life costs something. We eat with pleasure the food that sustains life and without voluntary effort the digestive organs assimilate the food, but the food costs labor and sacrifice. Men only eat bread at the cost of labor. To continue to live means to continue to work and eat. By faith we take in the benefits of the atonement and the free grace of God saves us. We receive the gift of eternal life. To continue to live in this case also means to continue to believe. And faith is not without its cost and sacrifices. "The trial of your faith is precious." There will be persecutions perhaps, but faith must continue in spite of them. To believe on Christ means to follow him, and to follow him is not a life of idleness by any means. Faith in Christ leads us into the fellowship of his suffering and the manner of life he lived. All this means self-denial and cross-bearing. A continuance in faith at the cost of these things is the condition of eternal life. They who cease to believe under the fires of persecution or the allurements of a deceitful world will lose eternal life, just as those who cease to eat bread lose temporal life.

THE COLLECTION. The North Texas Female College column in this issue furnishes very interesting reading in a letter from the President of the college, Mrs. L. A. Kidd, who is spending her vacation in the East.

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A Simple Problem.

The value of a baking powder is in the leavening gas it contains. If one brand is stronger than another, it is worth more per pound, because it goes further in baking.

Royal Baking Powder has been determined by the official chemical tests to be 27 per cent. greater in leavening strength than any other brand. Its actual value to the consumer is therefore 27 per cent. greater than the others. This is equal to 13 1/2 cents per pound.

If, therefore, other powders are forced upon you, see that the charge for them is 13 1/2 cents per pound less than the price of the Royal.

cabinet, Christ is the jewel in it which faith embraces; the promise is in the dish, Christ is the food in it which faith feeds on. And as faith rests on Christ's person, so on his person under this notion, "as he was crucified." Faith glories in the cross of Christ (Gal. 6:14).

"BELIEVE on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Not in Christianity, but in Christ!

Mark that little yet great word on. It is not enough to believe in Christ Jesus. Millions of unconverted people believe in Jesus, just as they believe in Howard as a noble philanthropist, or in Washington as a pure patriot, or in Newton as an eminent teacher of science. But they do not trust their souls to Jesus. They do not rest on him for salvation. They do not build their hopes of heaven on him. When a miner looks at the rope that is to lower him into the deep mine, he may coolly say, "I have faith in that rope as well made and strong." But when he lays hold of it, and swings down by it into the tremendous chasm, then he is believing on the rope. Then he is trusting himself to the rope. It is not a mere opinion—it is an act. The miner just lets go of everything else, and bears his whole weight on those well-braced strands of hemp. Now that is faith. And when a human soul lets go of every other reliance in the wide universe and hangs entirely upon the atoning Jesus, that soul "believes on Christ." That soul is intrusting itself to Jesus for guidance, for grace, for strength, for pardon, for final salvation.

Is not this the real core of faith? Is it anything more than simply trusting ourselves to Christ? Can there be a simpler, clearer idea of Bible faith than this? If so, we never have discovered it.—Cuyler.

ANY faith in him, however small, is better than any belief about him, however great.—George Macdonald.

AS THE act of healing through the eyes of the Israelites and the brazen serpent went together, so, in the act of justifying, these two, faith and Christ, have a mutual relation, and must always concur—faith as the action which apprehends Christ as the object which is apprehended; so that neither the passion of Christ saved without faith, nor doth faith help unless it be in Christ, its object.—Cuyler.

NOTES.

AN Epworth League was organized at Trinity Church, Dallas, March 13, 1892, by the preacher in charge, Rev. P. L. Smith, with eleven members. The League has steadily grown in interest and numbers until we have on roll forty-five members, mostly young men and young ladies. Some are, indeed, live, active workers, leading in all the different departments of the League. The Christian Effort Committee has charge of the religious meetings, go from house to house, holding prayer-meetings with the aged and sick who are unable to attend public worship. The Young People's Prayer-meeting conducted by them is very interesting. The Literary Department is also in a very encouraging condition. At a recent book reception given by that committee, the League is supplied with about forty good books. The Charity and Help Committee is doing excellent work. The different Leagues of the city have organized a Union meeting which meets once a month.

THE MISSIONARY DEBT.

DEAR BROTHERS—Dr. W. R. Lambuth, acting under the authority of the Missionary Board and the Bishops in the great work of raising our missionary debt, has appointed the undersigned as solicitor for this fund in the North Texas Conference. Shrink as I do from such a burden, I do not feel free to shrink it. This debt must be paid, and to pay it we must all co-operate in the plan devised by the proper authority. And to work the plan we must each stand ready to do the work which in its practical execution shall be put on us:

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

News, Views and Personal.

—Dr. W. K. Boyle, editor of the Episcopal Methodist, returns on account of ill health, and the Rev. C. F. Poland, a local preacher, takes his place. While we sympathize with Dr. Boyle in his sickness and bid him good-bye with regret, we extend the open hand of welcome to Bro. Poland.

—New Orleans Advocate: "A postal from Dr. Ahrens, dated Germsbach, Black Forest, Germany July 20, says: 'Health improving; am grateful for the privilege of inhaling the balmy breeze of this forest.' The many friends of Dr. Ahrens will be glad to hear this news." Our readers will be interested in this item when they remember that Dr. Ahrens is the Jean Paul who has written extensively for this journal.

—Raleigh Advocate: Rev. D. P. Tate, one of our most successful preachers, follows up his revival meetings with special work for the Church's paper. We notice that in reporting his revivals he always sends a club of new subscribers to the Advocate. On our sixth page this week he reports a revival at Palm Tree Church. He sends us nineteen new subscribers as one result of the meeting. This is a

pretty good sign that the new converts are going at it right—they want to know what their Church is doing. We heard one of our Bishops say once that he didn't have much confidence in the results of a revival where many join the Church and there is no increase in the number of subscribers to the Church paper and no increase in the missionary collections. Every person who joins the Church ought to be urged to begin at once to take the Church paper. Do our pastors press this matter as they ought? Let it be looked after at every meeting. Get the young converts started right at once to reading the Church paper. It will pay to do it.

PERSONALS.

—The Rev. W. H. Vaughan, writes from Belton, Texas, Aug. 4: Bruceville gives me \$92.10 for the Orphan Home.

—Gatesville Star: Rev. G. F. Boyd informs us that Mrs. Boyd is improving rapidly at Mineral Wells, whither she went for her health. Dr. Boyd will fill his pulpit here on Sunday.

