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EDITORIAL.

THE GENERAL RULES OF THE CHURCH.

4. "Fighting, quarreling, brawling; brother going to law with brother; returning evil for evil, railing for railing; the using many words in buying or selling." This shows the attitude of the Church touching the question of brotherly love, and the settlement of all matters peaceably and without litigation in the courts of the country. The gospel inculcates principles upon which all such issues may be adjusted without malice and in the interest of fellowship and brotherly love. There is, therefore, no necessity for personal strife and ill will between members of the Church of God. And wherever these things obtain there is something radically wrong with one or all of the parties involved. If people love God and love one another, personal strife has no place in their feelings and conduct. They are not governed by the same code that regulates men of the world. When it comes to a question of difference in the settlement of financial differences in business transactions, a resort to the courts ought to be the very last alternative. If two men thus arrayed have not religion enough to arbitrate their differences and close them out amicably, then they have not learned very accurately of Christ. As to the use of many words in buying and selling, men need to be cautioned; else prevarication, not to say misrepresentation, will follow. The indulgence of much talk under such circumstances will cultivate a loose habit of speech and lead one beyond the strict line of veracity. Hence the importance of this rule for our guidance when we have things to sell or buy. 5. "The giving or taking things on usury—that is, unlawful interest." This rule raises a nice point. What is unlawful interest? Is it exacting interest on money loaned in excess of what the civil law allows? We hardly think so. True, it may mean that, but in our judgment it means a great deal more. The whole question turns upon the condition of the man who is doing the borrowing. If he sees a legitimate opportunity to make an investment which will yield him a handsome return, and wants money from you for that reason, then he can afford to pay you good interest for the loan. In that event he is dividing profits with you. But if he is unfortunate and his family in sore need, and he goes to you for a loan and you take advantage of his necessity and make him pay you a per cent that oppresses him, and in doing it you have the law on your side, nevertheless, morally speaking, you are making him pay you an unlawful interest. In other words, you find him where he is at your mercy and you pinch him, then you have done him and his family a wrong, and the exacting of that interest from him, be it ever so small or large, is in God's eyes an unlawful interest. Therefore, when we go to lend money to a brother, the per cent we charge him ought to be determined to some extent by his necessities and his circumstances. The man

who grinds the faces of the poor through money lending is as wicked and inhuman as the man who robs through the medium of any other sort of method. In all these matters there is a righteous course to be pursued, and our Methodist people are expected to adopt it and to adhere to it in their business dealings.

THE PRAYERFUL STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The Bible is not an ordinary book. It purports to be the Word of God, given by inspiration to the world. It is not to be studied as other books are studied. When we take it up, we are to handle its contents sacredly and prayerfully. In it we are to search for those truths and principles that define the relation that we sustain to God and to mankind and that tell us of the duties and obligations growing out of these relations. No other book contains these truths, for no unaided human mind can discover and reveal them. God alone is capable of originating and revealing them to us. True, we may apply scientific methods to the study of the history and the literature of the Bible, but when we come to the great moral principles and spiritual truths of the Scriptures, they are independent of and beyond all scientific data and methods. They are to be spiritually discerned and applied. And in their deeper meaning and in our experience of them, the thing called science has neither part nor share. Neither can science aid us in their interpretation. "God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit, for the Spirit searcheth all things, ye the deep things of God." To apply scientific rules to the interpretation of these things is vain and sacrilegious. We can only get at them as we get at God, through repentance and regeneration. Christ understood and interpreted them thoroughly, and to understand them is to understand him. "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." To know him is to know God and to know moral and spiritual truth perfectly. The heart experiences it, then the mind gives unqualified assent to it, and our lives embody and express it. Therefore, in our study of the Word of God we need not burden our brains with scientific methods, but get our minds into a prayerful state, use such ordinary helps as good men may afford, and then delve into it by faith and sanctified meditation, and the moral and mental nature will absorb its essence and spirit under the guidance of the Holy Ghost. We do not apply methods of this sort when we study other books. These methods apply alone to Bible study. We need, therefore, to bear this in mind, lest we degrade the contents of the Scriptures and lose for them our reverence and devotion. They constitute God's Word to men.

THE PLENTITUDE OF SALVATION.

That Jesus Christ tasted death for every man, and thereby makes it possible for all men to be saved, is accepted practically to-day by all Christian teachers. It is true that here and there you may find a dogma

to the contrary in some of the antagonized theological institutes still extant in the libraries, but no man preaches anything less than the universality of Christ's atonement. "And whosoever will let him take the water of life freely," is the teaching of modern Christendom. God recognizes no distinctions in his invitations to the lost and the downtrodden. He bids them all come to him and live. There is no condition of sinful humanity beyond the reach of saving mercy. However high or however low, he is the God and Father of them all. The other day we were passing a water fountain in the city, and we noticed near the top and within easy reach, a faucet from which a pure stream of water was falling, and near by was a cup for the use of the thirsty passerby. No one who wants water is barred the use of it at this public fountain. A little lower down was a large basin into which another stream is falling. This is for the thirsty horse, as he draws his heavy loads by it. No poor beast need pass it by suffering for the cool drink there so abundant. Then, right at the foot of the fountain, is a neat trough, into which still another stream is pouring. This is for the dogs, as they pass that way. So from man to the horse, and even down to the dog, the Father has made this provision for thirst. So it is with the provisions of grace. The man in his high estate socially has access to a throne of mercy; the middle class man who bears the burdens of life, and the poor outcast, can come and take it freely. "He that every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," is the invitation that God sends out to perishing humanity. The fountain opened up to the house of King David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem is sending out its refreshing streams to the ends of the parched earth. Are you thirsty for the water of life? Then come to this fountain and drink and live. Christ is its source, and none need stay away.

THE STUDY OF SOCIAL LIFE BY THE PREACHER.

Sociology has developed into a practical science, and to study and understand it is necessary to the success of the Christian ministry. Books on this subject are now accessible, and to possess and read a few of them is within the reach of every earnest preacher. Those who avail themselves of this sort of literature and give to it a thorough reading will, to that extent, be better prepared to meet the moral and religious conditions of the people, for whose especial benefit they are laboring.

But, in addition to books, the most practical and efficient knowledge to be obtained on this subject, is the knowledge which comes through personal experience and observation. Every community is a miniature world within itself, and the pastor who has ingratiated himself into the favor and confidence of the individual members of the community, has the rarest opportunities for studying the social conditions of the people. He has access to their homes, to their business houses, to their clubs, to their shops

and to their places of amusement. It is therefore to be an urgent duty of every pastor to be able to his Master and his people, to inform himself as to the poverty, the plagues, the disease, the want, the pain, the sorrow, and the affliction of the community and the townships, and will place him in a position of spirit and in truth, for the successful operation of the soul-saving mission. How low men, if the poor creatures, are in this house next to the children, the people of the world society, is drawing him away from the Church, if the public parks are attracting then the sanctuaries of the church has a stronger pull upon the people than the prayer-meeting, if the streets have more attractions for the children than the Sunday school, why, the preacher, above all men, ought to know it, understand the condition of, and address himself wisely to the task of relieving the situation. What does he say toward conditions obtain, that are indeed wrong something, and how can the Church, which is the instrument of God, be used to disassociate itself from them? But the pastor goes further, as the old saying goes, "If they don't put the fire, they don't put the water." In other words, the conditions of their people, namely, a question of struggle and labor, their minister does not consider the actual experience of the people, nor does he consider the power of the gospel. He expects others to be converted, to be won over, to be won to his paper plan of salvation. Through his personal influence, as these pastors, priests, and ministers of the truth of the gospel, go about the world, and influence entire communities, the entire continent, and the world, to go with Christ and his cause.

A deep consciousness of the first element in the gospel, the character that endures, and the power that brings as much as it gives, is the ultimate result in the soul of the Christian transformation into the likeness of the Son of Christ. The Christian man who is transformed, on the political issues of the day, is not a good citizen. We all live in a common country where majority rules and where public sentiment makes law. Why, therefore, one fit in our homes and to our community to use our influence for the promotion of peace and order, and for the enforcement of laws to this end. Nevertheless, the man who devotes too much time to politics will not grow in grace and increase in the knowledge of Christ. The most corrupting thing today is politics.

Our Duty to Home Missions

By Judge Geo. W. L. Fly.

Heeding the solicitations of several correspondents, I ask to be heard again upon this subject.

In former articles I have pointed out the duty of the Church to carry the gospel to rural districts, and the result of neglecting this duty. I gave reasons why the Methodist Church is better prepared and under greater obligations than any other to do this work.

I propose now to show the relations and mutual obligations of the Church, the ministers and the people.

First. The Church has agreed to give the gospel to all. The world is her field. No congregation is to be left without a pastor; no pastor without a work.

Second. The minister leaves the Church to assign to him his work, and has entered into a solemn agreement to do faithfully the work assigned to him.

Third. The people, members of the Church, have agreed to accept the services of the minister sent them.

This is in substance the tripartite compact under which we, as Methodists, are working and which we have taken solemn vows to faithfully observe. For neglect of the duty thus enjoined the Church is responsible to God, who will not hold her guiltless.

For such neglect his blessings will be withheld. The talents entrusted to her, not being improved, will be taken from her and given to one more faithful.

Her strength will diminish, her glory decline. "Meine, meine tekel upharshin" will be written upon her walls.

