

THE CONFERENCE

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THE CONFERENCE.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

W. T. McDonald, Aug. 30: Our camp-meeting at this place is over. Results a revival of the Church; had some good preaching by Rev. Farrington; was also assisted by Rev. Bracewell, of Waco circuit. We received six additions. I have just closed our meeting at Mt. Zion, which resulted in a revival of the Church and nine additions. Had no ministerial help. We commence shortly at Evergreen.

Franklin.

W. W. Horner, Aug. 31: I closed my round of protracted meetings on the Franklin Circuit last Sunday night. We had meetings at Gran's Prairie; no conversions. Back Prairie, four professions, two additions. Owensville, two professions and two candidates for membership. Franklin, about twenty professions and exactly twenty additions to our Church. Thanks to Bros. True and Anders, of Hearne, and Bro. V. K. Turner, of Oweville, for valuable assistance in the pulpit. We have baptized ten children this year. You know we baptized fifty-seven children last year on this same work. We think we will get up all the collections by Conference time.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Homer.

C. B. Smith, Aug. 31: Closed at McKendree last night; four professions conversion, six additions. Bro. F. A. Crager, local preacher, rendered efficient aid.

Grand Saline.

E. R. Lantz, Aug. 28: Since last report I have held meetings at Pleasant Grove and Oakland, assisted by my local preachers. Results: Some twelve or fifteen conversions and reclamations.

Moscow Circuit.

J. W. Cullen: Our third quarterly conference was a pleasant occasion. Our Presiding Elder, Bro. F. J. Brown, preached two splendid sermons. Our report was as follows: Spiritual state of the Church and Sabbath school on closing ground—five active Sunday-schools, four wide-awake weekly prayer-meetings, work in good condition, 105 accessions, seventy-one infants and forty-eight adults baptized, two young men licensed to preach. Finances came up better than ever before.

Quitman Circuit.

W. T. Morrow, Aug. 29: Our meeting at Sidon's Chapel was a success. Rev. J. J. Moxley, one of my local preachers, assisted. One conversion and one accession to the Church. There were some reclamations and the Church in general was greatly revived. Our meeting at Shady Grove was a success, resulting in twenty conversions and reclamations and seven accessions. We were assisted by Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Winsboro Circuit, and Bro. J. J. Moxley and J. R. Sonendriker, local preachers.

Tenaha Circuit.

W. L. Pate, Aug. 27: Since I reported last I have held three protracted meetings. At Waco, we had seven conversions and four accessions. Bros. Frick and Twomey assisted me in this meeting. At Harmony we had eight conversions and eight accessions. Bro. T. B. Holt, of Shelbyville circuit, rendered efficient aid at this place. At Joquin we had four conversions, and three joined the Church. Bro. Thos. McKnight, of Center, did some good work in this meeting. At each of these places the Church was much revived. We will bring up all our collections this year. A new Church is being built at Brookland, and I will hold a meeting at that place when it is completed.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Benjamin.

J. T. Griswold, Aug. 25: My camp-meeting closed a few days ago. A grand success. About fifteen conversions and eight accessions. Bro. Chas. D. Jordan, of Seymour, did most of the preaching.

Collinsville.

W. H. Brown, Sept. 1: We returned home yesterday from Macomb, where we had been engaged in a revival of thirteen days. Many precious souls were converted to God, several joined our Church, and the entire community was moved.

Coffeyville Circuit.

I. J. Coppidge, Aug. 28: Bro. Hudgins, our pastor, has closed a glorious revival at Old Murray Institute Church. Twenty-nine have joined the Church; forty-three conversions. Many backsliders reclaimed. There is scarcely a sinner left in the neighborhood.

Dye.

D. W. Gardner, Aug. 29: We have just closed a most gracious revival at this place. The greatest work was done in the Church I ever saw. Several conversions and reclamations. Only three joined the Church. Two infants baptized. We are indebted to Bros. Carter, Jester and J. W. Nigh for their most excellent service. May the Lord bless the brethren.

Ladonia.

R. W. Massey, Aug. 29: The pastor, Bro. A. F. Hendrix, commenced a protracted meeting Sunday, August 7, which was continued with increasing success till the 21st. The visible results are thirty conversions, twenty-five accessions. Rev. John R. Allen, of Honey Grove, was his zealous and affective assistant for six days. Another result of this revival will, no doubt, be an early movement looking to a large, handsome edifice. Your correspondent has heard that a wealthy member proposes to contribute the \$2500 towards the erection of a building to meet all requirements, and to cost \$10,000.

Dabry Springs.

W. B. Walker, Aug. 28: I have held four meetings. The first two were in nowise failures. Had a few conversions at both meetings and a few joined the Church. My third meeting, (Shawnee Chapel) was a good one. Had seven or eight conversions and received five into the Church. We have just closed at Dabry Springs. It was a glorious meeting. Bro. O. P. Thomas, my presiding elder; S. A. Ashburn, of Atlanta, Texas, and A. E. Butterfield, of Sulphur Springs, did the preaching. I don't just exactly know how many conversions there were, but I don't think I would exaggerate very much to say fifteen.

Several backsliders reclaimed and the membership greatly revived. Our whole family converted and joined the Church. Ladies' Missionary Society organized. This was my third quarterly conference. A good report financially; \$74.50 reported for support of ministry. Paid Bro. Butterfield \$25.50 for his services, as he has no regular work; paid Bro. Ashburn \$1.50 railroad fare; total amount \$25.

Gainesville Circuit.

John W. Murphy, Aug. 30: I closed my camp-meeting at Spring Grove last night with forty-four conversions and thirty-one accessions. Bro. W. H. Hart was with me during the entire meeting and Bro. J. D. Whitehead from Thursday until the close. We have ten acres of land, several fine springs and the most beautiful site for a camp-ground in all North Texas. The brethren are going to rise up, build a commodious shed and fix up generally. Have had 120 conversions on the circuit up to date. To God be all the praise. I begin at Union Hall next Friday.

Allen Circuit.

W. D. Estes, Aug. 28: A grand revival, conducted by Revs. I. A. Thomas and A. J. Gribble, closed at White's Grove this evening. Results: About thirty-five conversions and reclamations, fifteen adults and two infants baptized, thirty-three accessions. Church greatly strengthened; raised on conference claims, cash and subscription, \$81.25. The third quarterly conference met at White's Grove yesterday. Finances very well up. Bro. Stafford was with us, and at the close of Sunday morning's service dedicated our Church. Allen's protracted meeting begins first Sunday in September. A warm meeting, with a good number of conversions, closed three weeks ago at Wilkin's Chapel. The lumber to build the Allen Church was hauled out yesterday and the contractors will go to work tomorrow.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Pontotoc.

R. M. Leaton, Sept. 2: With the help of other brethren, and by the help of God, we have held protracted and camp-meetings at the following places: Valje Springs, Latham Sheld, New Hope, San Fernando and Pontotoc. The good Lord was with us and we had a good meeting at every place. We had fifteen accessions to the Church of God, part by ritual, part by certificate. There were about the same number of professions and reclamations. Unto God be all the glory! Amen. Pounding at Pontotoc about \$30. Thanks to all the kind friends.

Richland Springs.

L. C. Matthis, Aug. 28: At Varga's Chapel we held a meeting of eleven days. Results: Twenty-two conversions and ten accessions. At China Creek, a meeting of nine days. Result: thirty-seven conversions, twenty-two accessions. At Richland Springs, a meeting of four days. Result: One conversion, eight accessions. The work of conviction was deep, cries for mercy loud, and the victory of the shouting kind. The new converts at once became earnest, willing and efficient workers. Had good help in all these meetings. Will begin the next meeting at Live Oak, Saturday, September 3.

Lockhart Circuit.

A. G. Nolen, Aug. 31: We closed our camp-meeting on Clear Fork, which commenced on the night of August 11, 1892, and continued until the night of 21st instant. Our fourth quarterly conference was held in connection with this camp-meeting. There was a good turnout of official members. Our Presiding Elder, W. H. H. Biggs, came on Friday and remained with us until Wednesday evening. Rev. Wm. Monk came on Monday and remained until the close of the meeting. The result of the meeting, twenty-one conversions and fifteen additions. The membership was quickened and much good was done.

Pottsboro and Preston.

A. G. Noble, Aug. 29: This charge has been greatly stirred in the last few weeks. A revival fire broke out at Pottsboro. The Church revived; twenty-eight conversions and twenty-two accessions. Quarterly conference at Oak Grove, August 11 and 12; good report financially; three conversions and three accessions. Commenced at Preston Saturday night before the third Sunday, and we are moving on to victory every day. Fifteen conversions to date and thirteen accessions to-day. All the collections offered by the conference collected in full. Bro. Crutchfield and his local brethren are at the helm and God is blessing his children.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Comanche.

W. H. Vaughan, Aug. 29: Comanche Station gives me \$425 for the Orphan's Home.

May.

D. C. Stark, Aug. 29: Our meeting at May resulted in twenty-eight conversions and twenty additions to the Church. Others will join soon.

Comanche.

J. W. Coker, Aug. 29: Our camp-meeting at Indian Creek was a grand success; fifteen conversions and twenty-two accessions. A revival wave is sweeping over this country. All denominations are sharing in the results.

Irene.

J. W. Sanson, Aug. 29: Through mud and rain we carried on a meeting at Salem. Had a glorious meeting. Between twenty-five and thirty conversions and forty-two accessions. Mostly grown people. Baptized five children. I am now here at Mertens holding a meeting.

May.

D. C. Stark, Aug. 18: We had a meeting at Wolf Valley on the May Circuit, embracing the third Sunday in July. One conversion; the Church revived. Had a meeting at Cleo, embracing the fourth and fifth Sundays in July. Results: Nine conversions and eight additions to the Church. We are now in the midst of a good meeting at May, with eight conversions to date and two additions to the Church.

Indian Creek.

T. J. Lassetter, Aug. 23: I have just closed two very successful meetings—one at Rough Creek and one at McAnally. At Rough Creek there were eleven conversions and six accessions. At McAnally, where we continued for

ten days, the Lord came and saved twelve souls. There were fourteen accessions and the Church much revived. Rev. J. G. Putnam, of Brownwood Station, was with us four or five days. Also Rev. W. B. Cross, our faithful local preacher, was with me in both the above meetings.

Wortham.

H. Bradford, Sept. 1: We have had three meetings since my last report, with the following results: Eleven additions, the Church revived at Richland and reorganized at Pagarh. We are having a successful year in some respects. We need Methodist Churches and more liberality on this work and we would soon be a first-rate circuit.

Isiah Mission.

T. L. Adams, Our camp-meeting at Willow Oak, 19-29, though not a complete victory, was a great success. We began with nineteen actual members; eleven sinners professed conversion, eleven believers professed sanctification, John J. Leet, heart purity (M. C. 38); eight new members added to the Church; every member revived.

Florence.

James M. Sherrin, Aug. 29: The meeting at Florence closed last night. Number of conversions and reclamations twenty-five; number of accessions twenty-five. Our Presiding Elder, Rev. Horace Bishop, has been with us, with the district tent, and as he preached the Holy Spirit came upon us. Praise the Lord.

Avalon Circuit.

J. T. Trice, Sept. 3: Revival meetings are over, and about fifty additions to our Church during the revival season. Assisted at Elm Branch by Rev. R. D. Moon; at Malony, Rev. T. Z. Payne; at Avalon, Rev. W. C. Dunn. Rev. J. L. Greenshaw was with me at every place except Avalon. The circuit, we think, has been strengthened. To God be all the glory. So we hope to be upon every collection at conference.

Killeen.

A. B. Robert, Aug. 31: We closed our round of camp and protracted meetings the 29th, at Neighbor's school-house, with fifteen conversions. God has been with us in power in all our meetings, and truly we had the best of the wine at the last of the feast. The following brethren assisted: Bros. Stetson, of Salado Circuit; Graves, of North Belton Circuit; E. G. Duval, L. W. French and Bro. Bent Roberts, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Praise God for victory.

Shiloh.

J. R. B. Hall, Aug. 31: Our meeting at Shiloh closed Sunday night with a grand victory. Seventy conversions and thirty-seven additions. Other Churches will get the balance. Sunday-school renewed. Three prayer-meetings will be kept up. Church greatly revived. Nearly all the old backsliders brought back and eleven babies baptized. Bro. Brewer and Gregory did my baptizing and helped me some in the meeting.

Cambridge Mission.

Nathan Powell, Aug. 30: Rock Springs meeting began August 18, and continued until August 28. We had ten conversions, six or eight accessions by certificate and ritual. The backsliders were renewed and family altars erected, and \$15 raised for the support of the ministry. This is a new appointment and this the first meeting ever held here. Harvest and great work was done on the work. He was assisted by Bro. Powell, of Wichita Falls, and Bro. Minnis, of Iowa Park.