—The Rev. W. T. McClure, of Jefferson City, occupied the pulpit at First Methodist Church, this city, last Sunday, and made us a pleasant call the following day.

—The Rev. J. C. Cavenar says: I am now living in Ft. Davis instead of Marfa as I thought I would before leaving Durango. I am well pleased with the prospect of my little work among this mixed population.

—The Rev. J. W. Hall writes from Gatesville, Aug. 3: "My dear wife departed this life July 27, after an illness of seven days. I am left with seven children—one only a week old. Oh, my soul! where will I find relief? I ask the prayers of the Church in this severe trial." Bro. Hall will be remembered by his brethren.

—The Rev. J. R. Nelson, of Corsicana, made us a pleasant visit this week en route to Eureka Springs, Ark., to take a little rest. He reports his charge in a most prosperous condition. As proof of the high state of spirituality we have a large subscription list from his charge. We hope for Bro. Nelson a most pleasant and profitable vacation.

—The Rev. C. W. Glanville, of Harold, Texas, writes Aug. 4: Nancy D. Harrison, wife of Lawrence Harrison, and mother of the Rev. L. W. Harrison, of the North Texas Conference, passed peacefully away last night. She was a devoted and loving mother and left a legacy to her sorrowing children that is better than silver and gold.

—Whitney Messenger: At a special meeting of the School Board last Thursday night Prof. F. A. Mood, of Georgetown, was elected to take charge as principal of our public school for the next term. Prof. Mood is a son of F. A. Mood, the founder of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, from which institution the younger Mood graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. M.

—Belton Reporter: Rev. W. W. Henderson and sons, Jim and Clarence, passed through Belton Monday on an overland trip to Arkadelphia, Ark. Mr. Henderson's mother, Mrs. M. M. Henderson, who lives at that place, recently visited him and took his two youngest children to her home with her. Claude will remain with his grandfather, Rev. Mr. Walkup, at Salado. Mr. Henderson is uncertain when he will return to Texas; but, if his health improves, hopes to be back to conference. Rev. W. H. Matthews, a professor in Centenary College, Lampasas, will take his charge at Moffat.

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To the Ministers and Members of the North Texas Conference: DEAR BROTHERS—Dr. W. R. Lambuth, acting under the authority of the Missionary Board and the Bishops in the great work of raising our missionary debt, has appointed the undersigned as solicitor for this fund in the North Texas Conference. Shrink as I do from such a burden, I do not feel free to shrink it. This debt must be paid, and to pay it we must all co-operate in the plan devised by the proper authority. And to work the plan we must each stand ready to do the work which in its practical execution shall be put on us:

1. According to this plan I am solicitor for the conference, and a brother will be appointed solicitor for each district, and we are to try and raise in our bounds, in addition to the regular assessment, \$375 to extinguish the debt and to have it all in hand by next March.

2. The districts are asked—there is no assessment in any of this: it is all to be free-will offering—to raise the following amounts: Dallas and Sherman, \$400 each; Paris and Bonham, \$350 each; Terrell, Jefferson, Greenville, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville and Montague, \$385 each. Any pastor can get an approximate idea of what he should raise to be up with this procession by taking 10 per cent of his foreign missionary assessment for this year.

3. The list of district solicitors will be published as soon as the brethren signify a willingness to undertake the work. The pastors, and all who are interested in this work, will please put themselves in communication with them as soon as possible, and co-operate with them in all their plans.

4. Whenever a work or an individual subscribes to a notice please notify me at once, and I will ask a column for subscriptions to be opened in the ADVOCATE, and we will keep the Church informed as to the progress of the work. Whenever any one pays on this plan please forward the money to F. H. Welch, McKinney, Texas, and designate it as for the missionary debt.

5. The successful working of this plan

will depend largely on our Presiding Elders. They meet the pick of the Church throughout the districts, and they can awake a sentiment upon this subject that will sweep the movement on to success. Let the Presiding Elders, pastors and people put this subject on their hearts, and pray and work for its success, and our dear Church will soon be free from a fearful incubus. Lovingly and hopefully, your brother, JOHN R. ALLEN.

VENEZUELA MISSION.

Since my acknowledgment in the ADVOCATE of receipts to March 1 the following amounts have reached me: Rev. M. L. Moody, \$10; Rev. H. A. Bourland, \$25; Rev. G. W. Owens, \$10 (March 4); Rev. G. F. Boyd, \$12.50; Rev. Sam'l Morris, \$5; Rev. M. M. Smith, \$10; Mrs. M. M. Smith, \$5; Mrs. Lizzie Skinner, \$10; Dr. Taylor Sunday-school, \$10; Rev. Sil. Stark, \$13.86; Rev. J. W. Dickinson, \$5; Rev. J. H. Tucker, \$10; Rev. C. L. Browning, \$10; Rev. G. W. Bruce, \$10; G. W. Owens, \$10 (May 28); Rev. W. M. Shelton, \$25; Miss Lizzie Brownough, \$5; Jno. R. Nelson, \$5; Rev. E. Lightowlers, \$10; W. B. Ford, \$10; Rev. W. B. Ford, \$5; T. C. Ragsdale, \$10; Geo. A. Green, \$10; Corsicana Station, per B. H. Wood, Jr., \$19.05; Mrs. E. H. Sutherland, \$10.40; M. L. Hallenbeck, \$10; Mrs. Lizzie Skinner, \$2.50.

These amounts I have sent directly to Bro. Sutherland at no cost to the mission through the kindness and liberality of the banks here, except \$47.45 sent to Acosta at Caracas, Venezuela, in May.

A letter received from Bro. Acosta today tells me he is in a great strait for money—owing rent on Church and house. He says: "War has swept away everything but misery." This is the reason our collections are so scant. Some of whom we help us say they can do no longer.

I have only the last receipt of \$2.50 on hand to send him. Will not all the contributors respond promptly, that this condition of affairs may no longer exist? Remember, he is there in our streets, we sent him. True to his responsibilities he says: "I will not leave my work in this country. Nearly every Sunday we have new converts."

Let us deny ourselves to relieve the necessities of this man of God.

M. S. HOTCHKISS, Treasurer, Venezuela Mission.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

Supplying the Army, Navy and Indian Department. (Chicago Inter Ocean.)