For neglect and forgetfulness of his vows, the minister is responsible to God and the Church. God will not hold him guiltless. The Church, in duty to herself and the people, can not overlook his unfaithfulness. His talents, unimproved, will be taken from him and given to some one more faithful. His standing in the Church and with the people will be lowered. He will become, in Methodist parlance, a veritable "gum log."

If the people fail to receive and support the pastor, they are responsible to God and the Church. Unfaithful themselves, they can not expect fidelity on the part of the other contracting parties; God will withdraw from them the light of his countenance. They will decline spiritually. They will lose the consideration of the Church. They will become the dumping ground for gamblers, and at last receive not even this much consideration. Disatisfied, blind to their own shortcomings, they become querulous, finding fault with the Church and all its institutions, which they have sworn to support. They lose that degree of Church pride, neighborhood pride, family pride and self-pride that is commendable. Thus they retrograde in all that goes to make a true and happy Christian life. Unhappy, restless, discontented, they seek to recover their loss of opportunities, not by seeking those things by which they have been deprived, but by seeking new fields of operation or bowing down to gods of human creation. Their talents, unimproved, have been taken from them, and they rail against God and the Church by whom the talents were given. They are lost to all that enables and makes happy in this life and in the life to come.

But what support are they to give the pastor? The duties of the pastor are of the highest importance and of the most delicate nature. He is called of God and sent by the Church, commissioned to carry the message of salvation to dying men. He is clothed with authority to enforce the Discipline of the Church. He is sent by the Physician of souls to minister to the sin-stricken souls of men. He is commissioned by the Holy Spirit to lead the armies of God against the hosts of Satan. These duties demand the most arduous labor, physical and mental, while the spirit is bowed down by the burden of souls over whom he has the oversight. Amid these labors and trials, he needs divine support. In addition, he needs and deserves the sympathy, encouragement and moral support of his members, and by reason of our solemn vows he is justified in expecting this much. While, as the servants of God and the leaders of men in their efforts to save men, they need and are entitled to this moral support, we must remember they are human beings, needing those things necessary to the physical comfort of themselves and families. God has promised to provide for them, but God has also said the laborer is worthy of his hire. It is not in the divine economy to feed men, not even his chosen ministers, by the miraculous gift of manna. Our Lord sent out his disciples to preach, with the command to take neither purse nor scrip. They must go unencumbered with the cares of this world, that all their energies might be exercised in preaching, healing the sick, cleansing the lepers, raising the dead and casting out devils. In thus sending them, he did not promise a miracu-

long supply of food and raiment, but clearly points out the manner of their support in these words: "For the workman is worthy of his meat;" or, as expressed by Luke, "the laborer is worthy of his hire." Clearly, the people to whom they were to preach and minister in holy things were to pay for their labor. This every member of the Methodist Church has promised to do, in that solemn vow to support the institutions of the Church. By keeping this vow we show our appreciation of their labors and our willingness to receive them as the messengers of God.

If a city refused to receive these messengers, they were commanded, "Let your peace return to you." The peace they were to carry was not left with those not worthy to receive it.

Such a city not only suffered the departure of the messenger of peace, but

heard the awful doom pronounced by the Son of God: "Verily, I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah, in the day of judgment, than for that city."

It would be well for every one to commit to memory the tenth chapter of Matthew and daily ponder the words until its meaning is fully appreciated.

In reading the Word of God, we are apt to make a general application, losing sight of the fact that a city is composed of individuals, and that the message is given to each and every one. To avoid the commission of this error, with reference to the financial support of ministers, our blessed Lord used not only the word "city," but showed its individual personal application by the use of the word "house." Let heads of families remember this, and if they would avoid the departure of the peace of God from their families, let them receive the messenger of peace, accept his service and honestly pay for the same. How many in the visible Church who are content with singing and shouting the praises of God and offering loud and earnest prayers for the prosperity of Zion, who never think of aiding the glorious work by paying the honest debts due to those faithful ones who, sacrificing all earthly ambitions, are devoting their whole lives to the accomplishment of that for which they are so earnestly praying. They pay their merchants, their school teachers, their lawyers, their physicians, their farm-hands. Oh, yes, they are scrupulously honest with whom the laws compel them to be honest; but the preacher, who labors the entire year, ministering to their spiritual welfare and saving the souls of their children, they allow depart with the "blessed" assurance that "God will provide." They should know that God only provides for human necessities through human agencies. Hence, when he sent out his disciples, he commanded them to "shake off the dust of their feet" on leaving that city or house that did not manifest an appreciation of their labors by enabling them to continue in them.

But some one will say, "I thought you were writing on our duty to home missions." This I am endeavoring to do. In considering this compact between Church, ministers and people, we must lose sight of the fact that there are mutual obligations. Neither one of the three parties is under less obligations to be true and faithful than any others. In presenting the duties of Church and pastor, it might, perhaps, be inferred that I would require them to live up to the terms of the contract and wholly exempt the people from all obligations whatever. Such an idea is far from being for a moment entertained. Let us all be faithful to our vows, and strictly comply with our contract.

While insisting upon the discharge of duty by the people, I do not wish to be considered as retracting one word heretofore said about the neglect of rural districts by the Church and her ministers, but would rather reiterate all I have said with more earnestness. There is no class of people for whom I have greater sympathy than those living in sparsely settled country neighborhoods; but while I would insist on the Church and pastors doing their whole duty by them, I would have the people be mindful of their duties and obligations, and that to a very great extent they are responsible for their condition.

Let us be reasonable in the application of principles. Before the Church can be justified in withdrawing from any field, she should be thoroughly convinced that the people are unwilling to receive her messengers. If they have failed in the past to support the ministry, let us learn the reason. If it be poverty, if they have done all they can, then the Church must remember her obligations to carry the gospel to the poor.

As shown in a former article, the Methodist Church, being connectional, is better prepared for such work that any other. Let those who have received much of this world's goods contribute to carry the gospel to the more

needy. Let them remember their obligations to support the institutions of the Church. There is no more important institution than that of missions. While I would not disparage foreign missions, for which we are doing comparatively so little, we must remember that an army in a foreign land must look to its home as its base of supplies. This base must be well guarded from attacks of the enemy, and its fields well cultivated, or its supplies will cease. While some go out to fight, others must tarry with the supplies. If we allow the enemy to sow seeds of discord, vice, scepticism and infidelity at home, the Church can accomplish nothing abroad. Indeed, it would be a report to render the Master, when he calls for a reckoning, to say: "Lord, we lost by negligence the field you gave us, but we have taken another land." The Church at home must be kept alive, or all is lost. It is well for us to advocate a high standard of Christian education. But there is no education or scholarly attainments that can be substituted for the preaching of the gospel to dying, sinful men. Education is useful in that it enables us the better to grasp and comprehend the great truths of the gospel. But direct appeals to and personal contact with the people are the only methods that God has ever provided for the salvation of souls.

To furnish this preached gospel is the duty of the Church. To carry this gospel to every one is the duty of the minister.

To receive and profit by the gospel is the duty of the people.

In the Methodist Church, it is the province of the Church to send the minister.

The minister has taken a vow to go wherever and preach to those to whom he is sent.

The people have a most solemn vow to receive and support those whom the Church may send.

But in some districts the people are unable to give for the support of the ministry for his entire time.

Here we are met with the most serious problem under the present plans and policy of the Church.

To discuss this problem to any extent would render this article entirely too long; but let me urge all

members, lay and clerical, to prayerfully consider the question, that a bet-

ter provision may be made.

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DEVOTIONAL AND SPIRITUAL

THE DISCIPLE IN JOY.

My heart is resting, O my God,
I will give thanks and sing;
My heart is at the secret source
Of every precious thing.

—Anna L. Waring.

Sorrow is an interpolation in the divine plan, necessary and beneficial. Joy is the normal condition of man, God's highest work. Sad and sorrowful as the earth is to-day in all lands and climes, man's capacity for joy is evinced in the fact that, in the vast majority of lives, there are more days of happiness than sorrow.

In the face of overwhelming disaster in all the regions of his being, man has set himself with indomitable courage to wrest happiness in some form out of his circumstances and to cry, "Begone, dull care!" Much of the so-called happiness of men is inexpressibly sad and poor and sinful, yet the fact remains that the great bulk of humanity has set itself to seek for happiness, and in that fact lies the proof that for joy man was at first constructed. Every form of enjoyment that man has devised for himself is his attempt to reconstruct out of hopeless wreckage and ruin the glorious past. Heart-breaking is the picture, yet it is a lurid and appalling testimony to the magnificent possibilities of his being.

The man with the muck rake, missing the true vision of glory and brightness in the crown held out to him, does nevertheless witness to his capacity for the crown by his diligent attempt to gather the glitter of a straw, the color of purple, the shimmer of tinsel. Following the argument that sorrow is a sense of loss, we say that joy is the true condition of God's humanity, and that as sorrow entered with the loss of the sense of God, so joy is restored as man finds God.