Snyder Mission.

R. V. Galloway, Aug. 30: Our second quarterly meeting embraced second Sunday in July. Bro. E. L. Armstrong, our Presiding Elder, was sick and could not be with us. We had a good meeting, three additions; had a good meeting at Cottonwood Flat, three additions; glorious meeting at Camp Springs, fifteen additions; good meeting at Snyder, one withdrawal. Way open for our third quarterly conference. We expect a good ingathering. We have just closed a good meeting at X X Bar Ranch, three additions, a Sunday-school organized, twenty-three gave their hands the last night for prayer; family altars were renewed, and great work was done, has been done. Bro. W. W. Werner, of Cumberland Presbyterian Church, rendered valuable help at two meetings. Ten have been received into his Church. Our collections are all provided for in cash and good subscription. I think we will pay every debt, and we will, by conference, to God be all the glory.

JAPANESE CONFERENCE.

[We are indebted to Bishop Key for the following report of the organization of the Japanese conference, and the outlook among that remarkable people.—Ed.]

We have just closed our Japanese Conference, and I catch the first outgoing mail to report:

Upon reaching the field a very slight observation made it clear that this mission should be set up into an annual conference; and as the General Conference had advised it, the way was open to do it. So on July 20 the Japan Mission Conference was organized, with eight missionaries in full connection present, and two absent—Lambuth and U'ley, both desiring their membership placed. The Conference then consisted of ten members, two preachers in the first year. Two were admitted on trial—one native and one foreigner. Besides this Conference force, we have two consecrated laymen, and five women engaged in teaching and medical work—all under the direction of the Conference authorities. The young conference proceeded at once to business, with a carefulness and intelligence not excelled by any of our old, trained bodies. Standing boards were appointed, and committees for the present session, and everything went forward with Methodist regularity. Several questions of weighty import were considered and settled with perfect harmony. The blessed Spirit was manifestly present, and several times the shout of triumph was heard. A saved heathen has a right to shout. Our school interests demanded the wisest treatment. In this field they are of the highest importance. The institution at Kobe called "Kwansei Gakuin," a college for boys, is very promising. It has both academic and Biblical departments, with wise and efficient men in

charge of each. None of the four native preachers in the conference were converts here, and a fine class of converts is now in training for the future. Our first native preacher, Bro. Yoshio, returned with me, having spent two years in Vanderbilt University. He takes a chair in the Kobe institution, and we have great hope of him. He is intelligent, pure, practical, and has great influence with his people. We rely on this school to supply us with an educated ministry. In this rejuvenated and ambitious nation, where thought is quickened into new life, where a question is on every tongue, and every subject is being pressed to the bottom, we must be careful as to our ministry. Trained men are more needed here than at home, and the Church is fortunate indeed in having an institution here so well able to meet this want.

Besides, we have several other promising young men in training, but by a recent college, getting ready for work here. If they come back wholly consecrated to God, what a power they will be!

In addition we have a girls' school of modern promise at Hiroshima. The building was burned last year, but by a great effort a new and better one has been erected, and will be ready for use at the opening of the next term. We thought it best also to remove the Bible Woman's Training School from Kobe to Hiroshima, and thus concentrate all our work for some time at that point. Mrs. Lambuth, the veteran missionary, continues her school for Eurasian children in Kobe. What a work she is doing! The conference accepted the school, which she offered to them, and she is continued in charge. The "Palmer Institute" is a night school with a large patronage, giving us access to a large and mixed class, the fruits of which we are already gathering.

Evangelistic work in the open field is going forward as rapidly as possible. Faithful men are doing their utmost, but no one unacquainted with this language can appreciate the obstacles to be overcome in speaking it. It is said to be more difficult than Chinese. But the workers are bravely struggling to master it. A few are beginning to preach without interpreters, and I trust all will do so in time.

The results of our mission in Japan are in the highest degree encouraging, and fully vindicate the wisdom of the Board in occupying this field. Six years ago Drs. Lambuth, father and son, and Dr. Dukes, came from China and opened the "Palmer Institute," with a membership of 205, with eighty-seven names on probation; a conference of twelve missionaries and five native preachers; five Church buildings, worth \$5,200; two fine institutions of learning owning their own property, valued at \$40,000, besides numerous day schools taught in connection with pastoral work. There are also thirty-eight Sabbath-schools, with 1,535 scholars and seventy-one teachers.

I am free to say that the work here is far beyond my largest thought, both in its magnitude and promise. The investment in Japan by the Church has already paid a large return, and the future will be a hundred-fold great.

Below I give you the appointments for the next year:

Kobe District.

W. E. TOWSON, P. E.
Kobe Station—W. E. Towson, P. C.; K. C. Laski, assistant.
Kobe Circuit—J. C. C. Newton, P. C. East Kobe—To be supplied by S. H. Wainright.
Higo—To be supplied.
Mikage—To be supplied.
Himaji and Kakogawa Circuit—T. W. B. Demaree, P. C.
Kwansei Gakuin—Biblical Department: J. C. C. Newton, Dean; T. W. B. Demaree, Professor; S. H. Wainright, Professor; Y. Yoshioka, Professor and Chaplain. Academic Department: S. H. Wainright, Principal; W. P. Turner, Professor; H. Nakamura, Kanji Dispensary and Training School for Nurses—Miss M. Y. Kim, M. D.
Kobe School and Industrial Girls' School—Mrs. J. W. Lambuth.
Palmer Institute—W. P. Turner.

Oaka District.

O. A. DUKES, P. E.
East Oaka and Sakai Circuit—O. A. Dukes, P. C.
West Oaka Circuit—J. M. Rollins, P. C.
Wakayama Circuit—To be supplied.
Kioto Circuit—To be supplied.

Hiroshima District.

B. W. WATERS, P. E.
Hiroshima Circuit—B. W. Waters, P. C.; Y. Tanaka, Assistant.
Yamaguchi Circuit—Simeon Shaw.
Hiroshima Girls' School—Miss N. B. Gaines, Principal.
Bible Woman's School—Miss L. Strider, Miss M. F. Bice.
Matsuyama District.
C. B. MOSELEY, P. E.
Matsuyama Circuit—C. B. Moseley, P. C.; E. Abou, H. G. Hawkins, Assistants.
Oita Circuit—W. A. Wilson, P. C.; E. Nakayama, Assistant.
Uwajima Circuit—W. A. Davis, P. C.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

My last letter was written the day after arriving at Bradford, and the seat of the Conference. Mention was made, I believe, of the election of Dr. J. H. Rigg to the Presidency—the second time that high honor has been conferred upon the distinguished educator, author and ecclesiastical statesman. There is strong sentiment in the body against electing anyone a second time to the chair; but it was universally agreed that, if the destination should ever be given, Dr. J. H. Rigg conspicuously deserved it. He has extended marked courtesies to this American representative, and introduced me, on the evening of my formal reception, in most generous terms, paying a high tribute to our great Church. Dr. Waller's splendid secretarial qualities will probably delay for awhile his election to the Presidency. He was re-elected to the desk by a practically unanimous vote. One thing impresses an American stranger as a peculiar variance from our confessional methods—the formal presentation of votes of thanks to retiring officers, and responses thereto. All these are written in advance, and mentioned in the "Blue Book" as a part of the proceedings. The President announces that the resolution of thanks to

the President will be moved by—seconded by—, and supported by—, and the same formality observed in the case of the Secretary.

The President makes a short speech in welcoming the President-elect to the chair and turns over to him Wesley's robe—the one used in his evangelistic campaigns—the seal, and other insignia of office. He takes the chair; the President delivers an address. Dr. Rigg was broad and statesmanlike in suggestion, careful in statement, and profoundly spiritual in tone.

On the platform, to the right of the President sit the six Presidents, the one just retiring from office nearest the chair, and oftentimes called upon to preside. These venerable men of the platform take an active part in the debates, and are listened to with great respect. That, however, can not be said for all who have the courtesy to "rain the floor." If he does not make his points readily and show that he has something to communicate he is mercilessly cried down. And in this matter there is no respect of persons in the body of the house. But, on the other hand, good talkers gain an enviable hearing, though their measures may fail to carry. There are some very excellent debaters, among whom Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is, undoubtedly, exceptionally fluent and brilliant. The debate on the pastoral term was quite able—covering a wide field, and touching every vital question connected with the liturgical policy. Dr. Jenkins, opposing any extension of the time limit, argued that the purity of Methodist doctrine had been preserved by the swift moving of the preachers, and insisted strongly that a settled pastorate would impair their theology. The whole question was finally referred to another committee to further consider it, and present a report to the next conference.

The two "Blue Books," or "Agenda," as now called—one for the "Pastoral Session," when only ministers are present, and one for the "Representative Session," when the laymen elected by the district meetings are in their seats—contain full, detailed reports from departmental officers, institutions of learning and conference committees, and suggestions from the district meetings. Thus the business to be considered by the conference is largely prepared in advance. The stationing of preachers, and questions of character, administration, etc., are considered in the Pastoral Session. All matters of legislation are passed upon in the Representative Session. This "yearly conference," therefore, combines the functions of the General and Annual Conferences, as such, and our system. The most thoughtful, conservative men are patiently studying important modifications of their system. The conference is too large, and its varied functions too incoherent for the best results.

Some of the Rev. Wm. Arthur, and others, freely say that the American plan of releasing chairmen of districts (Presiding Elders) from pastoral service, and the appointment of preachers direct, without invitations on the one hand and acceptance on the other, would be far preferable to the one now obtaining. In fact, one of the most distinguished leaders here said to me that a grave mistake was made in not adopting an episcopal form of government as in America. All of which, and more, I am prepared to indorse after the most diligent study of the system, and the conditions of life and thought in the Old World. There seems to be a positive waste of men and opportunity in adhering so rigidly to the old circuit system in the cities. The energies and abilities of strong men, which ought to be delivered on one congregation, are largely dissipated by being scattered over an immense circuit with only one Church and a number of village chapels. One man told me he could only preach in the principal Church on his circuit once in two weeks. Then, again, this system requires a great deal of preaching to very small congregations. From inquiries made, I learn that most of the ministers preach from two to three times on the Sabbath, and, at least, twice during the week.

Under the management of Rev. Walford Green, there has been a "forward movement" in providing for the worn-out preachers. He has raised by special private efforts during the past two years, \$100,000 for that fund, to be invested in interest-bearing securities. There was already quite a sum so invested. In addition, there is, as with us, an annual collection for the same sacred object. And in addition to all that, there is an "Annuitant Society" in the conference—a sort of insurance company of their own—with a capital of about \$1,000,000, and to which each member pays annually \$30, that largely increases the yearly income of worn-out preachers and the widows and orphans. Their whole method of administering this fund proceeds upon a different principle from ours—we give as a charity, they as a right. They distribute, therefore, according to term of service, and not solely on account of necessity, as in our system. Each minister placed on the retired list receives annually \$70, and \$5 in addition for every year he has traveled. Widows receive one-eighth less on the same basis. From the Annuitant Society, if he is a member, he receives \$27.50, and ten shillings additional for each year traveled up to thirty years, when it is increased to five dollars a year. Thus you see an old veteran is able to retire, after forty years of service, on a moderately comfortable income. The wisdom of such a plan is commended to the thoughtful student of our ecclesiastical system.

The detailed minute reports of departmental officers impressed me. The Book Committee, for instance, reported the number and titles of books published during the year, with a careful statement of the entire business of the house. These items indicate that the house, under the management of Rev. C. H. Kelley, is prospering. He told me, however, that the hymn book was their principal and reliable source of profit.

GRANTS OUT OF PROFITS.

To Ireland.....\$ 300
Home mission and contingent fund..... 500
Grant-out ministers and widows..... 200
Methodist Preachers' Annuitant Society..... 2,000
To same in reduction of loan..... 1,000

Rev. Dr. Gregory retires from the book editorship, a position he has adorned for many years, and is to be succeeded by Rev. W. L. Watkinson—a gentleman of varied culture, with remarkable literary gifts, a brilliant writer and very attractive preacher. His speech in response to the Non-conformist deputation was one of the most original and sparkling I have ever heard in my life. But from the columns of the Meth-

odist Recorder you can glean items of conference business, and also an interesting account of the services on Monday evening, when Dr. Mission reported his visit to Omaha, and the fraternal messages from Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were formally and most cordially received.