The purchasing agents of the United States Government have ordered nearly one hundred thousand pounds of Dr. Price's Baking Powder in the first five months of this year, 1892. The government exercises great care in selecting its supplies of all kinds, rejecting everything that is not of the best, and the very fact that it has adopted Dr. Price's Baking Powder is proof that it has found it the best of all the baking powders. Dr. Price's is peculiarly adapted for export, as neither long sea voyages nor climatic changes effect it, this brand keeping fresh and sweet for years while other baking powders deteriorate rapidly.

It is guaranteed to the government to be a pure cream of tartar powder free from ammonia, alum, or other harmful substances, and it is also the only baking powder prepared by a physician of high standing.

Obituary—Texas.

Aug. 4.—Mrs. V. H. Kelley, at Vernon; Mrs. M. L. Batsell, an old settler, at Whiteburg. Aug. 5.—Warren E. Jones, at New Boston; E. W. Stafford, of Urbana, Ohio, died at Bonham. Aug. 6.—George P. Quinn, at Corsicana; Mrs. J. M. Williams, at Bonham; John E. Owens, at Wills Point; B. F. Dodson, at Paris.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, July 29, 1892. Messrs. Parlin & Crendell Co., Dallas, Texas: GENTLEMEN—I am pleased with the Tricycle I bought of you. It is light draft, no weight on the horse's necks, makes a nice furrow and does its work perfect. I can cheerfully recommend the Tricycle to all farmers wanting a good riding plow. Yours, etc., W. F. BRIGGS.

Texas Incidents.

Confederate reunion at Mexia largely attended. The Gray and Blue Reunion met at Denton, August 5. Grand Lodge of the Colored Odd Fellows met at Waco last week. The Eleventh Texas Cavalry reunion was had at Greenville the past week. Since May 29 Midlothian has shipped 164 carloads of fine beaves and 146 carloads of grain. The City Assessor's rolls of Ennis show taxable city values to be more than \$1,000,000. It is estimated that 5000 people attended the reunion of Parson's Brigade at Waxahachie August 3. At Gilmer, Texas, August 4, the reunion of the ex-Confederate soldiers of Upshur and adjoining counties was held. The Old Settlers' Reunion at Sherman was all that the oldest old settler could wish. Over 10,000 people listened to R. Q. Mills. The Confederate reunion at Terrell was given additional interest by the number of G. A. R. men present. Reunions are reported also at Sulphur Springs and Meridian. Let shippers take notice. Grain buyers of McKinney are disgusted with the New Orleans market. In almost every instance they are met with demands for rebates. This has not proven true as to other markets and the matter has reached a stage to demand notice and shippers are refusing to ship to New Orleans. On July 30 the Dallas elevator sent from Dallas a solid train of twenty-two cars of wheat destined for New Orleans. This train was given the right of way by the Texas and Pacific railroad and was landed in New Orleans on passenger time, August 4 the same number of cars followed. This is Dallas rapidly becoming a grain center. Following are the figures showing the shipment of Texas cattle to Chicago during July: St. Paul, 154 cars; Illinois Central, 124; Rock Island, 327 cars; Santa Fe, 709 cars; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy route, 800 cars; Wabash, 1011 cars; Chicago and Alton, 1608 cars; total, 4813 cars. The volume of trade has increased as compared with July, 1891, to the extent of 865 cars.

—A colored man, Ned Duncan, brought in from his place, about two miles north of Belton, an ear of corn which is a curiosity. It is of ordinary size, but each separate grain is covered with a shuck. He says the entire ear is covered with shucks like other corn. He calls it Egyptian corn, and says that he found an ear of it in a lot of corn which he bought year before last and planted it, but did not raise much last year. This year he has raised several bushels. He thinks his corn will be weevil proof, as the weavils can not get under the shuck on the grain. He says that horses and cattle eat it with avidity. To prepare it for human food would be a very slow process, as each grain would have to be shucked.

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has given it the largest sale of any medicine.

Miscellaneous.

Yellow fever prevails at most of the Central American ports. There were a number of earthquake shocks in Mexico August 5. The Pope is out in an encyclical against the Free Masons of Italy. The idea of annexation to the United States is gaining ground in both Canada and Cuba. An agreement is about to be reached between the United States and Mexico for an equal division of the waters of the Rio Grande. The Legislature of Michigan has been convened in extra session to reappoint the State, the former work having been declared unconstitutional.

A vessel has been sent by the United States to St. Matthew's Island, Bering Sea, to rescue three men abandoned there by the schooner Mattie L. Dyer, of San Francisco.

The administration has decided to clear the Cherokee strip of cattle. Three troops of cavalry under the command of Capt. Michler left Fort Reno to-day for the strip under orders to drive out all cattle there.

Henry Hyder, United States Consul at Copenhagen, and his wife are in jail because of frauds through which they received large amounts of money. This government had them proceeded against under Danish laws.

The twenty-first triennial convocation of Grand Commandry of G. O. T. met in Denver the past week. Immense crowds are reported in the city to do honor to the occasion—some computing the crowds at 100,000 visitors.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DEMOCRATIC CLUBS, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5.—A National Convention of Democratic Clubs is hereby called to meet at 12 o'clock Tuesday, October 4, 1892, in the city of New York. The convention will consist of delegates from Democratic Clubs and societies of the United States which are enrolled members of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. An enormous shipment of gold coin went East from the sub-treasury at San Francisco, Cal., August 4; \$50,000,000 being sent to the United States Treasury at Washington. For two or three weeks postal agents have been arriving from the East on secret missions. Thirty who came left to-day on the gold train, and with them went nine others from San Francisco. For each man there is a Winchester. There are five postal cars, unusually heavy and strong, and a big caisson in which the guards ride. The Government had stored at San Francisco \$100,000,000 of its gold reserve, and it is said \$60,000,000 in all will be sent to Washington, one more shipment like the present being necessary.

A report has been frequently repeated that the stock of the Western Union Telegraph would soon be increased to \$100,000,000. The present capital stock is \$86,199,852, and the undivided surplus at the end of the last quarter was given as \$13,515,556. This, if distributed, would make \$99,715,409, or practically \$100,000,000 of stock. A comparison of business earnings and profits of the Western Union for ten years shows that the miles of wire more than doubled in the ten years ending 1891. The number of offices doubled, the number of messages increased from 38,750,000 to 59,125,000, and receipts rose from \$14,375,000 to \$23,000,000. Expenses, however, increased faster than receipts, rising from \$8,500,000 to \$16,500,000, leaving the increase in profits about \$7,000,000 on an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 in gross receipts.