All human joy is tarnished by the presence of the element of fear and dread. Man cannot escape from the deepest facts of his own nature and, therefore, in the midst of every form of pleasure there comes the unnameable, disturbing element of fear and apprehension. This may be concisely stated by saying, no man has power to perfectly enjoy the present who cannot look the future in the face with assurance. So long as the undiscoverable hour of death haunts the consciousness of man with a vague terror, every gladness may be blighted in a moment by the recurrence of thoughts which man would fain banish. I do not speak of low forms of enjoyment, but of high. Love, friendship, home, nature, art, music, all suggest to the unforgiven soul the awful possibility of cessation, and then the unknown to-morrow becomes the tarnish on all gold, the blight on all fruit, the specter of all hours. The disciple in union with Christ has found the solution of all this mystery. He is at peace with the end and so is free for the true enjoyment of the "now." Because "to live is Christ," "to die is gain," and because "to die is gain" life is worth living, for the specter has been transformed into the gentle angel who stands ever at the portal of larger and more generous life.

—Christian Advocate.

in the attention they attract, in the praise of men, in their own happiness. Even religion which has no higher end in view than one's own gratification and comfort is not worth much. "Let your light so shine" that others "may see your good works and glorify your Father." Not that they may glorify you. Not that they may admire and praise you. Not that you may be pleased or satisfied.

Terrific storms sometimes come suddenly down in the great Western States. One who is caught in such a storm away from home may have a hard time to find his way. Many men, women, and children have perished in these blizzards on the prairies. Years ago a young man was caught out in such a storm and struggled hard to get home. He lost his way and became exhausted. Just as he was about to abandon all hope he saw a dim light in a lowly cabin. He managed to drag his weary feet to the door, found shelter, and was saved. He never forgot that wonderful deliverance. So soon as he became able he bought the farm and built a fine house on the spot where the log cabin stood, and placed a revolving light in the tower. Every night when there was a storm he kept the light burning, in hope that some weary traveler might see it and find shelter, and be saved from the tempest.

Christ not merely came out of that actual place of manifestation once, but He came thence and appeared to Saul, to Ananias and to Paul afterward.

Knowing the splendor of the place and the exalted character of its inhabitants, we could judge of their employments, but we are not left to our poor imaginations. These are exceeded by definite descriptions.

Some think that mere singing of songs and twanging of harps would not fitly employ men of great business capacity and intensity.

There is business enough when one is made ruler over ten cities. There is field enough for all during when saints to the number of "twice ten thousand times ten thousand" follow Him who goes out of lords as King of kings and Lord of lords. There is room for every teaching faculty when the ideas not possible to word and utter in the poor speech of men are to be communicated. What significance in music, flags, pictures! Fling the "Marseillaise" over a French army; the Stars and Stripes out ahead of American volunteers. So in Heaven there are rainbows, horses and falling worlds, Babylon's whole history in panorama, lurid with falling stars, all sorts of pictures creatable, thoughts embodied, things changeable as if alive, broader than our skies, shiftable as music, accentuated by severe thunders and earthquakes.

Thoughts have superseded words, and feelings find expression in rhythms and cadences that are figured by the mighty voices of many waters in a storm. When our primary school here is unsearchable, we do not fear a panoply of ideas and feelings in the coming university.

To open a book means not the mere bending back of the covers, but to open its meanings to the pupils. John saw a book in Heaven written within and titled on the back. But no genius of ancient times was able to open its meaning to the waiting students. John wept much that there was no one able to tell its mighty meanings.

Preparations for this world are in myriads of cases and for aons. Preparations for that world are greater. Those in this world are for that. No wonder Christ says, "In My Father's house are many royal residences." As surely as God's world standeth sure, so surely Heaven is.

2. It has inhabitants. They have been seen. Their fans have winnowed our air. The come down without fall and ascend without toil. Thought is propulsive. Wish is realization. They are strong, swift, wise, ministrant. We know more about them than about some races of our planet. Jacob saw them at Bethel. Micaiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, nant voices and palms, books and

Daniel, have all seen Heaven opened and gazed on the inhabitants thereof.

Nor are these men of olden time the only favored ones. Every pastor has stood in the chamber where the good man meets his fate and found it close on the verge of Heaven. When eyes of flesh grew dim, eyes of the spirit saw again the forms of loved ones who have passed on before and had real communion with those whom Jesus had received into His prepared place. Men still sweep through the gates with conscious realization. There are the spirits of men who were just here and made perfect there. They know one another; they are able to talk with Christ intelligently about the consummation of the greatest plans and efforts in the universe. But, especially, is it the place of the visual manifestation of God. Here the heavens declare His glory, and the firmament showeth His handiwork. But there God himself is revealed in a glory that lighteth the whole city. The glory that Moses could not look upon and live men see with unveiled faces. In more than fifty places the prophets and Christ speak of Heaven as God's dwelling-place.

Christ not merely came out of that actual place of manifestation once, but He came thence and appeared to Saul, to Ananias and to Paul afterward.

Knowing the splendor of the place and the exalted character of its inhabitants, we could judge of their employments, but we are not left to our poor imaginations. These are exceeded by definite descriptions.

Some think that mere singing of songs and twanging of harps would not fitly employ men of great business capacity and intensity.

There is business enough when one is made ruler over ten cities. There is field enough for all during when saints to the number of "twice ten thousand times ten thousand" follow Him who goes out of lords as King of kings and Lord of lords. There is room for every teaching faculty when the ideas not possible to word and utter in the poor speech of men are to be communicated. What significance in music, flags, pictures!

Fling the "Marseillaise" over a French army; the Stars and Stripes out ahead of American volunteers. So in Heaven there are rainbows, horses and falling worlds, Babylon's whole history in panorama, lurid with falling stars, all sorts of pictures creatable, thoughts embodied, things changeable as if alive, broader than our skies, shiftable as music, accentuated by severe thunders and earthquakes.

Thoughts have superseded words, and feelings find expression in rhythms and cadences that are figured by the mighty voices of many waters in a storm.

When our primary school here is unsearchable, we do not fear a panoply of ideas and feelings in the coming university.

To open a book means not the mere bending back of the covers, but to open its meanings to the pupils. John saw a book in Heaven written within and titled on the back. But no genius of ancient times was able to open its meaning to the waiting students. John wept much that there was no one able to tell its mighty meanings.

Preparations for this world are in myriads of cases and for aons. Preparations for that world are greater. Those in this world are for that. No wonder Christ says, "In My Father's house are many royal residences." As surely as God's world standeth sure, so surely Heaven is.

2. It has inhabitants. They have been seen. Their fans have winnowed our air. The come down without fall and ascend without toil. Thought is propulsive. Wish is realization. They are strong, swift, wise, ministrant. We know more about them than about some races of our planet. Jacob saw them at Bethel. Micaiah, Ezekiel, Isaiah, nant voices and palms, books and

panoramas of meanings of racial life indicate knowledge and power and victory, fit for the strenuous purposes of men who counted not their lives dear unto themselves and who were faithful even unto death. Great as strength and value, wisdom and holiness are here, there are broader fields and far higher development there. It is a great privilege to talk with a Washington or Lincoln here about their world-wide plans for the benefit of their nation and race. Far greater privilege is it to talk with the King of the Universe on some dazzling height of transfiguration about the greatest thing in the universe that He should accomplish at some Jerusalem. Bishop H. W. Warren, D.D., LL.D.

PRAYING FOR TEMPORAL GOOD.

The Christian has perfect assurance in praying for spiritual blessings. He may come boldly to the throne of grace, asking largely, knowing that God is pleased with his petition, and pledged to grant his request. May he ask for temporal blessings also? Are not the laws of nature fixed and immutable? Can the prayer of a mortal change the course of nature? Has not the Father kept the ordering of temporal things in His own hand? Will it do any good to pray for health, for the enlargement of our earthly store? Is it right even to desire an increase of worldly good?

There are many prayers recorded in the Bible for temporal aid. We have many evidences that God is pleased with such petitions when they are offered in the right way. Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, O that Thou wouldst bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast. This was clearly a prayer for an increase of worldly possessions. Jabez was straitened in his territory. He wanted more ground for his family to cultivate and more room to expand their borders. We are informed that God granted his request. From this we may fairly infer that God was pleased with his petition.

All good men are glad to see a young man prosper in temporal things. When one begins his career it is usually in a small way. He lives in one room. If he is married he may live in two or three rooms in a third or fourth floor in a great city. There is no disgrace in this. But if he is the right kind of a young man he will say, "By the help of God it shall not always be so. I will enlarge my coast." We are glad to see his trade increase, to see him move into a larger and more commodious store, to see him build a larger house for the shelter of his family. We congratulate him and unite with him in gratitude to God. Temporal good is not to be despised.

Some of the noblest Christians in America began in a very small way, and afterward grew to be wealthy. One of them, whose name is well known among Methodists, had nothing but a wheelbarrow. He trundled his barrow down to the wharf every morning except Sunday, and purchased a bushel of oysters and peddled them through the town. He repeated this operation all the day long. But he was a good man with a holy ambition. He determined that he would not continue to be limited in this way forever, if God would prosper him. God did prosper him greatly, and he made good use of his wealth. The Lord enlarged his coast, and he enlarged the kingdom of God to the best of his ability.

While praying for larger temporal possessions three things should be borne in mind: First, we must work as well as pray. If one should pray every day for larger things, and sit down with folded hands waiting for God to add to his possessions, he would not really pray. But he who goes out to enlarge his own coast, praying that the hand of the Lord may be with him, has reason to hope



A Nightmare

Gives point to the fact that excessive irregular eating disturbs the digestive system. Nightmare at night has its close correspondence in the夢like state after eating, with the belching, nausea or bitter rising so often experienced after hasty or too hasty eating.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When these tissues are cured, the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

Your Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. When these tissues are cured, the whole body shares in the increased strength derived from food properly digested and perfectly assimilated.