An immense audience crowded to its utmost capacity. Brothers, a helpful hearing. My reception, official and personal, has been most fraternal. Dr. Stephenson read the action of our General Conference and my credentials, and in a most speech presented me to the President, who, the whole conference standing and applauding, introduced me to the body, making the most generous references to our Church. Socially, I have had much coveted fellowship with the noble men of the mother Conference. One evening Mr. Holden had quite a number to dinner with us at Oakworth House, including such names as Rev. Wm. Arthur, Dr. Beet, the commentator; Dr. Slater, author and professor; Revs. Thomas Allen, James Chapman, and others. Mr. Arthur and his daughter came again and spent two or three days with us, and on yesterday I dined with him at Hiley's, a beautiful suburban town, where he is staying during Conference. And also with Dr. Rigg, Rev. Frederick W. McDonald and Rev. John Telford. I enjoyed the hospitality of Sir Henry Mitchell, a wealthy manufacturer and leading Methodist layman in London, including such names as Rev. "Mayor and Mayores" gave a reception to the Conference and visitors at the Town Hall. And so times have changed. The once despised Methodists have become a power in this Old World. Once welcomed with stones and gibes, they are now honored and respected in the millions. On Wednesday I visited Epworth, taking Doncaster en route, and a pleasant three hours with Dr. Trippett and family. Their love for Louisiana grows with years, and in turn they laugh and cry over incidents and friends in that region of languid life. They accompanied me to Epworth, and congratulated much to the pleasure and fit of the day. But of this I must write at length.—Chas. B. Galloway, in New Orleans Advocate.

BRADFORD, July 30, 1892.

THANKS.

I left Belton, Texas, August 1, 1892, on an overland trip in buggy for this place, hoping to regain my health by roughing it in a camp-life. Yet I am improved but little, the hot weather, the ticks and mosquitoes, the rain and mud, together with breaking and having buggy repaired four times, was against me. Yet I received the very best attention and greatest kindness from the people all the way through; though they knew me not, nor who I was except I told in two or three instances after being questioned so close I could not well avoid it. I want to thank all the good people for their kindness, and the brethren and sisters for their manifest love; for that precious promise, "they shall have four-fold houses and lands," etc., made by our blessed Saviour to the ministry, to me has been verified; the people of God have received me with open arms and administered to me and mine with loving hands that admit of no doubt. I thank God for such religion as is thus manifested to us. I want to say especially to Bros. Henry, Hall and Culbertson, that there is no one that is prepared to sympathize with you more than I, and surely from my heart you have sympathy, prayer and love. God bless and keep you in these the hardest trials of life, and may the tribulations through which we are passing only prove to be as the lashing, chafing waves of the sea which only whiten, beautifies and makes more desirable the unshielded stone. My children are well and my relatives here. Pray for me, dear brethren, most fervently, and let this suffice as a personal letter to all who read it. Yours in bonds of love.

W. W. HENDERSON.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

And the Missionary Debt.

I recently received notice of my appointment as Solicitor in the West Texas Conference under the plan adopted by the Board for the liquidation of the missionary debt. I am informed that our proportion of the \$118,000 is \$1298. This is to be raised by April 1, 1893. The Presiding Elders have been appointed District Solicitors, and are expected to assist their preachers to raise this money. The conference is near at hand. On account of the drought the collections for the most part are to be raised; but this is a small amount for our conference, and with a proper effort can be raised. I have a few suggestions to make: First, let us resolve to bring the assessments up in full. We are assured if the whole Church will do this the debt will be greatly reduced. In view of the pressing needs of the Board let a grim and desperate effort be made to bring the assessments up and over if possible. The debt must be paid. There is not a loyal preacher or layman among us who does not say it shall be paid. Let us begin, therefore, by paying the regular assessment in full, at least. Second, every dollar that can be raised directly on the debt, let it be done. There are liberal and prosperous laymen who will respond if called on. See that they have an opportunity. A few men can pay our proportion if their hearts can be reached. Third, bring up the assessment in full. Fourth, a united, loyal whole-hearted from-now-until-conference effort to run over the assessment. Fifth, report to me as fast as progress is made. Write me when the assessment is full. Sixth, consult your Presiding Elder and secure his help and counsel. Seventh, let this motto mingle with all your plans and prayers and efforts: "The assessment in full at least, and over if possible." Yours in the work,

W. W. PINSON.

Texas Christian Advocate

PENSIONS FOR EX-CONFEDERATES

I have been asked to write for a cause by one who says: "I know that you will help me with your pen that is ever ready to take sides for the weak in the cause of justice." This cause, boys, of which I had never thought before, does seem just and right on closer investigation. The letter is from an ex-Confederate soldier's wife, whose husband is disabled and poor. She wishes me to try to arouse an interest in permitting soldiers to have their choice between a life at the Soldiers' Home in Austin or a pension. That is, when one of those old soldiers is found that is every way deserving, and is compelled by poverty and disease to accept assistance of the Home, and who has a family that stands in need of his presence and protection in his own freedom, let him up on receipt of a paper promising never to call upon the Home for assistance, be permitted to have a small pension from the State.

The Home is grand. It is magnificently erected in the state, and there are those there who have no families and few earthly ties, and are perfectly satisfied. There are others who have left families that were in a great measure dependent on them for protection, who were compelled by poverty, the loss of a limb or two in the war, disease and desire for medical attention, to take refuge at the Home. Being here they have no complaint except enforced absence from wife and children who need them at home, and whom they long to be with.

The State gives or allows to the home the sum of \$15 per month for the maintenance of each soldier. Many of these brave old boys would gladly exchange their chance in the Home for the sum of \$12 per month pension. There are now eighty-five members in the Home, and this reduction would lessen the present expenses some, besides leaving more room for those who prefer the Home, and who wish to stay there.

Married men, with children, who have a head and heart left, even if they have been unfortunate enough to be compelled to call upon the State, would naturally rather be at home with their families, and could do more for themselves and their loved ones there on \$12 per month than at the Home on \$15. Any wife or mother who loves her husband and finds that with their combined effort they are unable to keep him in the comforts and necessities he needs, will encourage him to go to the Home and remain there, even though it subjects her to loneliness, want, and the dangers that surround all unprotected women; but placing herself in her situation for a moment we must see at once that it is requiring much more of her than we would willingly endure.

Will not every Christian man and woman who reads this do what they can with tongue or pen to plead the cause of these wives and their disabled husbands?

Those in the Home who prefer the pension, have prepared a list that will be forwarded to the Legislature asking for this favor. Help all you can to get it passed. Poor men, they have suffered enough, as it is, without being compelled to spend their declining years away from all the tender ties that make life worth living. Twelve dollars per month is small to our eyes, perhaps, and you naturally think, "how would that enable him to remain at home?" But remember that the wife must maintain a home, and his subsistence of one, at any rate, and his actual presence there, if he had nothing, would not materially increase the expense, while if he had this sum, \$3 less than is allowed by the State for his keep at the Home, he could furnish himself in medicines and many things that he could not have without. Besides this he would be at home, "sweet, sweet, home," without feeling himself a burden to those he loves.

An old soldier writes me: "Of course the Home is a grand thing, and is marked on with ability and satisfaction to all; but put a man here, and his wife and children out on somebody else's farm to make a living the best they can, is one of the shoes that everyone does not care to wear." Then he goes on pathetically enough, when we remember how little we are used to associating the actions of the legislators with God in any way, and says: "May God instruct the minds of the next Legislature to look after the widows, orphans and the wives of the ex-Confederate soldiers, is my prayer."

A very good prayer it is, too, and one I hope will be speedily answered. It will be, too, if every kind heart that reads the ADVOCATE will try to have it done. The State could pension those who are worthy of a life at the Home and who prefer the lesser amount at their own firesides, but must accept the former if they can not have the pension. Let them have their choice of \$12 and remain with their families, or \$15 for their keep at the Home, which is now proportioned them by the State. Will every kind-hearted person who loves their own family do what they can to help those dear old men and their wives who have asked me to help them in this their hour of need? IRENE.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

EDUCATION.

(Published by request.) To the President and Members of the Marshall District Conference, M. E. Church, South.

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of education report as follows: The imperative demand for education in every field of intellectual effort, in every form of moral and spiritual life, is not a matter of question; it is the demonstrated problem of the age, and it behooves us as Christians and citizens of a great commonwealth to appreciate our responsibility and by consecrated and persistent effort measure up to the highest standard of Christian manhood. Education is the demand of the times—Christian education that builds human character strong in purpose—courageous, consecrated, rich in faith and good works. This is what the world needs and must have if hu-

manity attains its highest destiny and God be honored in creation and redemption. The great battle for denominational success and supremacy for the present and coming centuries is education by the Church. A sharply defined denominationalism, not sectarian, but broad, liberal and churchly.

The mind power of the world is being mobilized and drilled in the school, college and university. Paganism is aroused and the largest university in the world has more than ten thousand pupils preparing to go forth as propagandists of the Mohammedan faith. The Mussulman has laid down the sword and adopted Christian methods of propaganda. Cultured and scholarly missionaries, like a vast army are sweeping over the Ottoman empire and in the regions beyond proclaiming there is one God and Mahomet is his prophet.

The disciples of Confucius are stirring the Chinese empire to its center and illustrating the language of Christ, "I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword." The Christian Churches in Europe and America are building great universities to train soldiers for the conflict that is upon us.

The Church, Pagan or Christian, that ignores these startling facts will be overshadowed or forgotten ere the present generation passes away. Your committee would especially emphasize the fact that Christian education under divine direction is the great motive power of evangelism. The supremacy of mind is asserting itself, and baptized into the life of the Eternal Father, will win the world to a better life and a brighter hope.

The Church has accepted a responsibility unmade it may not meet, but divinely aided it is the living imperiousness of a power that will never yield until the last throne of despotism is destroyed and the last fortress of infidelity has capitulated. The Church must not loiter—dare not falter in this work.

Tremendous issues are upon us—issues that are the echoes of the command of our Divine Master, "go teach," and have come to us burdened with the agony of the cross.

If Paganism can sacrifice on the altar of a soulless God millions of wealth and marshal vast armies of its most cultured devotees, what may be expected of the Christian world who have heard the command from the living God, "go teach all nations; let me with you always, even unto the end of the world?"

Aroused with this startling call, the echoes of the Maccabean cry, "Come over and help us," floating out on every passing breeze, millions of wealth corrupting the hearts of God's people, the unoccupied energies of unnumbered thousands of our young people ready to carry the Gospel to the benighted nations of the earth, who dare withhold this grandest of all human instrumentalities—a Christian education?

Christian education is a missionary called of God and approved of men. It is the apostleship of the masses, the prophet of progress, the enemy of tyranny, the friend of liberty, a teacher of truth in science and virtue in morals.

Brethren, let us consecrate anew our minds as well as our hearts to the inspiring work of an evangelism that honors God and elevates humanity, an evangelism strong in mind, power, polished, trained in the forum of an aggressive Christianity that dares claim the speedy conquest of the world.

Your committee would call special attention to the two institutions of learning: Southwestern University and Alexander Institute, justly claiming the fervent prayers, hearty co-operation and the best material aid the members of this conference can bestow.

These are ours with a fee simple title, with a full participation in their products for us and our children. What a grand patrimony we have committed to us, and the Master says occupy till I come. Brethren, if we can not give much silver or gold, let us say as Peter, "Such as I have give I thee in the name of Jesus of Nazareth rise up and walk." The more of Christ we put in our halls of learning the better will be their products. If your committee could feel assured that every member of the Methodist Church was praying daily for the success of these centers of intellectual and spiritual life we would proclaim in advance to the world a victory, the plans of which would waken a new song among the hosts of heaven. Mind is the rough ashler God would have us polish for his spiritual temple, and with the heart purified by divine grace we will have a lively stone for the great temple of Jehovah.

Your committee are highly gratified to learn from the circular from Southwestern University that the past scholastic year has been one of progress in every department of work committed to it. Although the Christmas offering has not fully met expectations, the outlook is hopeful, and the work done by the University without endowment is unparalleled in the history of higher education. Your committee deem it but a mild statement of a practically demonstrated truth that the pupils of Southwestern University and Ladies Annex have every facility for a thorough literary education under the best moral and religious influence that can be enjoyed in any part of our great commonwealth. Your committee are especially gratified to learn from Dr. McLean, the Regent, that there are forty-six students attending the University who are preparing for the ministry. This of itself will pay the Church a thousandfold for all material or other aid that has been or may be contributed. Southwestern University is no experiment. During nineteen years of successful progressive work as an educator, and that in competition with largely endowed institutions of learning, it has moved steadily forward with enlarged patronage on a higher grade of scholarship. This is demonstrative evidence that all the appliances for the acquisition of knowledge are afforded the pupil, and that the favorable surroundings are appreciated by the Church and the public. The appeal for enlarged facilities in more buildings is emphasized by every interest of the Church, by every motive

for denominational success, by every feeling of patriotic pride for the mental and moral development of the young people of our great State, and doubly emphasized by the loud and earnest call for trained laborers in the vineyard of God.