The soft glow of the late rose is acquired by ladies who use POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Try it. Of two women, choose the one that will have you. Saxe is the best blood purifier. Why don't you stop using Tobacco? Send 50 cents to Acme Remedy Co., Dallas, Texas, for box of Acme Tobacco Cure. Saxe is the best female tonic. Tramp—Say, mum, your dog bit me. Lady—Well, never mind. I'll wash his mouth.

DALBY SPRINGS CAMP-MEETING. To all who expect to attend the camp-meeting at Dalby Springs, beginning on Thursday night before the third Sunday in August. Come expecting to support yourselves, as I don't know exactly how many visitors we can entertain free. There are two good hotels here, and I will do all I can to get them to furnish board and lodging as cheap as possible. There are also a few private boarding-houses. I will see what they will do toward cheap board during the meeting. Come with your tents and camp. Come praying that God may graciously bless us. There will be several ministers here to help, and all are cordially invited. W. B. WALKER, P. C. DALBY SPRINGS, TEXAS.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

AUGUST 3. E. C. DeFornett, sub. E. L. Shettles, sub. O. T. Hotchkiss, change. J. T. Stanley, sub. Jas. P. Rogers, sub. AUGUST 4. J. F. Webb, has attention. W. N. Bonner, papers stopped. W. R. Crockett, sub. N. A. Bennett, sub. E. D. Moulton, sub. J. D. Hudgins, sub. I. L. Mills, sub. AUGUST 5. E. F. Boone, sub. G. E. Clothier, sub. S. A. Ashburn, sub. C. C. Williams, sub. and change. AUGUST 6. E. L. Shettles, sub. Geo. S. Clark, sub. C. C. Williams, sub. W. C. Bracewell, sub. C. C. Davis, sub. B. M. Mills, sub. J. L. Lawson, sub. has attention. J. C. Box, paper stopped. J. B. Denton, sub.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Excessive Dyspepsia or Wasting Diseases in any form will always find ALE AND BEEI "Peptonized" the only food that can be taken.

THE ALE & BEEF CO., 267 W. 17 Street, New York City.

EPWORTH ORGANS. Compound light spreading organ. Special price for churches. \$7.00. \$10.00. \$15.00. \$20.00. \$25.00. \$30.00. \$35.00. \$40.00. \$45.00. \$50.00. \$55.00. \$60.00. \$65.00. \$70.00. \$75.00. \$80.00. \$85.00. \$90.00. \$95.00. \$100.00. \$105.00. \$110.00. \$115.00. \$120.00. \$125.00. \$130.00. \$135.00. \$140.00. \$145.00. \$150.00. \$155.00. \$160.00. \$165.00. \$170.00. \$175.00. \$180.00. \$185.00. \$190.00. \$195.00. \$200.00. \$205.00. \$210.00. \$215.00. \$220.00. \$225.00. \$230.00. \$235.00. \$240.00. \$245.00. \$250.00. \$255.00. \$260.00. \$265.00. \$270.00. \$275.00. \$280.00. \$285.00. \$290.00. \$295.00. \$300.00. \$305.00. \$310.00. \$315.00. \$320.00. \$325.00. \$330.00. \$335.00. \$340.00. \$345.00. \$350.00. \$355.00. \$360.00. \$365.00. \$370.00. \$375.00. \$380.00. \$385.00. \$390.00. \$395.00. \$400.00. \$405.00. \$410.00. \$415.00. \$420.00. \$425.00. \$430.00. \$435.00. \$440.00. \$445.00. \$450.00. \$455.00. \$460.00. \$465.00. \$470.00. \$475.00. \$480.00. \$485.00. \$490.00. \$495.00. \$500.00. \$505.00. \$510.00. \$515.00. \$520.00. \$525.00. \$530.00. \$535.00. \$540.00. \$545.00. \$550.00. \$555.00. \$560.00. \$565.00. \$570.00. \$575.00. \$580.00. \$585.00. \$590.00. \$595.00. \$600.00. \$605.00. \$610.00. \$615.00. \$620.00. \$625.00. \$630.00. \$635.00. \$640.00. \$645.00. \$650.00. \$655.00. \$660.00. \$665.00. \$670.00. \$675.00. \$680.00. \$685.00. \$690.00. \$695.00. \$700.00. \$705.00. \$710.00. \$715.00. \$720.00. \$725.00. \$730.00. \$735.00. \$740.00. \$745.00. \$750.00. \$755.00. \$760.00. \$765.00. \$770.00. \$775.00. \$780.00. \$785.00. \$790.00. \$795.00. \$800.00. \$805.00. \$810.00. \$815.00. \$820.00. \$825.00. \$830.00. \$835.00. \$840.00. \$845.00. \$850.00. \$855.00. \$860.00. \$865.00. \$870.00. \$875.00. \$880.00. \$885.00. \$890.00. \$895.00. \$900.00. \$905.00. \$910.00. \$915.00. \$920.00. \$925.00. \$930.00. \$935.00. \$940.00. \$945.00. \$950.00. \$955.00. \$960.00. \$965.00. \$970.00. \$975.00. \$980.00. \$985.00. \$990.00. \$995.00. \$1000.00.

Tower's Improved SLICKER. Will not Peel or Leak. Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Atlanta, Ga., August 29, 1891. To whom it may concern: In our experience as cotton merchants we have frequently had occasion to handle cotton ginned upon the GULLETT GIN, made by Gullett Gin Co., Amite City, La. We consider this Gin the equal of any in the market in its ability to turn out smooth, clean, well-ginned cotton. We are always glad to handle cotton ginned upon the GULLETT GIN. Very truly, S. M. INMAN & CO.

Ready July 1st. Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6 Combined. 48 Pieces, many of which can be found in no other book. Music, \$60 per 100; 70c. ea. by Mail. Words, \$20 per 100; 22c. ea. by Mail.

The John Church Co. The Biglow & Main Co. 71 West 4th St., Cincinnati. 126 East 9th St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED. I want One Hundred energetic Agents to sell The Leach Roaster and Baker in Texas. The Baker is simple in construction, is entirely practical, doing all that is claimed for it. Ladies who are using them say "they are perfect." Cooks meat or bread. Terms liberal. For information as to terms, territory, etc., write to REV. J. T. GILBERT, Lockhart, Texas.

HENRY LINDENMEYR & SONS. PAPER WARE HOUSE. Nos. 31, 33, 35 & 37 East Houston St. (Puck Building, near Broadway). P. O. Box 2865. NEW YORK.