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines will offer the customer a substitute as being "just as good" as the "Discovery." It is better for him because it pays better, but it is not as good for you, if you want the medicine that has cured others, and which you believe will cure you.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

that it will be done if it is really needed. Second, temporal possessions are not always a blessing. Many a man's fortune has been said to be his misfortune. He thought he needed more, and that he could manage it wisely for himself and his family, but he was wrong. Therefore, when we have expressed our earnest desire in money and labored to the best of our ability to bring it about, if God should not grant our petition let us not despair of Him. He knows best. It is good when He gives, especially good, nor less when He denies. It is not vaccinations. Third, temporal things are never good unless they are used for good ends. One of the well-known millionaires of the world said in a speech, "I have beyond a competency above absolutely no satisfaction and no gain in wealth, except as it affords opportunity to help others. This is a great lesson."

This is a time when men are tormented with the possibilities of worldly gain. There never was a time when Christian people were more in need of the admonition to be sober. Temporal possessions are not to be despised. They are to be sought. It is not impudent to do for them. But they are among the lowest and smallest of the Christian's treasures. Other things are better far. "Seeking the kingdom of God and His righteousness." —The Christian Advocate.

FOOD AND NEURALGIA

The Right Food Will Drive It Away. Good food cures neuralgia and many other diseases. It is the right kind of food and taken regularly. The proper food will supply all the failing tissues and build up right kind of cells instead of diseased ones. When the rebuilding is under way the disease leaves.

That is the fact and the basis of the food cure. There are hundreds of thousands of cases to prove the truth of this assertion.

A man in Delaware, Mr. Thomas Craven, says: "My wife has been greatly afflicted with neuralgia and has never found any medicine that would cure her."

I was told that if she could be fed on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food for a time she would probably get well. So we started on Grape-Nuts. Within a very short time wife became entirely free from pain and is now, to all appearances, entirely cured of her trouble.

We cannot find words to express our appreciation of the beneficial results from this greatest food in existence, Grape-Nuts.

Secular News Items.

Ex-President Cleveland was sixty-five years old March 18th.

In order to protect the game in the Yellowstone Park, its boundaries are to be enlarged.

Manilla is said to have had a college some years before Harvard was founded. The College of St. Thomas was established in 1859.

It is said that the farmers of this country last year realized the sum of \$281,728,000 from the sale of poultry to town people.

Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, has given \$50,000 to the building fund of the New England Conservatory of Music. He recently announced a gift of \$50,000 for an organ.

Word has been sent out from Berlin that five Russian and Polish students have been expelled from Prussian technical schools on charges of political agitation.

The Department of State has not made any demand on Turkey for reimbursement of the money expended in the ransom of Miss Stone. The reports that Turkey has refused to pay are erroneous.

Pabio, a half-breed Indian and Mexican, and a millionaire, owns and keeps at his reservation in Montana 10,000 head of cattle and a herd of buffalo numbering 100, the largest on the continent.

We are horrified to learn that the people of a section of the Northwest have been guilty of lynching a negro. A howling mob of four thousand took part in this deplorable occurrence at Laramie, Colo., last week.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of North America are erecting buildings costing from \$5,000 to \$100,000 each. There are now over seventy-five building enterprises in progress, with over \$2,000,000 of funds pledged.

The States of Tennessee and Mississippi were visited by fearful rainfalls during the past week. Reports from the flooded districts of Tennessee estimate the loss at \$1,000,000. So far the list of dead number twenty-three.

James H. Fairchild, who for sixty-eight years has been connected with Oberlin College, Ohio, and for thirty-three years was its President, died March 19. His term of service probably exceeds that of any other college official in the United States.

A new political club has been founded in London by English and American millionaires. It will be called the Columbia, and will be the most expensive club in Europe. The main object of the club is to promote good relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Former Gov. Robert Taylor, of Tennessee, has entered an "old-time fiddlers' contest" to be held at Decatur, Ala., early in April, under the auspices of Decatur Lodge of the Elks. Nearly 100 other fiddlers as old as Gov. Taylor have entered the contest, which is to continue several days.

The British Government has secured the services of forty Canadian female teachers to take charge of the Boer children in the concentration camps in South Africa. These young ladies will be engaged for one year, will be furnished with free transportation, will receive rations and house or tent accommodations, and a salary of £500 a year.

Dayton, Ohio, has over 8000 men in shop Bible classes and meetings each month, conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. Additions have constantly been made to the Churches from the men in these classes. Over 50 per cent of the men in the shops are not Christian men. Cleveland, Ohio, has each month some 5000 men in such meetings and classes.

King Edward of England will feed half a million of London's poor during coronation week. His Majesty notified the Mayors of the metropolis March 18 that the sum of £30,000 was placed at their disposal, and he invited them to make the necessary arrangements to entertain the very poor to the number of 500,000 at a dinner in celebration of his coronation.

Noriel, one of the recognized Philippine leaders, has been captured. Gen. Malvar is the only prominent leader left in the field. Noriel was captured on his way to the coast while endeavoring to escape. He admits that the insurrection as such is over, and says that the few remaining leaders are fleeing, as they do not command men enough to warrant surrenders commensurate with their rank.

Cecil Rhodes, known as the "Colonel of South Africa," died March 26 at Cape Town. The fatal disease was consumption, one that he fought against all his life. Mr. Rhodes was a great genius, said by some to be the greatest Englishman of the day. In the early sevies his ill health took him to South Africa, where, thrown upon his own resources and with only \$50 in his pocket, he struck out for

the interior and employed himself at odd jobs about the diamond mines. He soon became master of the situation, and before his death controlled capital of \$20,000,000. His constant effort was to give England dominance over all South Africa, and it was principally to this end that he used his great fortune.

Six men lost their lives last week in Cleveland, Ohio, as the result of a cave-in of a huge bank of earth at the plant of the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke Company. The men were working close to a bank of clay, when it suddenly gave way, burying them. Fellow-workmen immediately began the work of rescue, and in a very short time six of the men had been taken out. Some of them were alive, others were already dead, their lives having been smothered out.

The world's conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, which meets once every four years, will be held this year in Christiania, Norway, from August 29 to 24. The Storthing or Parliament of Norway has made a Government appropriation for this conference. The international committee of Young Men's Christian Association has, it is announced, secured special rates and is arranging itineraries for those who plan to attend the conference and for those who wish to make longer summer tours in Europe.

In the District Court at Austin last week, Judge Frank Morris overruled the demurrer of the State and dismissed the suit in the case of the State against the several directors of the Kirby Lumber Company for alleged violation of the anti-trust act. The court holds in its decree that the anti-trust acts of 1889 and 1890, giving jurisdiction to the District Courts of Travis County in such cases are unconstitutional under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Illinois case.

A report from Tyler, Texas, says: Blackbirds are almost ruining the corn prospects in this section. There is a roost near this city where millions spend the night, and they may be seen every afternoon in droves miles in length flying to it. The pests swoop down upon a field of young corn and almost instantly the crop is destroyed. Many farmers are stationing boys around their fields with guns to frighten the birds, while others are putting out strychnine and other poison. Often the birds are found dead in great numbers in the streets of the city. Some farmers have replanted two or three times, and have not yet got a stand of corn. If some effective remedy is not soon found to drive the birds away the entire corn crop in this vicinity will be destroyed.

A dispatch from Boston, dated March 17, says: A postal card from Miss Ellen M. Stone was received to-day by her mother, it being the first message by mail from the missionary since her release. She writes: "Salonica, Feb. 28.—My Own Blessed Mother: With all my heart I thank God for the opportunity to write once more. Mrs. Tsikla, Baby Elephine and I are pretty well and full of happiness and thankfulness to be free. All our friends, too, are so much rejoiced that we can but marvel at the strong bonds which make all hearts one, the earth round. With love to all friends, your daughter—Ellen M. Stone."

Coney Island, says a New York dispatch, has been plunged into gloom by the announcement that a wave of reform will sweep over the resort. Police Commissioner Partridge has decided to abridge the privileges of the islanders during the summer, and a circular letter bearing his signature has been read to members of the police force, calling for volunteers to assist in the work. In calling for help Commissioner Partridge says applications will be received from patrolmen of undoubted sobriety. "Only fearless and willing men are wanted," who will do real police duty, and not consider at the strong bonds which make all hearts one, the earth round. With love to all friends, your daughter—Ellen M. Stone."

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DIRECTORY.

F. M. CARNESS—Real Estate, Pine Timber
Lands in Beaumont Oil Belt, Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas.

DRS. E. P. DAVIS & W. H. GOHLMAN—
Eye, Ear, Throat, Rooms 305-6, Bina Building, Houston, Texas.

OSTEOPATHY.

A. P. TERRILL—Osteopathic Physician, Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirkville, Mo.; Room 204 Trust Building Dallas, Texas. All curable diseases successfully treated without the use of drugs or the knife.

mouth of the mine and completely wrecked the shed at the mine entrance. Three men were killed while standing beside the mine and two seriously and one fatally injured. This mine has been the scene of two serious explosions in the past. In 1889 four men were killed and eight seriously injured. December 29, 1895, an explosion of mine dust occurred, in which twenty-eight lives were lost. This was caused by a miner carrying an open lamp contrary to regulations.