As a Church we dare not hazard the immortal souls committed to our care to the keeping of an unskilled industry, or an untrained membership.

God calls us to the use of every available means of access to the hearts of the people and by the mouth of the prophet proclaims, "Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times and strength of thy salvation." The safety of the State, the purity and strength of the Church, can only be secured by a liberal Christian education.

Your committee are highly pleased to learn from Rev. W. H. LeFevre, the Financial Agent, that Alexander Institute, closing its second decade, has had the most prosperous year in its history.

This institution of learning is in our midst and is doing a great work for intellectual and moral culture for our people and the community of East Texas.

It has earned and deserves our best material and moral support. The Financial Agent has been commended in his work to the pastors and members of our Church, who, we believe, will respond liberally and enlarge the facilities for usefulness of this only institution of learning belonging to our Church within the bounds of East Texas Conference. The demand for material aid is imperative if we would place Alexander Institute in a position to do its best work. Respectfully submitted, J. F. RIDGES, For Committee.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

In a late copy of a paper, published at _____, I find an advertisement which reads as follows: "I am requested to say that, the lemonade and soda water stands will not be required to close on Sundays (except during services under the arbor). Now, brethren, the biggest battle ever fought for God in this county is nearly at hand. Therefore, let as many as can possibly do so be there on the first day of the meeting, August 25th. Tenters are especially requested to be there on the first day. Evangelist _____ is within a few miles of us, and will arrive _____ the 25th. Get ready one and all, _____, P. C."

Now, Mr. Editor, any one can see at a glance that the bottle will be a hard one, the preacher, himself, having sold out to the devil to start on—not only that, he gives him free advertising. The writer attended many camp-meetings at the same place and the fight with the devil was not hard—no lemonade or soda water was sold on Sunday. I would like to know what right has any preacher to advertise a lemonade stand in the country for Sunday and expect people in town to close their doors on Sunday. How can a preacher who is an equal partner with the devil in violating the Sabbath expect people to be converted under his preaching? Sinners are not fools that they do not see the inconsistency of such preachers and Church members. The writer is also personally acquainted with Evangelist _____ and will guarantee that when the meeting referred to is over that the preacher in charge will have a greater regard for the Sabbath, unless it be that the truths which will be uttered by Evangelist _____ are more than he can stand, and he takes to his heels. May the Lord convert that preacher in charge and all his Sabbath-desecrating members.

ONE SOWETH AND ANOTHER REAPETH.

I have often thought that even in our Annual Conferences, when estimating ministers' qualifications and success, the important truth enunciated by the Great Teacher has been lost sight of and that a certain class of preachers, known as revivalists, have more credit for the success which attended their ministry than they were justly entitled to. They had labored in fields which had been thoroughly plowed, and in which the good seed of the Gospel had been sown broadcast by their equally diligent predecessors, and so they had nothing to do but to trust in the Gospel sower and reap the harvest already white whereon they had bestowed no labor. Those who had preceded them had faithfully preached the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel: the universal depravity of fallen Adam's race; universal redemption by Jesus Christ; the necessity of the new birth by repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; holiness of heart and life as absolutely essential to the enjoyment of the favor and fellowship of the Sacred Trinity, either in this world or that which is to come, thus preparing the minds of the people to yield to the urgent and persuasive appeals of those who followed them. As a matter of course revivals followed, and many were soundly converted to God, and brought into the fold of Christ. Now, as the reapers gathered in the sheaves with rejoicing, it would seem that those who broke up the fallow ground and sowed the good seed in good ground are forgotten, and the former receive all the credit and congratulations of the brethren.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Now that God chooses men to preach the Gospel who have gifts differing in a truth clearly taught in the Scriptures and corroborated by all experience. We have Paul, the great scholar, the profound logician, and great doctrinal preacher; Apollonius, the eloquent orator, whose musical voice and beautiful thoughts and lofty flights of the imagination never failed to please and captivate the multitude, holding them spell-bound for hours at a time, like the great Chalmers of Scotland, or George Whitefield of England, or our own John Sumnerfield, Bascom, Olin, Munsey, Pierce, Marvin; Peter, the bold, vehement son of thunder, who exposed sin in all its protean forms, in high places and low places, laid bare the consciences of men, and led them to cry out for mercy, or else to gnash their teeth in wrath against God and his faithful ambassador, and last, though

not least, we have the beloved John, whose great themes are, the infinite love of God manifested to a rebellious world, as well as to an intelligent universe, in the glorious scheme of human redemption by Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God, and the Son of man, born of a woman under the law, crucified under Pontius Pilate, dead and buried, raised to life again on the third morning, and behold, says He, "I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of death and of hades, who openeth and no man shutteth, and shutteth and no man openeth;" and in the second place his constant injunction, even down to old age, "Little children, love one another." Thus we find that the Great Head of the Church has ever called men to the ministry whose natural and acquired gifts are different, and yet each in his sphere is useful, though not in the same degree.

It may be here remarked that Methodism, which, under the leadership of John Wesley, was the revival of apostolic Christianity in the world after the dark ages of more than a thousand years' duration, has brought into requisition every grade and variety of ministerial gifts—exhorters, expounders of the scriptures, great doctrinal preachers, men of learning and eloquence, revivalists, etc. In no Church can such a variety of talent be found adapted alike to all classes of society. To this fact, together with her timely and successful agency of the Holy Spirit, may be attributed her wonderful success in bringing sinners to Christ. A. F. COX, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE FLOOD IN THE LIGHT OF REVELATION AND REASON.

While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. After the flood Noah offered a sacrifice unto the Lord, and the Lord smelled a sweet savor, and then it was that the Lord promised the permanency of things that had been disturbed. We are satisfied that seed-time and harvest had been disturbed, and in the text the Lord promises their permanency. Now if cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night had not been disturbed, why promise their permanency? Assuming that they had been disturbed, and I do not think I am assuming any more than I am warranted in assuming from the language of the text, may we not gather light from an investigation of those laws which, if disturbed, would produce just such results as we have referred to in the text, and by the aid of this light solve some of the problems of earth's antiquated history?

When I consider that the waters were on the face of the earth 150 days, I can readily understand how seed-time and harvest were disturbed, and when I assume that God changed the polarity of the earth, and stopped it in its diurnal revolution, I can understand how cold and heat, and summer and winter, as well as day and night, were disturbed also.

Some few years ago I remember to have read some articles in some of our Church papers, from the pen of Bishop Keener, on the marl-beds of South Carolina and Florida, in which he took very strong ground that it was highly probable that the bones composing those marl-beds were the bones of the antediluvians—men and animals—gathered there while the flood was pending, and were drowned there.

Be that theory true or false, it is certain that all kinds of animal bones, as well as the bones of man, are to be found there, buried in those marl-beds.

We learn from history and geography, and especially physical geography, that in Siberia, high elephants are found frozen fast in the ice, where they have been for ages. Now all are agreed that this was done suddenly, for if the change had been gradual, those animals would have kept pace with the change and, if perchance, they had died their decay would have left nothing but the carcasses.

The Chinese have a tradition of the flood in which they say the "pillars of heaven were broken, they fell to pieces, the earth shook to its foundations, the heavens sunk lower towards the north, the sun, the moon, and the stars changed their motions, the sun was eclipsed, the planets altered their course, and the grand harmony of nature was disturbed."

Now if I assume that the poles of the earth were suddenly changed it would of necessity take some part of the earth which was originally under the equator to the poles, and I have a law disturbed, which would produce just such results as we find in Siberia.

Now upon this assumption, let the ancient equator pass somewhere about the fortieth longitude west from Greenwich, and we have the greater part of the land of both continents in the temperate zones.

Now when we consider that the greatest amount of erosion is on that surface

facing the sun, either from the north or the south, and then take into consideration the fact that three-fourths of the drainage of both continents is into the Atlantic Ocean, we have the result we would expect to find, had the fortieth longitude been the equator before the flood, with the earth was in its formative stage.

Now if in addition to changing the poles, the Lord had stopped the diurnal motion of the earth, we would expect to find the moon presenting the same face to the earth, and so the earth to the moon during the time it might remain stationary, then if the moon and earth continued to swing around each other, during that time we would expect to have a tide that would break up the mountains of the great deep, rising up, both on the side of the earth next the moon, and also on the opposite side.

Now if the moon should be directly over the coasts of South Carolina and Florida would it not stand to reason that a tremendous tide would be raised that would draw everything into its wake, and being drawn down would naturally settle down to the bottom and be covered with the settlements of the sea?

Now assuming that South Carolina was the original home of man, and that somewhere on the southern coast Noah erected the ark, it would rise on the crest of that wave, and remain stationary for the space of time the diurnal motion of the earth might be disturbed, say forty days, and we have all the circumstances necessary to produce the gathering together all the animals deposited there, which forms the marl-beds of those regions. Now after remaining stationary long enough to gather all the carcasses, let the earth start on her diurnal motion again, and the crest of that tidal wave would in accordance with the laws of nature sweep onward to the west, bearing on its crest the ark, until in due course of time it would settle back to its original equilibrium.

Now let some George Munry, or some other geodetic surveyor, make the calculation and see just how far the ark would be carried on the crest of that tidal wave in the lapse of one hundred and ten days, then measure back from Mount Ararat, and the place may be located where the ark was built; that being done we may have some hope of locating the garden of Eden, and possibly be enabled to solve many of the mysteries that are buried in our marl-beds and other places in North America.

BEN. H. BOUNDS, DONALD, TEXAS.

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DYSPEPSIA. DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to digest its food, and with their laxative effect, they remove the cause of the complaint.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to digest its food, and with their laxative effect, they remove the cause of the complaint.



Rev. M. H. Wells, of Birmingham, Ala., writes that "daughter and I were cured of rheumatism and neuralgia after all known medical and surgical remedies had been used to the use of your pills."

Mr. N. F. Johnson, of Atlanta, was cured of a long continued and agonizing case of catarrh, which was suppurating his life away.

I was troubled with indigestion and blood poison in the form of pimples on my face. I took two bottles of your pills, and my face cleared up and I was cured. THOMAS H. HILL, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1898.

Rev. W. H. Swearingen, of Greensboro, N. C., was cured of a bad case of dyspepsia. He says: "It will cure any case of dyspepsia."

M. R. Avery, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "We are selling five times as much of your Royal Purgative as of any other patent medicine on the market, and it gives universal satisfaction. The demand is constantly increasing."

We are endorsed by thousands of our best known people, and are authorized in saying that the best remedy for nervous debility, indigestion, neuralgia, indigestion, bowels and liver troubles, female diseases, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism and kidney diseases, skin diseases, such as scrofula, eczema, etc., is your pills. Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Write for free trial bottles, question list, and pamphlet, addressed to:

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Sunday School Lesson.

PREPARED BY REV. CHAS. G. JONES, A. M. THIRD QUARTER, LESSON XII.—SEPTEMBER 15.

QUARTERLY REVIEW: AUGUST. GOLDEN TEXT: And we are his witnesses of these things...

INTRODUCTION: The lessons which we have studied during the past quarter have all borne on one general topic—the organization and growth of the early Church.

QUESTIONS: I. To what point do the Gospel narratives reach, and why? What was the general character of the Lord's manifestations after his resurrection?

II. What is said of the disciples on the day of Pentecost? What two visible tokens preceded and heralded the descent of the Holy Ghost?

III. What effect did Peter's sermon have upon the people, and what did they say? What answer did Peter give them, and what promise did he make?

IV. Give an outline of the healing of the lame man. V. What led to the arrest of Peter and John? What question was asked them before the council?

VI. What did Peter and John do when released? To what remedy did the Church in this emergency resort? By what token were they reassured?

VII. What motive prompted Ananias and Sapphira to act as they did? Were they under any compulsion to sell their property, or to give the proceeds to the Church?

VIII. Narrate the circumstances that led up to the second arrest of the apostles, and tell how they were released. What was it that saved them from being put to death at this time?

IX. What was it that brought Stephen before the council? What effect did the speech of Stephen have upon the council? What did he do and say when he saw their rage against him?

X. What did Philip do at Samaria, and with what effect? Who was among his converts? What did the apostles do when they received tidings of these things? Tell all that followed.

XI. What was the scene of Philip's next missionary labor? Who was the Ethiopian, and what was he doing? What help did Philip give him? Narrate the remaining incidents.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION. PRESIDENT J. H. CARLISLE. It has been suggested that the book of Acts might well be called the "Gospel of the Holy Ghost."