BENBROOK SCHOOL FURNISHING CO., 215 Commerce Street, (Between E. Exchange and B.) DALLAS, TEXAS. Manufacturers and Dealers in Church & School Furniture School Supplies and Apparatus. "RAPID TYPE-WRITERS." See Send for Catalogue.

Dr. A. P. BOSTON. (Practice limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.)

Late of New Orleans, has located permanently in Dallas. Office in the Jennie Scollard Building, 338 Main Street. Dr. Boston was on the Medical and Surgical Staff of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL, over two years, and Surgeon in Charge of the Eye Department a portion of this time. Texas Advocate—\$2 per year.

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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.]

"Ask God to give thee skill In comfort's art. That thou may'st minister to the afflicted, and set apart Into a life of sympathy. For heaven is the weight of ill In many a heart. And comforters are needed much. Of Christlike touch."

THE SCARITT BIBLE AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES AND OTHER CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, held in Lexington, Ky., June 1, 1892, the Board of Managers of the Scaritt Bible and Training School and the Agent of the same made a full and satisfactory report of all matters connected with that institution.

The following faculty was elected by the Woman's Board of Missions:

- RESIDENT FACULTY. Principal—Miss Maria Layng Gibson, Covington, Ky. Department of Church History—Maria L. Gibson. Department of Bible Study—Elizabeth E. Holding. Department of Moral Philosophy and Christian Evidence—Emma D. Cashman. Department of Nurse Training—Emma D. Cashman. Industrial Department—Mrs. W. H. Waldron. Department of City Mission Work—Department of General Instruction—Vacancies to be supplied before the opening of school. MEDICAL FACULTY. Anatomy—George Halley, President; J. N. Jackson, Secretary. Physiology—C. F. Wainwright. Materia Medica—A. M. Wilson and Joseph Sharp. Hygiene Dietetics—Geo. Smiley. Diseases of Children—S. G. Gaunt and R. T. Sloan. Eye and Ear—C. Tyree. Teeth—C. B. Hewett and D. J. McMillan.

HOSPITAL STAFF. Surgeons—Geo. Halley, J. P. Jackson, J. N. Jackson and E. R. Lewis. Physicians—H. F. Hereford, C. F. Wainwright, S. C. James and Lester Hall.

Miss Gibson is well known throughout the Church as a woman of fine executive ability, broad culture and deep consecration. She is a successful educator, and has for years been the Recording Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, and will continue to hold that office. Miss Holding has been connected with the Chicago Training School for seven years; has had personal experience in both foreign and home mission work, and is a fine Bible scholar. She is a cousin of Miss Nannie Holding, our missionary in Mexico. Miss Cashman is a graduate of the celebrated Patterson Nurse Training School and comes highly recommended from that institution. Mrs. Waldron is an earnest Christian woman, well qualified for her position. The medical faculty and hospital staff are composed of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Kansas City. These gentlemen have examined and are favorably impressed with the sanitary arrangements and appliances, and under their advice the hospital department will open September 1, so as to be in operation by the time the nurse pupils enter.

The school will open Wednesday, September 11, 18-2, with a formal address of dedication by Bishop C. B. Galloway. Tuition will be free; \$150 will cover the expense of board, washing, fuel and lights. The cost of books will not exceed \$10. Ladies residing in Kansas City desiring to attend lectures will be charged an incidental fee of \$10.

The term of service of three members of the Board of Managers having expired, they were re-elected. Miss Belle H. Bennett was re-elected Treasurer and Agent, Mrs. M. D. Wightman, Assistent Agent.

The collections for the year 1891-92 were \$2,358.53. Of this amount \$29,000 has been invested at 7 and 8 per cent as the beginning of an endowment fund. The five lecturers and eight scholarships undertaken as special work by different conferences, and in varying stages of completion, are as follows: Lecturers—The Olin, Francis Bumpass, Morgan Callaway, Kavanaugh and Stephen Noland. Scholarships—The Helen Finley, Sam Jones, Fannie Montague, Memorial, North Texas Woman's Missionary Society, Weyman Potter, S. Myra Smith, and Texas Woman's Missionary Society. Nine rooms have been furnished by individuals, Churches and conferences, and named as follows:

Take Saxe for Rheumatism. A new medicine just discovered is called isobutyrothorresolide.

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

The skeptical Aunt—What does he do, honey, for a living? 'Bolly, greatly surprised. Why, Auntie, he does not have time to earn a living while we are engaged.

Saxet cures all blood diseases.

Gazam—The style of hanging the framed marriage certificate in the parlor is not followed in Chicago. Madox—No; the parlors are usually only of the average size.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy Mrs. Weston's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, draws out the poison, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

Mother—You should not encourage that young man. Daughter—Why not, mother? "He is so ugly to his sister."

Oh, but I'm not going to be a sister to this one."

Saxet cures all scrofulous diseases.

to the principal, Miss Maria Layng Gibson, corner Harris and Askew Avenues, Kansas City, Mo.

W. M. SOCIETY, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, AT TYLER, TEXAS.

We were glad to see such a full and interesting report of annual meeting of our East Texas Woman's Missionary Society, and think it would now be appropriate and profitable to have a short report from each auxiliary; we could work together better for the general good, as in union there is strength. As a District Secretary I feel that our work would be very much simplified if the people could learn through the ADVOCATE our work as auxiliaries. How, while we work for others, we daily become better and happier ourselves.

The report of this auxiliary reads as follows: Dues, \$70; self-denial fund, \$20; public meeting, \$20; crazy quilt, \$11; total, \$151. The quilt is yet to be disposed of.

The monthly meetings were usually well attended, earnest and joyful, the executive sessions cordial and harmonious; the daily prayer service of the week of self-denial and prayer proved a spiritual feast, lifting our souls to higher ideals of Christian service to which we pledged ourselves.

Another happy occasion was an entertainment given the auxiliary by the Executive Board. The parlors of Marvin Church were beautifully decorated and a nice lunch served. It was a sweet token of good will, which will long be remembered by the auxiliary.

We feel that God blessed our every undertaking during the past year. We are grateful, and pray that he will even more abundantly bless us in the future.

And behold, I come quickly and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

Mrs. W. F. STABLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

MISSIONARY LOGIC.

The Promise. There is no distinction between Jew and Greek. For the same Lord is Lord of all. And is rich unto all that call upon him.

The Promise. Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

The Irresistible Sequence. How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed?

How shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard?

How shall they hear without a preacher?