Gen. Wood has brought to the attention of the war department the propriety of raising the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor. It is stated by him that not only are there sentimental reasons for this, owing to the fact that, according to common belief, the remains of forty or fifty American sailors lie within the sunken hulk, but this heavy steel structure is also a menace and obstruction to navigation in the harbor of Havana, and it is our duty to the Cubans to remove it. The expense attached to the undertaking is very heavy, the bids ranging anywhere from \$400,000 to \$700,000. Secretary Root will submit the question to Congress, probably without recommendation as to whether the Maine shall be raised.

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A London physician—Dr. Addyman, of St. George's Hospital—announced recently that he had completed a cure of a bad case of cancer by the action of X-rays upon the disease. Dr. Addyman has been experimenting in cancer research for some time past, and his claim to have effected a cure with X-rays was treated with great respect. "We have done in part what Dr. Addyman claims to have done completely," says a London surgeon, "and X-rays have been made the means of alleviating pain in cancer cases to a very large extent. We have been groping in the direction of a complete remedy for this terrible disease, and if the X-rays shall be proved to have effected an unqualified cure in a case of real deep-seated cancer, the benefit to the world will be immense; indeed, it has marked an epoch."

The following dispatch from Jackson, Miss., gives the latest information of the flood from that district: The flood situation has again become serious on account of the continued rising of Pearl River, which is now out of its banks from mouth to source and is flooding all the low country. At this place the river is from seven to nine miles wide, has washed away several miles of the track of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railway and tied up the Gulf and Ship Island Road. The plant of the waterworks company is under water and the pumps have been stopped, causing a water famine all over the city, and the oil mills and other factories and steam power concerns have been compelled to shut down. Another pump is being put up, and water is promised to-morrow in sufficient quantity to relieve distress. Traffic is entirely cut off between this city and Meridian, and will be for several weeks.

It is said that not in years has there been such a disposition among Democrats to view the political prospects of their party as encouraging as at present. They think that they will get the congressional elections, and they believe the groundwork of a successful presidential campaign will be laid thereby. From a Washington report we learn that Mr. Lewis Nixon, the new Tammany leader, has been diligently looking into Democratic conditions throughout the country, and he has found that party harmony, so far as national issues are concerned, is almost complete. He has found very few Democrats who desire to make a fight on the silver question, and he regards silver as no longer a dividing issue.

At Dayton, Tenn., last Monday, an explosion of gas in the Nelson mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company ignited the dry coal dust in the mine and caused a terrific explosion. Twenty-two men are known to be dead. It is supposed that one of the fuses was defective and resulted in what is known as a "blown" blast. The flame shooting out from the blast ignited the gas, which in turn ignited the accumulation of dry coal dust in the mine. The explosion that followed was horrible in its intensity. It shot out of the

Faith—Milord, You're Right!

Uneeda Biscuit

... Spring and Summer ...

KNIT UNDERWEAR

To the casual buyer knit Undervests are all very much alike—one seems to be just as good as another; but a more careful examination will demonstrate that there is not only a great difference between makes at similar prices, but these apparently small details are just those things which make the garment durable or useless. A thorough acquaintance with all the best manufacturers enables us to show the best goods at each price quoted by us. At the same time, we show a large and carefully selected assortment that is especially adapted to our climate.

Low Neck and Sleeveless Vests.

Richelieu ribbed bleached cotton, taped neck and arms, full size, sale price, each.....	10c
Richelieu or cluster ribbed, with mercerized taped neck and arms, very fine gauze and full sizes, for, each.....	12½c
Richelieu ribbed bleached maco cotton, very fine and soft, 18c each, or three for.....	50c
Richelieu ribbed bleached lislethread, with silk taped neck and arms, at only, each	25c
Richelieu ribbed bleached lislethread, with deep lace insertion, sale price, each	25c
Lace striped white lislethread, with silk taped neck and arms, on sale at 35c each, or three for.....	\$1.00
22 ribbed bleached lislethread, in large variety of dainty lace trimmings, sale price, each.....	35c
Sleeveless Vests, to be used with low neck dresses or as corset covers—Cluster ribbed bleached cotton with neat lace edging, on sale for, each.....	12½c
Richelieu ribbed white cotton, with pretty Valenciennes lace edging, for only	25c
Richelieu ribbed white lislethread, with similar trimming, sale price only, each.....	35c

SANGER BROS. DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE ROCKDALE NURSERY,

Fall of 1902, will be headquarters for Peach trees. We grow all leading varieties for the wholesale and retail trade. Elberta, Manila Rose and Mason cling are grown in large blocks. We also have a full line of Nursery Stock, such as Apple, Plum, Apricots, Pear, Cherries, Japan Persimmons, Shade trees—Evergreens, Field-grown Roses, Hardy Shrubs, 5000 California Privets, etc. Write for descriptive Catalogue and prices.

O. K. PHILLIPS, Prop., Rockdale, Texas.

**YOU CAN BUY A FIRST-CLASS
Sewing Machine
AND GET ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE
Texas Christian Advocate \$22.00
Drop-Head Machine, \$23.50.**

**NO RISK IN BUYING THIS MACHINE.
THE ADVOCATE GUARANTEES IT.
ALL OUR PURCHASERS ENDORSE IT.
MANY TESTIMONIALS ARE ON FILE.**

Yoakum, Texas, Mar. 13, 1900.
Two years ago, I got one of your
DROP-HEAD MACHINES which has
given perfect satisfaction and sews
as nice to-day as when I got it.
MRS. MIKE DUNN.

Freight Prepaid. Cash Must Accompany All Orders.
Address TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Notes

EAST T.

S. W. Miller three weeks in Collin County, my work. I served me for going our preaching our sermons to the hills. Had an abominable crop, to be rather poor. Attended and great need of cult. I may be getting to see used, with a spiritual choir and old-fashioned shouting matches, fire, hot tramps, summing up, shout come the Holy Ghost in all of our system of the world, but no power can move.

Rev. B.
Mission,
writers
"This is
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NORTH T.
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April 3, 1902.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Notes From the Field.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Allen.

S. W. Miller, March 29: I gave nearly three weeks to the prohibition campaign in Collin County, which got me behind in my work. But our large majority has served me for work. We are now organizing our people in Law and Order Leagues to see that the law is enforced and the blind tiger is not run. We have had an abundance of rain, and wheat and oats are fine, with good prospects for other crops. The Allen Circuit also seems to be rather looking up. My congregations are on the increase, services well attended and spiritual. Yet there is a great need of revival on the entire circuit. I may be crazy, but I am going to see our Methodist hymn book used with a consecrated leader and a spiritual choir, and some hearty amen and old-fashioned shouts. It is true, shouting is not religion, neither is smoke fire; but true smoke is caused by fire consuming combustibles, and a true spiritual shout comes from a heart set on fire by the Holy Ghost. We are needing power in all of our Churches. We have the best system of Church government in the world, but machinery is not power, yet power can make a great machine do great work.

Rev. D. F. Pulley, of Golden Mission, sends seven new subscribers with the statement: "This is the work of yesterday."

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Ector.

G. F. Boyd, April 1: Our second Quarterly Conference was held Saturday and Sunday at Mulberry, on Red River. The Rev. T. R. Pierce, our presiding elder, was on hand, and preached three fine sermons. It was his first time among those people, and they were delighted. Our finances were a little behind last year. This is a hard year with many of our people, but Mr. Pleasant is paying her part of the quarterly quarterly, notwithstanding the hard year.

Bellevue.

T. J. Rippey, March 25: Second Quarterly Conference has been held, and all the official members present taking the Advocate, even the visiting Baptist minister. Four merchants left their stores and went eight miles to the conference and spent the day. A fellow ought to do something with a crowd like that. Four farmers off their fields and came fifteen miles to the same conference. Collections all up and two-thirds paid. Now for our review in earnest. Pray for me, that we may have a great gathering of souls this year.

St. Joe.

J. J. Smith, March 25: The good people of St. Jo, Texas, gave us another nice pounding. On last Sunday Myra, Texas, gave us a pounding to the market value of \$80. Myra is certainly coming to the front—a one-quarter station pays the preacher \$20 quarterly, and pounds him to the amount of \$80 at one time. Who ever served a more noble people? From all sources we have received forty-five members since conference. The W. H. M. Societies have grown to fifty members and they have raised and expended at St. Jo \$80 since we organized in January. Our people are praying for a good spiritual time at the District Conference here. A fine boy came to see us last Monday. So we are happy, and the Smith family are on the increase.

Winnsboro.

E. B. Thompson, April 2: A kind welcome on my return, a generous pounding in our prayer-meetings and Sunday-school, orderly and attentive congregation, near \$80 paid for the support of the ministry, and twenty accessions to the Church, are some of the items of interest to us. Our second Quarterly Conference paid Bro. Clegg. He presided with care, with interest, and preached in power and demonstration of the Spirit. He is helpful to us, and won the confidence and love of the people. Winnsboro is a growing little city, full of business life, an enterprising citizenship, will soon have another railroad. Texas Southern population rapidly increasing and values enhancing. We are reminded by the outlook the Church must be energetic, humble, and put on the armor in order to meet its obligations and be blessed by our Lord. Our District Conference meets here the 20th of June. We will do our best to entertain well. May the conference be a blessing to us.

Gordenville.