DEAR MRS. KIDD—Your letters to your two pupils, viz., May Dell and Willie, were received in due course of time, to which we now give you a joint answer.

First, we return thanks to you for the new carpet. You kindly say it is what we deserve.

Be that as it may, we assure you that none of your girls can be more appreciative than we, not only of your kind consideration for our comfort, but of the delicate compliment you pay us.

You may look for us on the 10th of September. We do not deem it essential to get there earlier, since we know how we are classed for the coming year.

is pre-eminently full of faith and of the Holy Ghost (8:3). His leading charge against priests and scribes is that they do "always resist the Holy Ghost" (7:51).

She executed landscapes, marine views, flowers, animals, and portraits of people of such striking resemblance, that she was for a time called the wonder of Europe.

She used white paper for her cuttings, placing them over a black surface, so that the minute openings made by her scissors formed the "light and shade."

The Count, Peter the Great, and others of high rank paid her honor. One man high in office valued her work a thousand dollars for three small cuttings.

The Empress of Germany paid her four thousand dollars for a treaty she had cut, bearing the arms of Emperor Leopold, crowned with eagles and surrounded by a garland of flowers.

She also cut the Emperor's portrait, which you now see in the Royal Art Gallery in Vienna. A great many people went to see her, and she kept a book in which princes and princesses wrote their names.

After she died, her work was sold at a public sale, and her portrait was cut by her mother, and kept in a cabinet. Her cuttings were so correct in color, and so beautiful, as to give both dignity and value to her work, and constitute her an artist whose exquisite skill with scissors has never before been surpassed.

She died in 1783, and her work was sold at a public sale, and her portrait was cut by her mother, and kept in a cabinet. Her cuttings were so correct in color, and so beautiful, as to give both dignity and value to her work, and constitute her an artist whose exquisite skill with scissors has never before been surpassed.

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COMBINE MORE THAN IN THAT OF THE BRAINS. WASHINGTON'S WISDOM IS STRONG, AND HIS MAIN BUSINESS ALWAYS POINTS TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF A NATION. WHERE HE WILL APPROVE, WE MUST FOLLOW. WE MUST WILLINGLY BE HIS.

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PURE! BRILLIANT! PERFECT! THE TRINITY DRUG STORE CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.



CARTER'S EYE LINER. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

It is quite important, when speaking of the longest day in the year, to say what part of the world we are talking about, as it will be seen by reading the following list, which tells the length of the longest day in different places.

At London, England, the longest day is 17 hours. At Moscow, Russia, the longest day is 19 hours. At New York, the longest day is about 15 hours.

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North Texas Female College and Conservatory of Music.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

A progressive, live school for young ladies. Thorough, well equipped, abreast with the times, with the best Faculty in the South, and the largest attendance of boarding pupils.

Two hundred and eighteen boarding pupils—representatives of thirteen States and Territories. The largest Telescope in the State; 24 Pianos, and well selected Apparatus for Laboratory and Gymnasium.

The Literary Department is in the hands of able teachers of broad culture and large experience.

Five teachers of the Conservatory have had the best European advantages.

The Art Department is under Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., for two years a student in the Julian Art School, Paris, a pupil of Bouguereau and Flury.

For Catalogues, address MRS. L. A. KIDD, President, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

WOODVILLE, TEX., Aug. 27, 1892. Mrs. L. A. Kidd, Sherman, Texas: DEAR MRS. KIDD—Your letters to your two pupils, viz., May Dell and Willie, were received in due course of time, to which we now give you a joint answer.

First, we return thanks to you for the new carpet. You kindly say it is what we deserve.

Be that as it may, we assure you that none of your girls can be more appreciative than we, not only of your kind consideration for our comfort, but of the delicate compliment you pay us.

You may look for us on the 10th of September. We do not deem it essential to get there earlier, since we know how we are classed for the coming year.

We go with the determination of accomplishing much for ourselves, and deporting ourselves in such a manner as to become so endeared to you that ever in after years you will look back with pleasurable emotions to the period of your guardianship of MAY DELL AND WILLIE.

Old and Young.

THE SHARK STORY OF THE SHARK AND THE BOOY. "I think," said the shark, as he sharpened his teeth...

"He whistles all night, and he whistles all day. He hangs on one note 'til he drives me nigh. He whistles it too in the dearest way. And pays no attention to what we say— I think him a strangely rude sort of a lad."

"Complaints by the whale he has always ignored. The critical shad he has ever disdained. The whale of the sea is the monarch, the lord. The mind of the shad with great learning is stored— His treatment of these the whole ocean has pained."

"And I have resolved that the nuisance must end; The whistling Booy must whistle no more. His manners, disgusting, I'll force him to mend. I'll bite him in two—nay, I'll bite him in four!"

The shark then swam out where the big Booy stood. To chew him all up and to make him behave. He opened his mouth just as wide as he could. He snatched at the Booy, as he said that he would. Then sank out of sight 'neath the rippling wave.

Poor shark! All his teeth—every one, good or bad. Broke off as they struck on that Booy so red. The Booy went on with his whistling as usual. The shark never spoke, for the voice that he had Could utter no word now his molars were sped.

And strange to relate, now his mouth's so misshapen. No sound can he utter except a small hoop. Which, when from his throat it has fully escaped. And over his palate and tongue it has scraped. Is just like the Booy's and tooling tool.

—Cecyle Smith, in Harper's Young People.

A LITTLE DUTCH GIRL AND HER WONDERFUL SCISSORS. More than two hundred years ago a little girl was born at Amsterdam, in Holland, whose name was Joanne Koerten. She was a peculiar child in that she cared nothing whatever for play and sport, but found her greatest delight in making copies of things about her, imitating in wax every kind of fruit, and making on silk, with colored floss, exact copies of paintings, which were thought wonderful.

But after she had become very accomplished in music, spinning and embroidery, she abandoned all these for a still more extraordinary art—that of cutting.

One is seized with astonishment in looking at her work, for all that the engraver accomplishes with the graver, she effected with her scissors.

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THE WORLD-WIDE FAME OF Heiskell's Ointment. As a perfect cure for all forms of SKIN DISEASE.

It is earned alone by its prompt merit in curing the most disordered condition of the skin. It cures Eczema, Tetter, Scald Head, and all itching, scaly and inflamed eruptions, which other remedies have failed to relieve. It acts like a charm, allaying immediately the irritation and inducing effectually the diseased action therein, without the aid of internal medicine.

Price 50 Cents per box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 511 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

THE ORIGINAL TAKE NO OTHER. REMEMBER THE GENUINE JACKSON CORSET WAISTS. ARE MADE ONLY BY THE JACKSON CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT THING. If your dealer hasn't them write to us. CANVASSERS WANTED. STUDY LAW AT HOME. TAKE A COURSE IN THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW. (Incorporated.) Send ten cents (stamp) for particulars to J. COTNER, JR., Secy., DETROIT, MICH. 825 WHEATY BLOCK.

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GULLETT'S MAGNOLIA GIN. The Foremost Standard COTTON GIN. HIGHEST AWARD Gold Medal and Diploma.



LOVELY FACES, WHITE HANDS. Nothing will WHITEN and CLEAR the skin so quickly as Derma-Royale.

The skin disease for a disease and removing discolorations from the cuticle, and blotching and brightening the complexion. An experimenting in the laundry with a new bleach for the fabric it was discovered that all spots, freckles, tan, and other discolorations were quickly removed from the hands and arms without the slightest injury to the skin.

\$500 REWARD. To assure the public of its merits we agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars cash, for any case of freckles, blotches, brown spots, liver spots, blackheads, ugly or itchy skin, unsightly rashes, freckles, tan or any other cutaneous discolorations, excepting hemorrhoids, scars, and those of a scrofulous or kindred nature that Derma-Royale will not quickly remove and cure. We also agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars to any person whose skin can be injured in the slightest possible manner, or to anyone whose complexion is mottled in how bad condition it may be, will not be cleared, whitened, improved and beautified by the use of Derma-Royale.

Derma-Royale sent to any address, safely packed and securely sealed from observation, safe delivery guaranteed, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by registered letter or money order with our full post-office address written plainly, to ensure your County, and mention this paper. Correspondence strictly private. Postage stamps received at our own risk.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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of the transfiguration was not, therefore, the personal glorification of Jesus, but the preparation of witnesses for the momentous events which were yet to come. Thus the transfiguration takes its place in the plan and work of salvation.

Peter's interpretation was "What? but Christ's was "Glory." Peter said this was a great place; it is a great place, but Christ's was "Glory." Peter said this was a great place; it is a great place, but Christ's was "Glory."

Like Peter, besides himself, many encompass the whole meaning of religion in the expression, "It is good to be here." Personal happiness and joy is the aim, substance and end of all righteousness to them. Heaven and religion mean the same thing and it is simply a place of happiness. They have no other idea of religion save the mount of transfiguration. Christ never enters their definition of Christian life. According to this view heaven is a place of happiness because created to make us happy. The thought that I may be happy there because allowed to contribute to the happiness of others never enters this idea of heaven.

That our Lord has a real joy in having saved and in saving men we can not doubt, but that that joy was the end for which he suffered we can not believe, because contrary to his life and teaching. It was for the joy of others that he "endured the cross despising the shame." Instead of the joy set before him, he chose the cross in order to bring many sons to glory.

THE SPEECH IN HEAVEN

If the prosperity and safety of the republic depends upon the honesty and patriotism of the people, one of the most alarming dangers to a healthy national life is the prevailing venality of the voters, especially in the Northern States. The corruption of voters puts the government into the hands of those who are able to buy. It is simply a matter of buying and selling. The party able to control the largest corruption fund is the one which will continue in power. The corrupt voter opens the way for the combine of all the evil elements and moneyed powers to take possession and administer the state in their own interests. The whisky interest, the bank, the factory, the railroad, and the dealers in futures, may all propose to furnish money to the political party which pledges itself to legislate in their several interests. Where there are enough purchasable voters to decide the contest between contending political parties it is easy to see that any administration of government on patriotic principles is in great danger, if not altogether out of the question.

The criminality does not lie altogether at the door of the man who sells his vote. The buyer is equally guilty, if not more so. The bribe-giver is no better than the bribe-taker. President Harrison or Mr. Cleveland would feel highly insulted to be compared to the shiftless negro or Connecticut tramp who in the absence of all true manhood sells his vote for a drink of whisky or a few paltry dimes, but if either of these gentlemen, directly or indirectly, with knowledge aforethought pays or suffers paid in his interest the whisky or the dimes, he puts himself on equality with the negro or the tramp. The man who accepts an office, no matter how high or low, which was secured for him and with his consent through his party machinery, or otherwise, by the use of a corruption fund is no better morally nor patriotically than the venal crowd from whom the office was purchased. When men sell votes somebody must buy them, and the buyer is as corrupt as the seller. Yes the buyer is worse than the seller, for it is he who educates the less prosperous citizen in venality. There is a difference in morals between the corrupter and corrupted, and the difference is in favor of the latter. What shall we say of a great political party when it seeks to maintain itself in power by the use of money in buying the votes of our country when every presidential campaign is a school in which venality is the chief lesson taught the dependent class of citizens? What do high claims to patriotism and correct principles of republican government amount to in the hands of such a party?

Prof. J. J. McCook has been investigating the venality of the sovereigns of Connecticut, and he says: Out of several thousand voters, taken not far from equally from city and country in Connecticut, 113 out of every 1000 were venal. These investigations establish the percentage of the venal for twenty-one Connecticut towns, including one city, at 15.9. Since the proportion between the city and the country population included is as nearly as may be that of the whole State, it follows that we have here a basis for an estimate of the aggregate of venality in the entire State. If this be so, there are 26,394 purchasable voters in Connecticut. I am in no position to affirm the absolute accuracy of this estimate, simply because my facts are only from one-eighth of the towns in three of the eight counties. But if analysis of samples taken without selection from the whole is ever

conclusive concerning the entire mass, I see not why this may not be called a fairly reliable estimate. And surely 26,394 would allow a sufficiently wide margin for possible error.

Now, who buys this 15 per cent of Connecticut voters? We may safely assume that Connecticut is not alone in corruption. What political party there pays for the purchasable votes in all the States? Nothing can be more certain than that when votes are sold somebody buys them.

When a party starts into the same path by paying large sums with which to place their votes, it is not long that every honest man and patriot should leave the party, or else see that it is reconstructed on honest and patriotic principles? We accept no party, and we mean, and yet it is getting to be an open secret that a big corruption fund is not the most despised means used to carry an election.