How shall they preach except they be sent?

It is fixed. "I will declare the decree."

It is definite. "I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance."

It is ever expanding. The waters of prophetic vision: "to the ankles," "to the knees," "to the loins," "waters to swim in," that "cannot be passed over."

It is to be universal. Go and "disciple all to the nations." A whole world full of believing sons and daughters.

It is irresistible. "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore."

It is with Christ's presence. "Lo, I am with you all the days."

It is inspiring. When duty's brow is sunlit with hope the feet and heart take wings.—Dr. Herrick Johnson, in The Mission Field.

"A cynic is a man who is tired of the world, is he not?" the young language student asked. "No, my child," replied the knowing tutor. "A cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."

What Stronger Proof

Is needed of the efficacy of Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures that have followed after all other remedies had failed? Truly, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar curative power unknown to other medicines.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Inquiring child—Papa, why do people cry at weddings? Papa, abstractedly—Most of 'em have been married themselves.

Saxet has cured odd sores after all other remedies had failed.

Charles—I am trying as hard as I can, to get ahead. Clara—Well, you need one badly enough.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Teacher—How do you spell Shakespeare? Pupil—Any way I please. Teacher—Correct.

Used by physicians and the people over forty years for Hemorrhages and Inflammations, Pimples, Eruptions, Itchings, and all kinds of Skin Diseases.

Housekeeper, severely—Here's a small fish in this milk. Milkman, aggrieved—Madame, do you want a whale for 5 cents?

Take Saxet for Rheumatism.

A new medicine just discovered is called isobutyrothorresolide.

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Oh, but I'm not going to be a sister to this one."

Saxet cures all scrofulous diseases.

The father had gone away and left his only son in charge of the store. "Are you the head of the firm?" asked a man with a sample case, entering the establishment. "No, sir," remarked the young man with great urbanity, "I'm only the heir of the head."

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

First Boy—What did yer mother do to yer for goin' skatin' on thin ice an' gettin' in? Second Boy—She boxed me ears. "Did it hurt?" "Nope. She was so mad she didn't wait for me to get me ear muffs off."

Ask Your Friends Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion or sick headache, others report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum, and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling," and so on. Truly, the best advertisement which Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

Old Doctor—No, sir, I never have a patient die on my hands—never. Young Doctor—How do you manage it? Old Doctor—When I find a man is going to die I get him to call in a specialist.

Church Notices.

Table with columns for months (Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June) and days of the week, listing church events and dates.

WEST TEXAS.

Table listing church notices for West Texas, including locations like Victoria, Edna, Waunder, etc.

CENTRAL TEXAS.

Table listing church notices for Central Texas, including locations like Victoria, Edna, Waunder, etc.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Table listing church notices for San Antonio District, including locations like Victoria, Edna, Waunder, etc.

BEVERLY DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Beverly District, including locations like Pleasant Grove, etc.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Table listing church notices for San Marcos District, including locations like Lockhart, etc.

SAN ANGELO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Table listing church notices for San Angelo District, including locations like Sonora, etc.

NORTH TEXAS.

Table listing church notices for North Texas, including locations like Jefferson, etc.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Gainesville District, including locations like Denton, etc.

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Dallas District, including locations like Cochrane and Caruth, etc.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Sherman District, including locations like Pottsboro and Preston, etc.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Sulphur Springs District, including locations like Mt. Pleasant, etc.

TERRELL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Terrell District, including locations like Prairieville, etc.

TEXAS.

Table listing church notices for Texas, including locations like Galveston, etc.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Austin District, including locations like Winchester, etc.

CALVERT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Calvert District, including locations like Center Point, etc.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

Table listing church notices for Northwest Texas, including locations like Fort Worth, etc.

BROWNWOOD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Brownwood District, including locations like Brownwood, etc.

BOGARD DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Bogard District, including locations like Comanche, etc.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Waxahache District, including locations like Oak Cliff, etc.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Weatherford District, including locations like Santo, etc.

ABELINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Abilene District, including locations like Sandoz, etc.

CISCO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Cisco District, including locations like Hicks, etc.

VERNON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Vernon District, including locations like Clarendon, etc.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Georgetown District, including locations like Jones, etc.

WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Waco District, including locations like Boqueville, etc.

COLEMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Coleman District, including locations like Rice and Child, etc.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND.

Table listing church notices for Paris District, including locations like McKenna, etc.

Advertisement for Bull Durham tobacco, featuring the text 'Health and Comfort are Destroyed' and an image of a Durham cigarette pack.

Advertisement for the Tricycle Silky Plow, featuring an image of the plow and descriptive text about its features and availability.

Advertisement for Alliance Carriage Co., featuring various carriage models and descriptive text.

Advertisement for the Chancellor Brewster Side Buggy, featuring an image of the buggy and descriptive text.

Advertisement for F. D. Clarke, M.D., featuring text about his medical practice and specialties.

Advertisement for Beaumont Lumber Co., featuring text about their lumber products and services.



Devotional.

SUNSETTING. You say—and sadness dims your eye The while you say it—that the light Of morning and of evening sky Is strangely different to your sight.

mention in Scripture. "Thou, when thou prayest," says Jesus, "enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee."

FAITH CURE. Mr. Spurgeon believes in prayer, and that the prayer of faith will heal the sick; but he touches the professional faith cure in this way: "If health can be restored by faith alone, without means, why is anybody ill?"

THE man who knows that God is with him is the only one who knows that he is right.—Rain's Horn.

Marriages.

CHILDERS—HARRIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Jasper County, Texas, July 28, 1892, Dr. D. M. Childers and Miss Tillie Harris, both of Jasper County, Texas, Rev. B. Z. Powell officiating.

COATS—BROWNE.—July 28, 1892, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Thomas H. Browne, Mr. J. M. Coats and Miss Bessie M. Browne, all of Celeste, Hunt County, Texas.

PECK—NELSON.—At the residence of Dr. Smith, in Goldthwaite, Texas, July 28, 1892, Mr. J. F. Peck and Miss Laura Nelson, both of Goldthwaite, Rev. W. C. Hillborn officiating.

Obituaries.

THE space allowed obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines, or about 170 to 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written, should remit money to cover extra space, to wit: at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders. Resolutions of respect will not be inserted in the Obituary Department under any circumstances; but if paid for will be inserted in another column.