C. W. Jacobs, March 25: Our first Quarterly Conference was held March 15, which passed off pleasantly and profitably. Six out of seven appointments were represented. Bro. Stafford, our presiding elder, gave satisfaction in the chair and pulpit. On Sunday morning he preached a sermon that did good. The Holy Spirit was manifest, and where the Spirit of God is there is liberty. Oh, for a universal consecrated ministry and Holy preaching. All our churchmen, God's preachers, are good people, we are told, but their present spiritual condition is like an ill-fitting garment, cut in the unmeasured times of yore. The cause, I think, is sin, but the occasion is unaccounted for. No one knows. However, there are some good people here, and many souls unsaved. May God open the way for a saving time. The stewards assessed for preacher in charge, \$300, paid first quarter, \$25. But the best of all, God is with us that trust him, and he will provide.

Rock Hill.

L. L. Nangle, March 26: We live in a moving country. Soon after conference we moved into the town of Rock Hill. Since then nearly half of the houses have been moved to Prosper, a new town on the Frisco Railroad, two miles away. Our elegant church, which has been built only two years, has just been moved, at a cost

of \$25. We have contracted with the same parties who moved the Rock Hill church to move the Bethel church to Emerson, another new town on the Frisco Railroad. Our people have shown their loyalty to the Church and good judgment in this matter. There are no members in Southern Methodism more loyal than are to be found in this charge. The spot on which the Bethel church stands is a red spot to many of us. My parents joined that church nearly fifty years ago. Then I attended Sunday-school when a child, and joined the Church thirty years ago. The present house is the third Methodist church built on the spot. The first was built in the early settlement of this country, perhaps the first Methodist church in the county. The second was built some years before the Civil War. In this building Rev. Wm. Allen ran a District Conference High School for many years. The present building was erected for his school. The school closed some years ago. The old building was torn down and this one moved and took its place. Our Bethel parsonage has been sold since conference, and we will build at Emerson.

Haskell Avenue, Dallas.

Wm. A. Edwards, March 29: I write to let you know that Haskell has just closed a most glorious revival. For the first week the pastor did all the preaching. After the first week the preaching was done by Bros. Lamb, Barron, Hamilton, Rippey, Nichols and L. W. Clark. I will not attempt to make any distinction in the efficiency of the work done by these brethren. It was all good and highly appreciated. We were broken up at least one day and night in each week of the meeting by bad weather. The Church was greatly troubled and rendered great help in the meeting. The singing was led by our own choir, and was always good. I think scarcely any one refused to pray or lead a prayer service when called on. I want to say this for Bro. Clark, the presiding elder: He was on hand at nearly every service, and if no one else was present he did the preaching and was absolutely subject to orders. The Church has not been so much revived for a long time. We had twenty-two conversions and twenty-nine accessions to the Church. I will give this opinion as to the cause of our success: We availed ourselves of every help. It was a concentrated effort of the Dallas preachers and presiding elder. Now I will venture to give my opinion as to the cause of failure: It is want of concentration. The preacher must be very good. I believe an effort on the same line and same way would, if carried to all the little Churches, revolutionize Methodism in Dallas.

Rev. S. S. McKenney, of Cameron Circuit, is a new man, but he knows what is good for Texas Methodism. He sends new subscribers to the Advocate every week.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Luling.

L. B. Ellis, March 25: We have just closed our meeting here. I was assisted by Bro. W. H. Brown, of the North Texas Conference. There were a number of conversions—I did not keep count—and twenty-two additions to the Church—twenty on profession of faith, two by letter. The Church is revived, and is in good heart. We organized a Junior Epworth League, with fifty-seven members. Our presiding elder says we have the best Senior League in the district. Our ladies are good workers. They have papered the parsonage and painted the woodwork inside, and put up new fence. The improvements cost about \$100. Our Sunday school is growing, and the congregations are increasing. We had fourty-eight preachers meeting last Thursday night. The first Sunday after conference the new pastor had about twenty-two to greet him. Last Sunday there were 125. I go this afternoon to help Bro. Wilson at Seguin in a meeting. We all love our presiding elder, and are glad when he comes. We expect everything full at conference.

Yeakum.

L. E. Davis, March 25: Last evening we gave our steward a short account of our feelings, where we said that we would come out all right at conference. The assertion, I am glad to state now, proved very true. I am proud to say that we came out all right after conference.

The good Bishop and his Cabinet treated us kindly by returning to us Bro. W. J. Johnson. The whole Church and city was perfectly delighted. This is Bro. Johnson's third year with us. Methodism never had a more faithful and earnest pastor and preacher than this consecrated man. Large congregations hear him, and over three hundred eighty-five since last conference have given heed to his faithful words, and have in the past two years of his ministry been cast in his profession of faith. He has the system and confidence of the Church and the city. This fact was demonstrated a few Sundays ago when he called upon the congregation for subscription to the Annual Conference collection, which is something over \$800. In a very few minutes \$800 of the amount was secured. Two years ago we were burdened with a parsonage debt of \$400. This had long since been paid. The fact that \$50 have been dismissed by letter during the past two years will show that this is a very stirring charge—people coming and going. We have a large membership among the railroad men and their families, and they move here and there and then return; so it makes it no easy task to look after a moving membership, pack up the new ones, visit them, urge them to send their children to the Sunday-school and to attend services themselves, etc. And preacher who serves this charge, as I have done for the past two years, earns every dollar of the \$800 we pay him. One of the grandest characters known in this section of the country was a gray-haired old veteran of the cross, the late J. M. Woodsey. Bro. Johnson has ordered a memorial window to be placed in the church, to the value of \$200, to the sacred memory of this grand and good man. Have we a Woman's Home Mission Society? Well, I reckon we have. It is a veritable bee-hive, always at some good work. They take up a certain line of work, all agree to it. Then look out—this work will be done sure. The carpet on the parsonage floor did not suit them, so a new one was purchased at once. Now

they have decided that the church will look better with a nice carpet to cover the entire floor. It has been ordered. The Orphanage and the Rescue Home received their attention. I think their motto is, "All things are possible to him that believeth." God bless the women of our Church. We have a Sunday-school which has made wonderful progress in the past two years. Something like 280 enrolled, with an average attendance of 125 to 150. A better corps of teachers would be hard to find. Out of fifteen officers and teachers the average attendance has been, for the past two years, 125. It is a strict missionary school. The collection on the first Sunday of each month goes to this cause. A bank was furnished to the children last year to deposit this misionary money in during the year, and it is a fine sight to see each class making their deposits in the bank. The plan was a great success, as it was seen on the last Sunday of the conference year, when we had a special service, with a good program, when the bank was opened and the nickels, dimes and coppers were counted, amounting to just \$1. It proved to be a fine education to the little ones, teaching them to give substantially to the cause of missions. The same plan is pursued this year, and the children know well when missionary day is at hand. Bro. Johnson has the school well in hand.

Bro. Johnson has the school well in hand. The prayer-meeting is growing intensely interesting. Last Wednesday night there was a large attendance, and some twenty-four or thirty rank active participants, mostly young people, and mostly young in years, but very young in the Kingdom. It is encouraging to hear the young converts pray and testify in the public congregation. Bro. Johnson, as is his custom, appoints a leader from among the members to lead the following week, and gives the chapter from which the lesson will be taken. We have a League with fifty-five members. Fourteen took the pledge last Sunday. Some forty or fifty will take active part. During the recent Fritchard meeting the Leagues were all out and working for the salvation of souls. They will read, sing, pray, talk or write for the advancement of the kingdom of God. We have a Church of nearly 300 members. Rev. G. G. Stuart will be with us in May. We shall build him a large tabernacle, and we are preparing for a glorious outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon this town.

Refusal is a bad thing to inherit or acquire, but there is this about R. Blood's Sarsaparilla completely cures even the worst cases.

NORTHWEST TEX. CONFERENCE.

First Church, Weatherford.

G. S. Wyatt, March 25: Rev. J. B. Andrews began last Sunday one week ago, March 27, to assist us in a meeting at First Church, Weatherford. He is a most excellent preacher, clear, fearless, powerful, without sensation, depending on the Word of God and the Holy Ghost to produce the desired results. Notwithstanding the fact that we have had many things to contend with, rain, a heated political campaign, many indifferent members of the Church and a smallpox scare, yet there have been several conversions, quite a number received, and we start into the second week with bright prospects.

Whitney.

J. H. Braswell: We have just closed our most wonderful meetings ever held in this town. About seventeen bright, happy conversions. Some thirty conversions, and more to follow. The membership of the other Churches will be increased. The pastor had announced the meeting for several weeks previous to the beginning, March 12. Every available soul had been summoned to the meeting. We held the importance of the meeting on the hearts of all the members of the Church. It may be three weeks before we can get back to the regular services. We had a great factor in the enterprise quite a number of them were sold. Our W. H. M. Societies did good work. The town of Whitney is stirred from center to circumference on the subject of salvation. The meeting is all the talk everywhere, in every place. The hardest sinners came to the meetings, bent and were saved. I have never seen such exhibition of the power of God in all my life. The feelings of the Holy Ghost were seen in every service. Brothers have prevailed with us. Rev. N. M. McLaughlin, of Morgan, was with us ten days in the spirit and power of the gospel of Christ. His preaching was searching and edifying. He endeavored himself to our people. He came home in a revival. We have had all the glory to his love and power among us. Our young converts did efficient work in bringing their unsaved friends to the Saviour.

W. T. Ayers, P. C., Redwater, Texas.

A CORRECTION.