A PRAYER PROPOSITION

Once upon a time, when Bishop Whitman was preaching, a preacher on the deep spoke of being proud of some success in Church work, whereupon the Bishop reproved him sharply, saying that all pride is of the devil. He admonished the brother to substitute "I am gratified" for "I am proud." Now we are not talking of that pride which is of the devil and not therefore justified in seeing that the Rev. J. V. Moore, of the Rio Grande, is a proud preacher. The moving cause of his pride is a vast, new Church at Rio. For years we have worshipped at that place in a borrowed home, and, as usual under such circumstances, without making any progress. Rio is in one of the garden spots of Texas. We would say the garden spot were it not for the fact that Texas has so many of these garden spots and is hence the garden spot of the world. Really there the Rev. B. H. Bonds gets through with his scientific investigations we should not be surprised if he proves Texas to have been the veritable Eden where the old serpent beguiled Mother Eve. If this is found to be true, it can be truly said that Mother Eve is not the only woman who has been beguiled in this fair land. Rio is in the midst of a large scope of black prairie noted for its grain productions. Moore says he has been awaked during the threshing season by the whistles of ten steam threshers all in hearing of the passage. One of these threshers pulled in last week after having threshed out this season 70,000 bushels of the golden grain. As far as the eye can see there is one grand stretch of wheat fields. If anything should prosper in a country like that, it is Methodism. Yet, when Moore went there we had about forty-five members worshipping by the kindness of the Disciples in their Church. Now we have over a hundred members in the new Church, many of whom have come in since the Church was built, and who would not have joined us while abroad. From this it is easy to see the importance of having a home for our people. The Church was to have been dedicated last Sunday, but rain, rain—and anybody acquainted with black land knows that when it rains all night Saturday, and far up into Sunday morning in a black land country the times are not propitious for special services, and the best that could be done was to postpone until another day. Nevertheless we had the pleasure of preaching to a very growing congregation, beginning with about two dozen and ending with a house nearly full, some having come in during the doxology. A revival was going on and twenty had joined the Church. Bro. Beckham, of Rosston, was there assisting and looking a little proud himself, as he has had some fine meetings in his charge.

On the way to Rio we saw the Rev. W. F. Easterling, of Denton, who was looking better physically than usual. He says his charge is in good shape. Having expressed some doubt as to whether we would recognize Bro. Moore at Gainesville, Bro. E. said, "Select the ugliest man you see." Really we would not have known Moore by the description; but if a hat were offered for the ugliest man we doubt whether Moore or Easterling would take the prize. They are both fine looking gentlemen.

We had the pleasure to spend a few moments with Bro. C. L. Ballard, Presiding Elder of the Gainesville District, at Valley View, on our return. He has had the sagacity to shape the work on his very large district so as to allow himself two or three weeks of much needed rest. He reports his district on a boom and all round in better shape than ever before. He also seemed to be quite proud of the prosperity of Zion.

A PROTEST AND EXPLANATION.

A brother who has had the grandest revival ever known in his county complains, not angrily, nor yet unreasonably—it may be—that the report of the meeting which all his people were anxious to see was sawed down to a few lines. Now the brother has no warmer sympathizer in his sorrel trial than we. We would most gladly publish every line of such reports were it possible to do so without being compelled to hold them over until they become stale news. We had that same week reports of many grand revivals over one thousand nine hundred conversions were reported and many of them, from four to eight pages in length, had to be condensed into a half dozen lines. Yet in these half dozen lines more was said than could have been written in ten pages ordinarily. We gave the results of the meetings. When it is said that there were one hundred conversions and eighty five of ninety conversions, that is the "condensed" thing that can be said of the meeting. Every body knows that where there were such results, there was also powerful preaching, soul-winning songs, and moving prayers, and a glorious time of wonderful demonstration of the Divine presence. In giving the results all the best things that can be said are said. Our brother says that in the same issue of the paper another brother is allowed to say a half column about a visit with his wife. Well, these past year-ways, self-sacrificing wives who do so much for the cause of the itinerant ought to be allowed a little space in the Church paper now and then, even if the writing is by their own husbands, but brother forgets, also, that we gave eighty-seven revival reports in that issue of the paper, and if we had had ten columns such as his complaint of some of them could have been published. We thought that as there was only one, and it short, it might go in, and it was in a different department. It is an easy mistake and quite natural for those outside to imagine that if they were in charge they could manage things much better, and perhaps they could, but we think it possible that a trial would result somewhat like the preaching of Judge S. Y. Z. The Judge complained to his Presiding Elder that the preacher in charge could not preach up to the intelligence of his congregation and that they deserved a better preacher. The Presiding Elder thought, as he seemed to know so much about preaching, he would give him a trial, so he arranged for the Judge to preach at a given time a lay sermon. There was a large congregation. The Judge arose in a very dignified manner and read Heb. 7:1-9. Then he began: Dear fellow-citizen—ahem! er—er, ahem. I meaner my dear brethren and sisters—an, an—er—er my dear fellow-sinners—ahem. This is a peculiar trial, an-ahem, and er—er the apostle means, or he meant—that is to say, I think he meant, to let-teach them. Here the Judge took a drink of water and sat down without even asking the Elder to conclude, or rather begin.

INCORPORATION OF LABOR.

In a late issue of the ADVOCATE, discussing the labor and capital troubles which seem to be threatening the peace of the nation, we suggested that a remedy might possibly be found in the incorporation of labor companies under State law, and thus put labor in its relations to the State on an equal footing with capital. In the September number of The Forum, Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of Pennsylvania, reviews the Homestead troubles and suggests the same remedy. Owing to the great importance of some provision for the settlement of such troubles without bloodshed, we give below the following elaboration of the proposed remedy by Mr. Black.

Overgrown and transgressing corporations thus offending against the public, which created and protects them, should be driven back within the strictest limits of their charters, or their charters forfeited, and at the same time a new class of corporations in the interests of labor might be invited and encouraged in American States. Suppose, for instance, that the "Amalgamated Association," or to present a smaller subdivision, the Iron and Steel Workers of Homestead, incorporated for the purpose of furnishing labor. The men, who lately imagined themselves efficiently organized for all proper purposes, and who have been so rudely undeceived, are members of it. This corporation contracts with Mr. Frick for a given amount of work of a given character. The corporation deals with the men; Mr. Frick does not. It collects wages and in turn pays dividends. It employs and dismisses, or admits to its membership and expels. It hears and redresses grievances. Its existence manifestly renders such outbreaks as the one under consideration almost an impossibility, since the men manage their own corporation and their own business in their own way. It is a counterpart of the capitalistic corporation which confronts it. It will sue and be sued; it will collect damages or pay them. It will prosper or not as other corporations do.

Would such a thing be feasible? Of course not while our one-sided laws remain as they are, while the aggressions of a moneyed corporation are unrestrained and those of a labor association are crushed out in blood. But the State can make it feasible. It can make this labor corporation for all the purposes of its creation quite as responsible as the Carnegie companies, and it can regulate the conduct of both classes of corporations and provide methods for the settlement of disputes which would relieve the Sheriff and the militia of a large part, if not the whole, of their disagreeable duties.

The first objection to this corporation is that it would have no means wherewith to answer in damages for breaches of its contracts. But it can be given

means by a provision in its charter requiring that a sufficient percentage of its whole earnings shall be withheld from distribution and invested in public securities, never to be distributed or expended except for that purpose. The second objection is that its insolvency would be fatal and shifting. But would it be necessarily more so than the stockholders of other corporations? The latter usually, it is true, pay in money, but the former would pay in securities, of which money is but a mere token. Such a corporation, if managed with one-half the conservative skill and judgment of the officers of the Amalgamated Association, could well be trusted to arrange the details of its business satisfactorily to all its competitors and to those with whom it might contract.

But the State has not discharged its duty by merely granting a charter to a labor corporation, with even the most careful and elaborate provisions for its safe management. It is also possible for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the representatives of capital on the one side and the representatives of men on the other. It must do this not only in justice to the parties immediately concerned, but in justice to the State. Provisions for arbitration, provisions for speedy litigation in default of arbitration, provisions for prompt disposition of actual legal questions which the legal settlement is in progress, provisions against suits, lock-outs, and strikes in the interim, and above all, provisions against evictions of workmen and the introduction of armed forces—these are the outlines which the wisdom of a legislature bent upon a fair solution of the most difficult problem and the removal of the greatest danger of modern times might be expected to fill in with details that would not defeat the great object in view.

Many labor organizers prefer to deal with labor organizations, even as they are, under present conditions, rather than with the individual men, and some of the agitators have been of incalculably harmful in preserving agreeable and profitable relations between employers and employed. The "Amalgamated Association" has been one of these, and its management has in an unusual degree compromised the confidence of the public and of all those having business with it. The labor corporation suggested would be that perfection of organization which would best serve the rights and interests of all concerned. It would bring to the front the best character and the highest talents of the labor side, and the responsible management of the agitator would be able to strike or to lock out or to evict until a question properly raised and pending should be judicially determined, would probably save the public from these gigantic disturbances, which shake the whole State and therefore naturally demand the public intervention of the State for their suppression.

Is it worth trying? Is the public peace worth maintaining? Is it better that American operatives and miners and other classes of laborers too numerous to mention should go on, their hearts swelling with a bitter sense of wrong and continuously on the verge of eruptive outbreak; or that they should have legal justice, with appropriate tribunals as wide open to them as to those whom they too frequently are compelled to regard as their senseless adversaries? Shall we go on forever in this British old way, standing off from these dangerous disputes until they degenerate into lock-outs and strikes and riots, only to interpose with the crushing power of the State when it is too late to consider the merits of any of the questions involved, and the making and cruel letter of the deficient law must be enforced without inquiry and without mercy?

It is true that some of the greater employers, and among them those most highly "protected," deny the right of the public to regulate their business in any way whatever. They would naturally prefer to pursue uncontrolled courses which have so marvelously enriched them at the common expense of consumers and workmen. They have cultivated the feudal spirit until it has become the master-passion. They will be naturally reluctant, like the barons—which in many respects they are—to yield the privilege of private warfare. They will, beyond question, prefer the Pinkertons and the soldiers to the milder and fairer methods of the proposed law. They will insist upon their alleged right to use their property precisely as they see fit and to make any contract which seems to them good. They are doubtless perfectly sincere and conscientious in this remarkable claim, and the almost ludicrous solemnity with which it is made and repeated seems to have imposed upon some minds besides their own. But it will not stand a moment's examination.

They are utterly mistaken in their first and fundamental assumption. No man in civilized society can do what he pleases with his own. He can not do what he likes with his own skin if a public necessity requires a different disposition of it. His blood and his bones belong to his country. They are taken when his country needs them. His property, no less than his life, is in the call of the State. But recently eight thousand men were taken bodily from their daily avocations and their comfortable homes and encamped upon the hills about Homestead, without in the least consulting their individual pleasure. Mr. Carnegie's business and the business of other men situated like him challenge public regulation by reason of their very immensity, to say nothing of the public contributions to them by the unjust operation of monopoly tariff laws. If not as clearly subject to such regulation as common carrying, they are certainly as plainly so as money-lending, education of children, poison-vending, powder-making, and hundreds of others. If the law can prohibit Mr. Carnegie from running a "pick-me store" in connection with his business, it can prohibit him from doing anything else which is unjust and unreasonable, and especially anything which provokes or tends to become a breach of the peace. If the State chooses to say him nay and to lay down the limits of his freedom, he can have no right whatever to go on dealing with three thousand men here, and five thousand men there, and ten thousand men elsewhere, according to his private impulses. All private property is held and enjoyed subject to the public safety; and the contention that great plants like that of the Carnegie companies, built up mainly by public bounties, are exempt from the rule would be nothing short of monstrous.

Upon all established theories of our free institutions in America, our power is said to have diminished the momentary duty which is being opened the way to poverty and helplessness of such magnitude and complexity will require concerted to work in it.

This from a correspondent is timely and to the point.

Remember, the power of the ADVOCATE, which is becoming greater every day, I write in order to have you, in particular, your attention against the content which is growing among public speakers, laymen and men who should be public men and have honor sufficient to be always such conduct, especially among those members of the State. The duty is that of meeting in their opinions and as public speakers and around them who have, under various names of them as well as in direct ways, through whom the public is being misled. They are spreading the greater part of their lives in spreading lies and confusion around nations. A person who makes any pretensions to morality or decency has no duty to listen to their speeches. They are an argument to be made, only about such a subject. There is no necessity for such a thing being said. They are demonstrating in their weakness and should be condemned by every citizen who has the good of his State at heart.