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

HOWELL.—Louisa Justine Howell, infant daughter of Henry C. and S. A. Howell, was born October 9, 1890, and died July 19, 1892. Little Justine was a very sweet, affectionate child. Her sickness was of short duration—thirty-two hours—but during her short life she entwined herself about the hearts of her fond parents, and was a favorite of every one who knew her.

JACKSON.—Died at her home near Marvin Chapel, Hood County, Texas, Saturday, July 16, 1892, Amanda E. Jackson, wife of J. P. Jackson; born in Alabama, May 1, 1839. Her parents died when she was young. She was raised by Isaac Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were always very kind to her and taught her a great deal of work. She moved to Texas with them in 1859. After a painful illness of seven weeks she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Her sufferings were indeed great, but she bore them with Christian fortitude. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church at an early age, in which she lived a consistent member until death. Grace made her a beautiful, gentle Christian wife and mother. She left five children with me to mourn her loss. By and by will soon be now, and we may, by grace divine, meet them on the blissful shores of immortality and renew our happy associations which have been interrupted by death.

HILL.—W. H. Hill, better known as Cap. Hill, was born in Bastrop County, Texas, May 27, 1844, and died at his home, near Thompsonville, Gonzales County, Texas, March 7, 1892; married Miss Bettie Hill, April 1, 1873; embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1879. Bro. Hill was a good man, true to his word, was a good husband, kind father, accommodating neighbor. He had been a steward for some years. He said to me about a month before his death, "I enjoy more every-day religion than I ever enjoyed in my life." He was an energetic, pushing man, often overtaxing his physical strength. He took excess of the brain, from which he died. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn their loss. Be faithful, bereaved ones, follow closely the teaching of God's Word, and when the mist is cleared away you will meet your husband and father in the far away home of the soul.

BRYAN.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan (nee Whitlock) was born in the State of Louisiana March 14, 1819, and died April 3, 1892, in the house of her son-in-law, Mr. D. C. Rachal, near Corpus Christi, Texas. She was brought by her parents in early childhood to Liberty County, Texas, where, on September 24, 1835, she was married to Christopher Bryan. From this union she became the mother of eleven children. Three daughters and a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren survive her to emulate her virtues and lament their loss. She joined the Methodist Church in early life, and lived an acceptable member of the same till death. Being quite old she was for some time extremely infirm, and was fully apprised of the approaching dissolution, and expressed herself as well prepared in Christ's strength to meet the last struggle. As the end drew near she desired the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at my hands, but distance and other forbidding facts prevented. In the year 1860 she passed through the severe trial of the sudden death of her devoted husband, who died from the effects of a fall on the 13th of December. For many years she had a good and comfortable home with her daughter, Mrs. Rachal, where all her wants were supplied, and every kind attention bestowed upon her. May the grace of God be sufficient for us all in this day of our bereavement, and bring us to find our lost loved one in that land where beauty never fades and blessings abide forever. Her grandson, GEO. CHRIS. STOVALL.

COMMUNION.

Prayer is a mode of communion with God, and as such it has its place in one's private life, in one's social life, and in one's public life. The duty of prayer is not dependent on any specific command of God, but it is a necessity of man's very nature. Prayer has no mention in the Decalogue any more than breathing, or washing, or conversing has; but he who would live as he ought to live must pray. Nor can he who lives near to God be satisfied with those seasons of prayer in which he is with his fellows; he will long for, and he will secure, opportunities of explicit converse with God all by himself. Prayer in private has ten times as many texts to support it as family prayer has; yet private prayer would be a duty, because a vital necessity of man's nature, even though it had no

WHITE.—Robbie White, son of J. W. and M. A. White, of Ivanhoe, born September 29, 1880, died June 27, 1892. Robbie was a beautiful child, and intelligent so far beyond one of his age that he attracted the attention of all who knew him. He was sick but a few days. His sufferings were great; but he bore them with a tender resignation that few of his age do. He was the life and light of the family circle—a tender flower that bloomed for a time to inspire faith, then he transplanted to the glorious home. Truly the hand of affliction has fallen heavily on Bro. and Sister White, but they look forward to the time of meeting and find comfort in Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." G. W. ELLER.

IVANHOE, TEXAS.

TURNER.—Wiley H. Turner was born in Smith County, Miss., June 4, 1833; was married to Hester E. Thompson October 1852, at the M. E. Church, South, in 1852; was converted in 1857 at Mt. Zion Church, Jasper County, Miss., under the ministry of Rev. William Price. It was my happy lot to visit him several times last year in a severe spell of sickness from which he only partially recovered. I found him a great sufferer, but he bore it patiently and without a murmur. On the morning of April 29, 1892, he clasped his hands rejoicing in a Savior's love, and exclaimed, "Farewell, vain world, I'm going home." He exhorted a neighbor that stood by to prepare to meet him in heaven; then called his wife and two sons who were with him, and they all said their farewell, spoke of his daughters who were not present, and fell asleep in Jesus. ISAAC L. MILLS.

PITTMAN.—J. W. Pittman was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, January 15, 1815; moved with his father to Atlanta, Ga., in 1837; was married to Matilda Warren December 15, 1844; removed to Choctaw County, Mississippi, 1856; from thence to Smith County, Texas, in 1847, remaining there twenty-three years on the same place; from thence to Louisiana in 1867; after settling there for two years, he settled in Brazos County, Texas, in 1869; remained there twenty-three years; professed religion in 1869 in his fifty-third year and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Bryan and remained a member to the time of his death. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. Nance, in Goldthwaite, Texas, July 27, 1892. He talked often to the writer during the last few months of his suffering and of his preparation for death and often said when it was the Lord's will he was ready and willing to go. Weep not, dear ones, your loss is his eternal gain. There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. L. G. WATKINS.

LLANO, TEXAS.

DOUGLAS.—Mrs. Nancy Douglas, whose maiden name was Young, was born February 13, 1804, in Randolph County, N. C.; was married to Rev. J. H. Douglas March 1, 1851; professed religion when a girl, in North Carolina, and joined the P. M. Church, in which she lived till the close of the war, when, with her husband, she joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived a consistent member till her death, which occurred July 23, 1892, in Italy, Texas. She left a fond husband and three children to mourn their loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for she left the evidence that all was well with her. The summons found her ready and waiting. Being the wife of a preacher, and having been a Christian, she was a good deal of self-denial in order that her husband might go and preach the gospel, which thing she was ever ready to do. Her husband was assured when he was away at his work that the good wife, praying for him at home, was indeed a good wife. He shouted the praises of God at home. Many an itinerant preacher has rested under her roof and fed at her table. But she is gone. The writer preached her funeral to a large audience in the Methodist Church at Italy, on Sunday, July 24, and then laid her body to rest till the resurrection morn. SAM J. FRANKS.