In a recent article in this paper on "The Biggest Sunday school" we said, "Marion Church (Tyler) and Shearn Church (Houston) each take 200 copies of the Children's Visitor, the largest number in the State. Next comes Travis Park Church (San Antonio) with 150, and First Church (Dallas) with 125." In a private letter from J. P. Leslie, Esq., Sherman, Tex., he calls our attention to the fact that Travis Street Sunday school should be in the list as taking a large number of Visitors. On investigation we find that this school gets 150 Visitors the year round and 20 Visitors for ten months of the year. This makes an average of 175 for the whole year. We cheerfully correct this oversight and will ask the reader to place Travis Street Sunday school on the list of big schools. Our hat is off and here is our hand. Send us an order.

RABBE & SMITH, Dallas.

THE OLDEST SUPERINTENDENT.

I have been a reader of the dear old Advocate for about twenty years. I notice in your issue before the last a list of some of the largest subscribers for our Sunday-school supplies, etc. Now, for the sake of curiosity, I would like to know through the Advocate who is the oldest Methodist Sunday-school superintendent in our five conferences. I do not mean the oldest man, but the one who has been superintendent of one school continually the longest. I have been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at this place for twenty-three years and three months. Excepting the Bible class and teachers, all my scholars have been born since I took charge of the school. I keep all the teachers, the Bible class and preacher supplied with magazines and balance of the school according to grade.

J. W. GARY.

Montgomery, Texas.

The Advocate in every home where there is a Methodist is my motto, and I am nearly there. I lack only about ten. We have more than forty Advocates coming to this work.

M. F. DANIEL.

Sealy, Texas.

EASTER TIME.

PARLIN & ORENDOFF CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

Know all men by these presents, That when I send to a brother preacher for Church certificates I always send money to pay postage for return mail. A sum to the wise is enough. Please take due notice and govern accordingly.

W. T. HOTCHKISS.

Bastrop, Texas.

HE PAYS POSTAGE.

In these days of much fish eating one more remedial suggestion for the possible emergency of a bone in the throat is worth remembering. That is that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the finger will dislodge and carry it down.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

Write the Great Jesse French Piano & Organ Co., Jesse French Building Dallas, Texas.

All itching diseases are embarrassing as well as annoying. Hunt's Cure will instantly relieve and permanently cure all forms of such diseases. Guaranteed. Price 50 Cts.

I send you nine new subscribers and one renewal. About a month ago I sent you a few names for trial subscriptions, and as a result everyone that I have seen and I've seen all but two want their paper continued one year. The reason that everybody don't love the Advocate is because they don't know it. I send six trial subscribers and will send all as regular subscribers. Yours for success.

JESSE LEE.

Big Sandy, Texas.

WHY Pay Rent or Interest? WHEN THE HOME Co-Operative Co.



Will furnish you the money to pay off your mortgage or buy a Home in any locality, and give you sixteen years and eight months to pay it back at the rate of \$5.35 PER MONTH WITHOUT INTEREST. In case of death or total disability a clear deed will be given. Strict investigation courted.

N. W. DUNHAM, State Agent.

10 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15
1900 and 1901 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$10
500 Second hand Wheels
1000 Second hand Parts
SHIP ON APPROVAL
1000 Pairs of Gloves
HEAD CYCLE CO.

The Home Circle.

BE PATIENT WITH THE CHILDREN.

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make them go
More sure and slow.

They are such little hands!
Be kind—things are so new, and life but stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
Now day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon; and so
The hands are tempted oft, you know.

They are such fond, clear eyes,
That widen to surprise.
At every turn! They are so often held
To sun or showers—showers soon dispelled
By looking in our face.
Love asks, for such, much grace.

They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky—
They may not be here by and by.
Give them not love, but more, above
And harder—patience with the love.
—Selected.

THE DOG AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Dr. Moffat, the celebrated South African missionary, tells a humorous story of a shepherd lad who had been converted by reading the New Testament. He had been very wayward, but the teachings of Jesus had made him quite a new boy. One day he came to Dr. Moffat in much distress, telling him that their big watchdog had got hold of the book and had torn a page out of it. Dr. Moffat comforted him by saying it was no matter, for he could get another Testament.

But the boy was not at all comforted. "Think of the dog," he said. Dr. Moffat laughed, and said, "If your dog can crush an ox bone, he is not going to be hurt by a bit of paper." Dr. Moffat supposed that the boy thought that the paper would hurt the dog's teeth, but that was not it.

"Oh, Papa Moffat," he cried, "I was once a bad boy. If I had an enemy I hated him, and everything in me wanted to kill him. Then I got the New Testament in my heart, and began to love everybody and forgive all my enemies, and now the dog, the great big hunting dog, has got the blessed book in him, and will begin to love the lions and the tigers, and let them help themselves to the sheep and the oxen."

What a beautiful tribute this African boy, out of the simplicity of his heart, paid to the power of the Bible!—At Home and Abroad.

BURNING THE HATCHET.

Rob, with a box in his arms and a spade over his shoulder, had slipped quietly around the house and into the garden. He hoped Dot would not discover him until her unfortunate chick, which lay in the box covered with roses and clover blossoms, was safely buried.

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The chicken, during its brief life, had not been a source of unmixed joy to any one but Dot; for it was a motherless chick that she had found and brought into the house, and as soon as it was strong enough to run about it followed her everywhere with its ceaseless "Chirp! Chirp!" in a way that was very inconvenient. It was constantly under foot, endangering its own neck and making people uncomfortable; but, as Dot's pet, it was tolerated by everybody but the cat. Tabby failed to see any reason for treating it with respect; and so one day she pounced upon it and choked it out of existence.

Dot had covered her favorite with tears and flowers, and Rob, at his mother's suggestion, had tried to share the small maiden's grief of witnessing the burial. But the attempt was vain. A shrill voice called, "Rob, what are you doing?" And in a moment Dot's inquisitive eyes were taking in the whole scene. Fortunately, she found it so interesting as to light up in some degree its mournfulness.

"I'm glad you're making it in such a pretty place, Robby," she said, "I suppose chick was a good deal in the way. Mother says so. And anyway, she'd have been a big hen pretty soon, and that wouldn't have been so nice.

But I'll never like Tabby again, not one bit!"

"Oh, see here, now, Sis; Tabby didn't know any better!" said Rob, in a good-natured expostulation. "She's only a cat, and she didn't understand that you'd made a pet of this particular bunch of feathers. Being cross at her won't bring chick back again. So you'd better bury the hatchet and be friends."

"What would I bury a hatchet for?" asked Dot, more impressed by that strange advice than by her brother's reasoning.

Rob laughed.

"That means to stop quarrelling—not to be angry any more. When Indians have been at war with each other and are ready to be friends they bury a hatchet. That's a sign that they're willing to stop fighting."

"Do folks always stop fussing after the hatchet is buried?" asked Dot.

"Of course; that's what it means."

Dot watched the smoothing of the ground with thoughtful face and walked back to the house by Rob's side in unusual silence.

The family had finished dinner when Fred, Rob's senior by two years, came to the door with a sharp call.

"Rob, where have you put the axe?"

"Nowhere. I haven't had it," answered Rob, promptly. But the reply did not satisfy Fred. "Yes, you have. You must have had it if you'd only take the trouble to think. You're always carrying things off and forgetting where you put them. Come out in my hours of trial he has never failed me here. I sincerely believe he will not fail me yonder."

"But I—I do not know Him."

"He knows you. I am authorized by the declarations of the Bible to say that His hand is stretched out to you. I reverently ask you to take it. You can accept him as your Guide and Teacher if you will. That done in sincerity, you will not fear the gate nor all that lies beyond."—Youth's Companion.

—Selected.

THE WIND IN THE PINE.

Bernard was a little boy who lived in the country. His home was a huge brick house built many, many years ago. Close at one side of the house stood a great pine tree and its branches swept up to the window of the room where Bernard slept.

This room opened off the sitting-room. Bernard went to bed early, and in winter it was pleasant to lie and watch, through the open door, the wood fire in the sconce fire place. He could hear the sound of his parents' voices. There was something else he could hear, and that was the wind in the pine. Bernard loved the sound.

It was an autumnal evening when he first heard the words. That day Bernard had gathered chestnuts. When he heard the branches shake, he said to himself:

"There will be plenty of chestnuts waiting for me in the morning."

"Yes, yes, plenty of them," the west wind sang in a glad voice. "This season brings plenty of all things. There will be plenty of golden and crimson leaves thrown down where the children can reach them. I shall dance and race to-morrow as I have to-day. Ah, Bernard, God is good to make the world so fair. Life is joy, joy, joy."

The triumphant tones rose a little higher. Bernard snuggled on his pillow, and repeating softly, "Joy, joy, joy," was soon asleep.

One winter evening, when the snow spread white and glistening over highway and fields, Bernard lay looking out at the ruddy, dancing flames. The song of the north wind in the pine was loud that night, a strong bass voice.

"I'm so glad to be busy, busy!" it sang. "Oh, the foul air I have swept away to-day, the snow I have piled high and the good times I have had! I have flushed round cheeks with deepest red, and quickened the footsteps of these hastening homeward to keep

Christmas—our Savior's day of birth—with loved ones. Life is work—helpful, joyful work."

There was an answering note of joy in Bernard's heart. He had been at work that day. Had shoveled paths, gathered evergreens for wreaths, popped corn and cracked nuts.

"Yes, life is work. It is doing as He did to help others," was the little boy's last waking thought.