Our correspondent is none less severe on the evil he condemns. Such things are an insult to our mother tongue which is our common inheritance. Public carriers are responsible to the people. But no public carrier is so important as to its conduct and freight as human speech. Words carry ideas to our children and neighbors' children, which tell upon their destiny for good or ill. A public speaker has no more right to speak with impure words the common speech than a railway train has to carry small-pox and yellow fever. Judged by the importance of results, the speaker who employs the foul contents of his heart into the ears of an audience is no less guilty than the railway company who empties a train load of small-pox into the same community. The remedy is with the dear people themselves. They should not tolerate vulgar and indecent speech in public speakers. The speaker who uses vulgar yarns for wit and logic is only exerting to a public which mistakes the one for the other. Let us have done with this leprous language. Let there be a strict quarantine by a clean public sentiment against all such.

We have two obituaries signed respectively "Uncle" and "Grandpa" by the same writer. We can not use them without the name of the writer.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.



Topics for Prayer Meetings.

SEPTEMBER.

25. Prevailing Prayer—Luke 18:1-8.

TOPIC FOR SEPTEMBER 18.

The Temptation of our Lord, Luke 4:1-13.

1. Nothing is more common to humanity than Temptation. Whatever may have been the demonstrations of our Lord's divinity his temptation proves him to have been human also. By temptation he entered the common inheritance of mankind. By conquering the devil he set before us a manhood and experience which it is our highest honor to covet. We are not to suppose that this was the only nor the last time our Lord was tempted. From childhood to manhood we may suppose that he was tempted as other men. He was man, and as man tempted. "Every free creature, endowed with various faculties, must pass through a conflict in which it decides to use them for its own gratification, or to glorify God by elevating them to his service. The angels have passed through this trial; the first man underwent it; Jesus, being truly human, did not escape it" (Godel). By a close observance of the history of our Lord it will be seen that he underwent, under different forms and circumstances, more than once afterwards the same temptations to which he was subjected in the wilderness. The devil left him for a season then only to return in Pharisee and scribe and populace at other times.

2. There are three temptations presented and in these we have the classification of all the temptations to which humanity is subject. The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life is the sum of it all. The gospels present on this occasion humanity in the Son of Man in fierce battle with the devil. A personal devil is present and as real as the temptation. The enemies we are called upon to fight in the moral conflicts of life are not the creations of heated and capricious imagination, but awful realities. It is not essential to the truth of the narrative that Satan should have appeared to our Lord in any particular form, or that he was seen by the physical eye. The conflict was in the moral and spiritual realm where the wicked one attacks us. No man living hath seen the

Woman's Department... The following notice has been received from Miss A. M. Harrell, editor of the juvenile paper, Little Worker, and we earnestly hope that our members will, as far as possible, aid in making the occasion to which she refers a success in every way.

ENVELOPE NIGHT. I desire to urge most earnestly upon lady managers of the Juvenile Mission, any Societies within the bounds of our woman's work (Methodist Episcopal Church, South), the observance of Envelope Night, Friday, October 7. For particulars see the Little Worker for August. A specimen copy sent on application. The full program will be published in September Little Worker. This issue will be mailed at 3 cents a copy or ten copies for 25 cents. Address Miss A. M. Harrell, 1000th St., Dallas, Tex.

THE GOSPEL, like the universe, is an inexhaustible and unbounded quantity. The farthest exploration leaves confines yet unexplored, vast reaches of truth untouched. The proper attitude of the soul before the infinite truth presented to it in revelation is not that of arrogant pride and self-satisfied assumption that it has made the final statement of the truth, but rather that of humble and reverent susceptibility.

THE MEETING OF THE W. M. S. Auxiliary to the North Texas Conference Society, held annually at the Memorial Annex to Harrell Camp-Meeting.

This society held its regular annual meeting at the Harrell Camp-ground, August 22, with the President, Mrs. A. L. Frost, in the chair. The officers and a great many of the members were present. The pastor of Kingston Circuit opened the meeting with prayer and Scripture reading, after which a number joined in singing, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." Then the President called on the Secretary, D. J. Spaulding, to call the roll and read the minutes of last meeting. After adoption of Sister M. A. Duff, Vice-President, lead in prayer, then Sister Frost gave a missionary talk. Bro. Robbins, the pastor, addressed the ladies with a very instructive lesson, which will benefit them in time to come, for which the President, in behalf of the society, returned thanks. Dues were called for. The Treasurer said some had moved away who had not paid, and others had not paid but would. Money in the treasury, \$23. Number of members—women, sixteen; men, fourteen. The Corresponding Secretary and Agent for Woman's Advocate were absent. Mrs. M. A. Duff, Mrs. D. J. Spaulding and Mrs. Blanche Mock were elected delegates, by ballot, for the annual meeting of the Conference Society. Mrs. M. A. Duff made an interesting talk, after which the President insisted on the relatives of Sister Harrell coming into the society and perpetuating her memory until every nation and tongue should hear the glad sound of free salvation, and the good Lord of all grace be abundantly glorified. The President then asked the pastor to take the chair, and they elected officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. M. A. Duff, President; Mrs. A. L. Frost, first Vice-President; Mrs. Blanche Mock, second Vice-President; Mrs. Allie Carson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. D. J. Spaulding, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mattie Love, Treasurer; Mrs. Corda Harrell, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Edwards, Agent for Woman's Advocate. Then the President took the chair, and after a few appropriate remarks, with thankful hearts that no deaths had occurred in the society during the past year, they sang, "God be with you till we meet again," and received the benediction by the pastor to meet next camp-meeting. Mrs. A. L. Frost.

Statistics show that women live longer than men. This gives the dear creature the opportunity to have the last word.

A Point for You. In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you? For Scrofula, salt Rheum, and all other diseases of the blood, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, That Tired Feeling, Catarrh, Malaria, Rheumatism, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. First Congressman—What are you drinking? Second Ditto—Corned beef tea. What are you? Congressman—Kentucky coffee.

A Beautiful Complexion. When the healthy glow of the cheeks and lips is once lost, no amount of preparations, called cosmetics, used externally, can restore it. Saxe's enriches the blood, clears the skin, and in this way produces a beautiful complexion.

Table with columns for location, date, and name. Includes sections for Northwest Texas, East Texas, West Texas, and Texas.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility. The most infallible is a model conservative when it comes to greasing his neighbor's wagon with his own axle grease.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth, be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, soothes the inflamed and itchy parts, and is the best remedy for cutting teeth.

TRY POWELL'S EXTRACT for any Infant's Indigestion or Pain. The man who is built to see both sides of a question alike, is as big curiosity as a square guinea.

Church Notices. Table listing church services and dates for various locations.

Table with columns for month and year (1892, 1893) showing dates and events.

WEST TEXAS. CURRO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Nursery cir., at Nursery. 2d Sab in Sept.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Jasper cir., at Jasper. 1st Sun in Oct. Orange cir., at Orange. 1st Sun in Oct.

TYLER DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Lawndale mis., at Meredith Camp-ground. 1st Sun in Sept. Tyler sta., at Tyler. 1st Sun in Sept.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. New Birmingham mis., at Lanes Chapel. 1st Sun in Sept. Rusk sta., at Rusk. 1st Sun in Sept.

TEXAS. CALVERT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Marlin sta., at Marlin. 1st Sun in Sept. Bremond and Reagan, at Bremond. 1st Sun in Sept.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Columbia sta., at Columbia. 1st Sun in Sept. LaGrange sta., at LaGrange. 1st Sun in Sept.

NORTH TEXAS. JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Kiddar cir., at Kiddar. 2d Sab in Sept. Greenville DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Floyd cir., at Concord. 2d Sun in Sept.

NORTHWEST TEXAS. BROWN WATTS DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Brown Watts sta., at Brown Watts. 1st Sun in Sept. Brown Watts sta., at Brown Watts. 1st Sun in Sept.

PORT WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Mansfield cir., at Mansfield. 1st Sun in Sept. Mansfield cir., at Mansfield. 1st Sun in Sept.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Waxahachie and Glenwood, at Bethel. 1st Sun in Sept. Waxahachie and Glenwood, at Bethel. 1st Sun in Sept.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford cir., at Weatherford. 1st Sun in Sept. Weatherford cir., at Weatherford. 1st Sun in Sept.

ABILENE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Abilene sta., at Abilene. 1st Sun in Sept. Abilene sta., at Abilene. 1st Sun in Sept.

CISCO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Dublin sta., at Dublin. 1st Sun in Sept. Dublin sta., at Dublin. 1st Sun in Sept.

PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Paris sta., at Paris. 1st Sun in Sept. Paris sta., at Paris. 1st Sun in Sept.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Hillsboro sta., at Hillsboro. 1st Sun in Sept. Hillsboro sta., at Hillsboro. 1st Sun in Sept.

EL PASO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. El Paso sta., at El Paso. 1st Sun in Sept. El Paso sta., at El Paso. 1st Sun in Sept.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waxahachie sta., at Waxahachie. 1st Sun in Sept. Waxahachie sta., at Waxahachie. 1st Sun in Sept.

The Tariff Backwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco. There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the Bull Durham." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. A genuine \$3 shoe that will not rip, that will not break, that will not wear out, that will not hurt your feet, that will not cost you more than \$3.00.

EVER READY DRESS STAY. Will Not Cut Through. Acknowledged the BEST DRESS STAY On the Market. Made with Gatta Percha on both sides of steel and warranted waterproof.

Have You Seen Our New Catalogue for 1892? "A" Grade \$35.00. "A" Grade \$40.00. UNION PATRONS. F. M. B. A. BUGGIES, WAGONS, SURREYS, ROAD CARTS, HARNESS, SADDLES, ALBANY AND FACTORY. Sycamore and Canal Sts., "A" Grade \$72.50.

THE SUPERIOR STEEL FRAME GRAIN DRILL. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. has always kept ahead of all competitors and now contains more modern improvements than any other drill made.

SPECIAL MADE. KREMENTZ PATENT One Piece Collar Button. WE will send this fine 75c. Gold Filled Collar Button, warranted not to break nor wear off in 10 Years.

DR. CLARKE. NO FEE. ESTABLISHED 1851. 256 UNTIL BETTER. The old established Physician at the old number, 256 Vine St., continues to treat with his usual great skill all NERVOUS and CHRONIC DISEASES.

NEW MEXICO. EL PASO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Eddy sta., at Eddy. 1st Sun in Sept. Eddy sta., at Eddy. 1st Sun in Sept.

PILES ITCHING PILES SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. ABSOLUTELY CURSIVE. itching itching and stinging most at night, worse by scratching, if applied to continue remove them and prevent, which they do, and always, because they bleed, absorb the tumor, and prevent it from growing.

HENRY LINDENMEYER & SONS, PAPER WARE HOUSE. Nos. 31, 32, 35 & 37 East Houston St. (Pack Building, near Broadway). P. O. BOX, 2565. NEW YORK.

Devotional

Obituaries

Worshipers are invited to attend the services... The services will be held at the residence of the deceased...

JOHNSON.—John May Johnson was born June 10, 1838, and died of spinal meningitis Aug. 11, 1892. He was buried in the cemetery...

CHALK.—John R. Chalk was born December 3, 1873, and died at the home of his father in Marble Falls, Texas, August 2, 1892. He died without making a profession of religion...

JOHNSON.—How sad, and in a day, to see the promising babe cut down and its place made vacant. But God who gave its life, had prepared a place for it...

TOWNSEND.—Sawyer Townsend, son of George and Ida Townsend, died Sunday, August 14, aged twenty-one months. Little Sawyer was a sweet child, just beginning to talk...

KAERNES.—Cora Lee, infant daughter of C. C. and E. S. Kaernes, was born February 10, 1892, and departed this life August 4, 1892, aged six months and three weeks...

That which gives the believer boldness in coming to God is the blood. "Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus..."

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Sanitation. The following letter has been sent to all the health officials of Texas. We give it a place that readers may see the necessity of sanitation:

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 1.—Dear Doctor: The rapid spread of cholera from Russia to Germany, thence to France and England, and thence to the United States, with its history that the disease has begun its tour around the world.

During the last quarter century, while cholera has been dormant in its natural home, with an occasional outbreak in Eastern cities, maritime quarantine and sanitary precautions have been advancing, and we are better prepared than ever before to measure strength with this formidable enemy.

To the county health officers and city physicians of this State, who constitute the army of defense, the State Health Officer respectfully submits the following suggestions:

The State quarantine authorities have already instituted vigorous measures to prevent the introduction of the disease through any of our sea-ports into Texas; but the extensive border lines to be guarded, should it secure a foothold in any of the other States, or in Mexico, renders the chances of exclusion by quarantine extremely doubtful.