ITALY, TEXAS.

CARPENTER.—After a few hours illness Sister Elizabeth Carpenter passed peacefully away from earth to heaven on July 1, 1892. She had lived a most exemplary Christian life, adorned the doctrines of the gospel of Christ, and for nearly sixty-four years was a faithful member of the Methodist Church. Her praise was upon the lips of all who knew her, but those who knew her best loved her most, and eternity alone will reveal the influence of her modest, unassuming character. Her faith in God was of the purest and simplest kind, and had a most beautiful type of Christian womanhood. Almost sixty-two years ago she was happily married to Rev. John Carpenter, who, with seven children, survives her, and who is now one of the oldest and most beloved superannuated members of the Northwest Texas Conference. Sister Carpenter was the daughter of Nathan and Sarah Horn, and was born in Simpson County, Ky., September 14, 1808, and was in her eighty-fourth year. She lived long and well, and the forty-nine grandchildren and forty great-grandchildren who call her blessed may well strive to emulate her example. Three of her children had preceded her to a home in heaven and the seven who are left behind, to whom she had long been such a devoted mother, though sad at her leaving, may not murmur, because she has gone now to join those loved ones who have waited so long for her coming. Aunt Betts will be missed by all especially by her loving children, but the one who will miss her most is her devoted husband, the one to whom she was such a faithful wife; but he is strong in the strength which God supplies and comforted by the blessed assurance that the separation will not be long; and on this separation, long or short, they will meet again, for one is already in heaven and the other upon the way. C. R. WRIGHT.

BELOIT, TEXAS.

WOODFIN.—Bro. D. J. Woodfin was born in Powhatan, Va., March 8, 1815, and died on Bolivar Peninsula, Galveston County, Texas, June 29, 1892, at the home of his son, Robert Woodfin. Bro. Woodfin was raised in Buckingham, Va., and practiced law in that place. He was a prominent lawyer in Virginia, and was Prosecuting Attorney several years. He also did considerable practice in the United States Courts. He had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, for a number of years, and was prominent in Church work, acting as a Sunday-school superintendent and steward. He was District Steward at the time of his death. His presence in the quarterly conference was always appreciated in consequence of his superior judgment. We feel the Church and this community have sustained a loss from which it will not soon recover. He has gone to his reward and his work is done. He leaves one son and two daughters, with several grandchildren, who realize their great loss. We hope there will be a reunion of this family in heaven. R. J. FORT.

TRIBLE.—Sallie Tribble (nee Hurst) was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1819; professed religion at Holt's Camp-ground, near Shelbyville, in Bedford County, at about the age of thirteen years. She immediately joined the Methodist Church and lived a faithful member until death, which occurred in Anson, Jones County, Texas, June 9, 1892. She was married to Allen Tribble in 1839, with whom she shared the toils and labors of an itinerant preacher's life for thirty years in the Tennessee Conference. She was greatly afflicted with rheumatism for seven years. The last year of her affliction she was almost helpless. She was a great sufferer, but she bore it patiently and without a murmur. It was my happy lot to visit her often in her affliction, and I never did so without being encouraged and helped. She suffered for many months in her bed, and I asked her if we could do anything for her. She said: "Nothing but help me rejoice," and thus she fell asleep. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved ones, and pray that the prayer she so often uttered, that her children might all be saved, may be answered. Her children are ended, she has entered into rest. ISAAC L. MILLS.

HENDERSON.—Mattie Caroline Henderson is no more. She passed from earth July 14, 1892. All that was mortal of her lies hallowed in the city of the dead, side by side with the remains of a once loved sister, Mrs. Henderson was known to the writer as early as 1865. With her he had spent many happy moments. She was the life of the social circle in which she moved, and wherever she went carried sunshine and gladness; but it is more particularly I write of her as mother and wife. She married late in the seventies Rev. W. W. Henderson, and at once began and superbly filled the position of an itinerant's wife. In this relation, in this new sphere of action, all the Christian graces shone out in her exemplary life. Meek, modest, patient, she was the very life and light of home. In health and sickness, in adversity and prosperity, she was the same grand Christian woman. Those who knew her best loved her best. "Bright, transient, chaste as morning dew, she sparkled, and was exhaled and went to heaven." Lost to her friends and family, she rests free, joyous, glorified in the Eden of her God. To her bereaved husband we can only offer the sincerest condolence; but to the mother-severed children we ask God in his infinite mercy to shield them well from their allurement and temptations and gently lead them home with a Shepherd's care. In spite of each vain endeavor we shall miss her, and, though lost to us, we are consoled it is not forever. When death was certain and her pulse had but few pulsations ere the "silver thread" was snipped, she called her loved ones and bade them the long, sad farewell and sank triumphing in redeeming faith in the arms of Jesus. Her glorified death-bed scene robbed infidelity of its shafts, ingersollism of its bolts, and proved beyond cavil that death is but a pleasant transition to such as have faithfully followed in the footsteps of our Savior. Gode, yes gone, but the parting pang her loss leaves are toned to endure the life of a Christian. We will meet again in our Father's mansion, where pain, sickness, sorrow, death and parting are unknown. Peacefully she sleeps until the trumpet shakes creation, when those that have died in Christ shall rise to meet him in the air. H. N. W.

SAVANNAH, TEXAS.

Short and sweet—your hours of labor when you use Pearlina. Without Pearlina, you may work hard and do much; with Pearlina you will work less and do more. Pearlina saves your clothes in the wash, and your temper in the washing. It is the continual rub, rub, rubbing, over a washboard in the old way with soap, that wears your clothes and makes hard work. Pearlina is the new way, and does away with the rubbing. It is as safe as it is sure; be sure to get Pearlina—nothing else, and you will be safe. Beware of imitations. 212 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Perfectly Purgative, Softening, Appetizing, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation. Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purges, regulars, cleanses and strengthens.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

DYSPEPSIA. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract the disease. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

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For Harness, Buggy Taps, Saddles, Fly Nets, Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc. Gives a beautiful gloss which is not lost or rubbed off, and is easily reapplied. Not a varnish, but a true dressing, and many a harness among manufacturers and owners of harness is every quarter of the globe.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles that attend a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drooping, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even the most obstinate cases.

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