This threatening danger calls for the exercise of unceasing vigilance on the part of the health authorities, and an intelligent and cordial cooperation on the part of the people. The State Health Officer respectfully submits the following suggestions:

Cholera is essentially a filth disease; and while it may not originate *de novo* in filth, it is certain that unsanitary conditions favor its rapid propagation; hence the necessity of a rigid observance of the laws of hygiene, public and private, general and personal.

It is known that the dejecta of cholera patients constitute the principal source of infection, and that it is through this medium that the atmosphere and the water become contaminated. Pure drinking water is of paramount importance. Springs, wells, creeks and rivers are easily polluted, either by seepage from vaults, or by the washings of the surface where these dejecta are too often thrown through ignorance of their danger.

Whenever pollution of any water supply is suspected for domestic purposes should be boiled before being used.

Cleanliness, absolute and continued, should be maintained in and about every home, upon every farm, in every village, city and town in the State. All privy vaults should be filled up with dirt, and portable boxes or tubs should be substituted for them; these can be easily emptied and made innocuous by the free use of lime, zinc or bichloride of mercury. It is an established fact that the privy pits are capable of contaminating with deadly effect the water in the streams, even miles away from them.

Health officers of cities and incorporated towns are strongly urged to impress, with emphasis, this important fact upon the authorities, and to insist that their respective city councils at once, by suitable ordinance, require all underground sinks and pits to be immediately filled up and abandoned; a severe penalty being imposed in every case for non-compliance with said ordinance.

Should city councils refuse or fail to enact such ordinance, appeal from them to the people. If every citizen could be made to appreciate the importance of setting his own house in order, and be induced to do it, epidemics would be of short duration, and the death rate greatly lessened.

I trust and believe that every health officer will feel the responsibility resting upon him, and come up to the full measure of his duty. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

R. M. SWARINGEN, State Health Officer.

REUNION OF OLD SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Two coming important events of interest to sailors and soldiers of the late war will be the Reunion of the Naval Veterans at Baltimore, September 15th to 19th, and the Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, commencing September 20th, immediately after the Sailors' Reunion. Interest in the Reunion will be heightened by the presence of the White Squadron in the harbor of Baltimore. The G. A. R. Encampment will be the occasion of the greatest military assemblage in Washington since the Grand Review of 1865, following the fall of Richmond. For both of these events the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and connecting lines in the west and southwest will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates, and will grant most liberal concessions in the way of stop-over privileges. Tickets will be sold from September 13th to 20th, inclusive, valid for return journey until October 10th, and will be good to stop off, going or returning, at all stations between Cumberland and Baltimore—a region rendered familiar to all veterans by the constant warfare along the Potomac.

For more detailed information as to time of trains, rates, and sleeping car accommodations, also for guide to Washington and map of battle fields, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address O. P. McCARTY, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, O.

The Cholera.

A number of vessels now ride at anchor near New York, quarantined with cholera on board. A number of deaths have occurred. The strictest quarantine rules are being enforced, but with all precautions it will be almost miraculous if this country escape the plague. The danger to Texas is greater from Mexico than from the East coast, because of the almost impossibility of properly guarding the line between the State and Mexico.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Trainmen from different points in Texas were at Oak Cliff the past week. Several interesting addresses were made.

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, the CUTICURA will do. It speedily cures itching and burning eczema, and other painful and disgusting skin and scalp diseases, cleanses the scalp of scurf, humors, and restores the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unobnoxious, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifier and beautifier in the world. It will save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston. Be careful! All about skin, scalp, and hair! Free.

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FOURTHLY.—The governments of the United States and Canada have endorsed Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder after thorough examination, as have also the heads of our great universities, prominent physicians, boards of health and the public. It is used in the United States Army and Navy and in the cuisines of the most select clubs, hotels and private families.

FIFTHLY.—It is just what it is represented to be, viz: a pure Cream of Tartar powder and can stand on its record without any bolstering up by means of fraudulent certificates, or resorting to any other tricks practised—sometimes successfully—by other makers of so-called "absolutely pure" powders.

Texas Casualties.

Aug. Warmish hung himself to a tree near Brenham. Miss Ida Powell, of Floyd county, committed suicide by hanging. Jno. J. Jenkins, driver of a milk-wagon, committed suicide in Houston. Ole Abrahamson, a lunatic, stabbed Miss Susan Trieno at Galveston, causing her death.

A negro was killed at Kerens by accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Peter Miller. H. C. Berkley, a brakeman, was caught between moving cars at Eagle Lake and killed.

F. J. Sims, of Dawson, suicided with morphine. He attempted suicide a week previous.

Herbert Jones, a twelve-year old negro race-rider, was thrown on the Belton track and killed.

September 1 Miss Maud McLane, at Comanche, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Lit Walker, a fifteen-year-old colored boy of Washington County, was run over by a wagon and killed.

Jos. J. Gaynor was found dead on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, Houston, from an overdose of morphine.

Mr. Springman, near Belville, lost his life in a runaway by his horses, he becoming entangled in the lines.

Mrs. Mary Jones, wife of a mechanic in the Southern Pacific shops of San Antonio, killed herself with morphine.

Phil. Tooley, killed clerk of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Texarkana, was found dead in his bed. He was lately from Alabama.

Mr. Lou Martin, at San Marcos, shot and killed a negro thief, who was getting away with stolen goods. The negro's name was Bluke Mulkey.

DEAR SIR:—The Electropoise has been a success wherever used and directions followed. My wife in splendid health, though she occasionally has some irregularities of the heart, but is speedily relieved by the Poise. The case of white swelling, of which I have already written, is cured in one leg and the other almost so. In my immediate family there has not been a drop of medicine taken since April 25, 1890, and we have treated heart disease, rheumatism, grip, and malarial fever with perfect success. Outside of my family I have known all the ordinary diseases of the country successfully cured without medicine, including ulcerated sore throat and pneumonia. I have known the Electropoise to do some wonderful things in the way of relieving sicknesses. Yours truly, J. MCKEE GOULD.

A 40 page descriptive circular with full particulars and testimonials sent free on application. Write to WILLIAMS & SWYMER, Offices Dallas and Galveston, TEXAS.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, July 14, 1892. Messrs. Parlin & Grandorf Co., Dallas, Texas: GENTLEMEN—I am using a Tricycle Sulky Plow on my farm. It does the work well; no weight on the horses' necks; no side draft. The fact is, it is a No. 1 Riding Plow. Yours very truly, C. S. NEWTON.

Texas Incidents.

Ranger, Texas, last Saturday defeated local option. The wool clip of the West is reported extra good in quality and quantity. A Mr. Angle, of Baylor County, breaks sixty acres per day of wheat land with a steam plow. Galveston adopts stringent regulations to guard against cholera, and the city appropriated \$10,000 as a sanitation fund. Because of the ditching of a west-bound passenger train San Angelo had to be denied communication with the rest of mankind from Friday until Monday. Hodge & Loug, of Belton, have a contract to furnish corn in Mexico, and have already bought 30,000 bushels at 35 to 40 cents. They run a steam shucker and sheller. By proclamation of Gov. Hogg, Monday, September 5, Labor Day, was observed in Texas as a holiday. Large demonstrations were made in many parts of Texas. Prof. Everman, of the Fish Commission, who is conducting an investigation

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A brilliant Practitioner of many years' experience in the successful treatment of disease. The following testimonials from leading citizens of Texas speak volumes for his ability:

A Wonderful Cure.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, May 3, 1888.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Doctor—Replying to your favor of the 30th ult., would state that my leg had been sore for about seven years, during which time I came on a general breaking down of my entire constitution, and Catarrh, Indigestion, Piles, Constipation and Blood Poison were the result. The pain in my leg was so intense that I often took as much as six grains of morphia per day. No despair had settled upon me and death seemed to be the only hope of relief. I had arranged my little affairs and selected the place where I soon expected to rest when one of my friends prevailed on me to apply to you for treatment. Before I had used your medicine one week the pain in my leg had gone, the large, open ulcer was healing, with a gradual disappearance of all other symptoms and skin perfectly smooth. The Catarrh, Piles and all other symptoms have disappeared. I am near 60 years old, and feel that I have a new lease of life. My home is Gainesville, Texas. With best wishes for your success, very truly, WILLIAM CURRY.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 21, 1888.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—Having been troubled with Catarrh of a stubborn nature for many years, which manifested itself both in the bronchial tubes and urinary organs, successfully resisting all medical skill, whereas upon a short period of your treatment I have obtained most beneficial results. I commend all sufferers of this most disagreeable malady to you for treatment. W. M. J. BASSETT, Pastor M. E. Church, S. E.

Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, U. S. Senator from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond: Dear Sir—For the last month I have used your treatment for Catarrh. I think I have derived benefit from it. Very truly, Jos. E. BROWN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1890.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Doctor—I feel grateful to acknowledge the wonderful cure you have made on my ten-year-old son, who since his birth has been a great sufferer from Catarrh, all tried remedies having failed to do him any good, whereas your treatment made a radical cure. Most respectfully, S. WOLF.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Aug. 1, 1890.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—Your treatment came to hand from 1 one to time, and I feel as if I am cured of that loathsome Catarrh which has troubled me for years. The baths here did me no good, as I have made repeat visits here for months at a time without any perceptible benefit, and I attribute to your treatment the benefit. Yours, J. E. HANSON.

Treated for Rheumatism.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, Nov. 4, 1891.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: I can not find words to express my gratitude for what your treatment has done for me. I have been in a helpless condition for 2 years with Rheumatic pains in my limbs, could not walk or attend to my household duties, and I have almost resigned my former weight and have full confidence in the cure, trusting that all who suffer may call on you. Very respectfully, MRS. ELIZABETH SELLINGS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 21, 1890.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—I take pleasure in stating that your method of treating Catarrh of the head is a grand success. My wife having been afflicted with Catarrh in its most aggravated form for 6 years, during which time I have tried doctors and all remedies by the dozen without benefit. Your treatment has cured her. The bones of the nose were almost eaten away. She is now well and daily grateful. Respectfully, G. D. SOWERLAND.

A Case of Bright's Disease Cured in 15 Years' Standing.

MARIETTA, L. T., Jan. 4, 1891.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—You ask how long I suffered with Bright's Disease. I will say in reply at least 15 years. For the last year I have had to pass water as often as 20 times during the night. This as well as all other symptoms have passed away and I have almost regained my former weight and have full confidence in the cure, trusting that all who suffer may call on you. Very respectfully, S. WELCHER.

CAMDEN, TENN., Dec. 20, 1887.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—in response to your inquiry of recent date, beg to say that your treatment up to the present writing has been most successful in curing my wife of her Rheumatism. She is now well and daily grateful. Scores of doctors that have treated me without avail, but will concede by stating that your treatment is in every way satisfactory to me. Yours truly, A. D. CHILDERS.

Miss Eliza Glenn Radically Cured of Catarrhal Consumption.

JONES PRAIRIE, TEXAS, April 15, 1892.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond: Dear Sir—You will find twelve dollars enclosed, the balance for the treatment of Eliza. I should have sent it some time ago, but supposed it made no material difference to you. Eliza is entirely well and as fat as a pig and she is under no obligation to you. She is anxious to know how long before you can remove her lameness, as the heat is making them rather burdensome. She had a severe cold—me two weeks ago, but did not affect her lungs in the least. Doctor, please instruct us in regard to the lameness. Very respectfully yours, L. R. GILLEN.

A Successful and Lasting Cure of Blood Poison. A Letter Two Years After Treatment.

RYAN, TEXAS, February 9, 1892.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—Replying to your letter of the 21st ult., asking me to write you, I am glad to say that I am well and in good health, and that I am a permanent cure of my blood poison. I was treated by you for three years before you treated me. I was entirely disabled from a large ulcer on the calf of my leg, which confined me to my room more than half my time. It is therefore useless for me to say that I tried every drug and every other means of a cure, before taking your treatment two years ago which made a permanent cure, and that leg today is as good in every respect as the other. I am truly your friend, WILKY KELLEY.

Rev. I. H. Hoskins Snatched from the Grave.

HOOB, TEXAS, May 3, 1892.—Dr. W. J. Thurmond, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—I have neglected writing so long that I am almost ashamed to write now, but feeling that it is my duty to owe to you I now write. I took the medicine as you directed except the usual application. I am now as good as new and my feelings are well. My cough is entirely relieved, the catarrh, throat and lung trouble seem to be well every day in my chest, and I am daily gaining flesh and can preach for an hour without fatigue. My digestion is tolerably good. I don't wish to take any more medicine unless you think it necessary. Please let me hear from you if you think I need more medicine. Respectfully yours, I. H. HOSKINS.

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