Springtime came and brought its wealth of blossoms. One evening Bernard was very tired. All the afternoon he had tramped through fields and woodland, seeking wild flowers. On the table by his bed was a great bunch of pale pink and waxy white wake-robin. Bernard was nearly asleep, when there was a rustle and a breath stirring active life in the pine tree. It was the east wind.

"Winter is past, and summer, dear summer, is coming," he chanted. "The flowers are with us again. Once more their coming forth from the earth has taught us the lesson of the Easter time, the lesson of our Lord's resurrection.

—Selected.

HE FEARED THE GATE.

Late one stormy evening the old doctor was summoned to see a man who had been attacked with sudden illness. The patient proved to be "Squire Joyce, whom the doctor slightly knew." He examined him carefully and gave him medicines. Then he rose to go, smiling cheerfully down at the anxious face of the sufferer.

"You will find yourself better in the morning, I hope," he said.

"Yes, stay a minute, doctor. I want you to be honest with me. I have had seizes like this before. Shall I have them again?"

"It is probable."

"I want the truth—all of it."

"Yes, they will return."

"I may die in one of them—to-morrow?"

"Yes, Or, maybe, not for years. It is uncertain. Do not waste your life in anticipating them. We all must go through the same gate some day."

"The gate—yes? But beyond the gate—what is there?"

His eyes were on the doctor's face, full of doubt, almost in pain.

The two men were silent a moment. "What is there?" Joyce repeated harshly. "You are a member of a Church—a Christian. I have no religious belief. Tell me, for the love of God, what is there beyond? If I may go to-morrow, what shall I find?"

"I do not know."

Joyce did not speak for a while, and then gave a forced laugh. "I need your help more for this than for my disease,

the lesson of our Lord's resurrection.

—Selected.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

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"There will be plenty of chestnuts waiting for me

Rev. J. W. Rowlett versus Rev. R. C. Hicks By Rev. J. W. Rowlett.

An article by Rev. R. C. Hicks, on "Some Causes of Modern Scepticism," put me to thinking seriously about a preacher's proper attitude toward the great scientific scholars and their teaching. With this thought in mind, I wrote a civil article, asking what appeared to me to be some important questions. My article also called attention to a mistake that has often been made by teachers of religion in their attitude toward scientific thought in denying a true hypothesis merely because it seemed or did actually contradict some cherished theological view or interpretation of Scripture. It also intimated that possibly some preachers might be making this same blunder in their attitude toward the doctrine of evolution. Incidentally it made reference to what appeared to be a careless and groundless assertion about the amount of scientific knowledge possessed by the ancient Egyptians. It furthermore pointed out a difficulty involved in putting the old interpretation upon a certain passage of Scripture, in view of some well-known facts of science, and that an erroneous view of the Bible might be a source of skepticism. Then it closed by naming three general qualifications supposed to be requisite in case one should undertake to show that certain teaching of science is untrue. To this my friend Hicks has made a reply which will now be considered.

1. He admits, of course, the historical fact to which I called attention—the mistake that teachers of religion have made in opposing scientists, but says there is no force in it. To show this, he asserts, first, just what is involved in the fact—viz., that Newton and others were "Christian men, who sought for and found God in all things," while those who opposed them and called them heretics and atheists were "be-nighted." Then, he asserts that scientists now are agnostics and atheists, sure, while Church people, including those who denounce scientists, are "religious and enlightened." But is it a fact that scientists now are not good men, are not seeking for and finding God in all nature, but are atheists and agnostics and infidels, with unwholesome motives, seeking, as he asserts, "to eliminate God from the universe," and "ransacking the universe in quest of something with which to refute the Bible," and does this spirit of opposition and ridicule represent the proper attitude of a religious and an enlightened ministry toward them? My friend Hicks has answered that question affirmatively and I negatively, and that is the main issue between us.

In my article it was stated that "I wanted the man who undertakes to tell me that the doctrine of evolution is not true to have a knowledge of the matter, and to give me a better reason than the fact that it does not agree with the traditional interpretation of Scripture," etc., he replies thus: "I raised no question on the point of a perfect interpretation. I only said that in my article it was stated that 'I wanted the man who undertakes to tell me that the doctrine of evolution is not true to have a knowledge of the matter, and to give me a better reason than the fact that it does not agree with the traditional interpretation of Scripture.' To this he replies:

"I want the man who undertakes to tell me that the traditional interpretation of Scripture is not true to give me a better reason than the fact that such agnostics as Darwin and Spencer say it is not."

How could ever have imagined that this statement was in any sense a reply to mine is beyond my comprehension. Let me analyze my statement for his benefit. There is a supposition that some one is saying that God made man. Does he mean to say that God with his hands, took some clay and molded a form in the shape of man, and then breathing upon this homogeneous model transmuted it into "the wonderfully heterogeneous combination of organs and tissues, with all their definite and highly specialized aptitudes, of which actually living man is made up?" Or was it the thought of the writer that at some appointed time the untold millions of organic molecules all rushed together from diverse quarters of the compass and grouped themselves into a man? At one moment there was "a background of landscape with its water and its trees, its sands and its herbs," and at the next succeeding moment a man stood in the foreground, "without any assignable group of physical antecedents intervening?" Or just how did the writer conceive of the process? The apparent inability of my friend Hicks to see the distinction above referred to may account for his ignoring the difficulty of interpretation cited in my former article.

2. In his first article he states that "it can not be proved that we of our day are one step ahead of the ancient Egyptians in scientific knowledge," and in his second he proves it to be a fact. When first reading the statement I had some doubt about the correctness of it, and so stated in my article; but after considering his statement of facts and his argument I am convinced, and have on to confess it, and to apologize for my rash word about the "green cheese." I had no idea that the ancient Egyptians had such a fund of scientific knowledge. Why, he tells us, that they knew enough to embalm bodies—make mummies—to build the great pyramids, to inscribe "bright and dazzling" characters of "enduring colors" on stone, to make a glaze or a mortar that has "defied the tooth of time," and to perform sleight-of-hand tricks. What an enormous amount of scientific knowledge! Some of his statements may not be strictly correct. It may be true that we do know how they embalmed a body, and just about how they built the pyramids, and could do it ourselves if we wanted to. (By consulting the Century Dictionary, the Cyclopedias by McClintock and Strong, the Britannica, and A Dictionary of Architecture and Building by Sturgis, one can find out just about how they did these things.) It may not be true that the glaze or mortar has actually defied the tooth of time. (By looking at any good photograph of the pyra-

mids one can see that it has not.) But these minor errors amount to nothing, so great is this fund of scientific knowledge. It is true that we have a small fund of scientific knowledge, represented by our books on logic, mathematics, molar physics, molecular physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology, psychology and sociology, and embodied in our submarine cables, ocean steamers, railroads, telegraph lines, electric cars and lights, printing presses, telephones and automobiles; but I reckon this is not worthy to be compared with the enormous amount of scientific knowledge possessed by the ancient Egyptians.

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It was clearly stated that I did not profess to accept the doctrine of evolution as true. My friend Hicks admits that he has an imperfect knowledge of the subject. This admission was entirely unnecessary in view of the facts. He does not, however, deserve the least censure for this lack of knowledge, if it be true, as some assert, that preachers should have nothing to do with science; and in his case there would be less room for blame, since he has been spending his time mastering the scientific knowledge of the ancient Egyptians, and has had little or no time to devote to a study of modern science. Yet he declares that the doctrine is "false and dangerous." While such scholarly men as Prof. Henry Drummond, Dr. John Fiske, Dr. Joseph Le Conte, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. George Adam Smith and Dr. N. D. Hill say that it is true, Dr. Le Conte says: "It is only necessary to conceive it clearly, to accept it unhesitatingly. The consensus of scientific and philosophical opinion is already well nigh, if not wholly, complete." So the great scientific scholars of the age—men who are best qualified to judge of the matter, and such men as I have mentioned—no longer regard this as an open question. They say that the doctrine of evolution is a demonstrated fact. And these men are neither infidels, nor agnostics, nor atheists, but religious and Christian gentlemen. Hundreds of men and women who knew Prof. Henry



SSS and OLD PEOPLE



Bad Circulation is the cause of most of the ills that come with old age. With advancing years there is a decline of strength and vigor—the machinery of the body moves with less speed and accuracy. Because of the weak and irregular action of the heart the blood moves more slowly, becomes impure and loses much of its life-sustaining properties, and muscles, tissues and nerves literally starve for lack of nourishment. A sluggish and polluted circulation is followed by a long train of bodily ailments. Cold feet, chilly sensations up and down the spine, poor appetite and digestion, soreness of the muscles, rheumy joints, listless and fatigued skin, face sores, chronic running ulcers on the lower limbs and other parts of the body—these and many other diseases peculiar to old people are due to a lack of healthy blood and imperfect circulation. Restoration to health must come through the building up and purification of the blood, thus adding strength and tone to the vital organs and quick, healthy action to the circulation.

S. S. S. being strictly a vegetable blood remedy and the best tonic, makes it the most valuable and efficacious of all medicine for old people. It is free from all mineral ingredients, and mild and pleasant in its action. It cures blood diseases of every character, even those inherited or contracted in early life. As the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. there is a marked improvement in the general health, and as richer and purer blood begins to circulate through the body the appetite improves, and there is a softness and elasticity about the skin and you have not noticed for years; sores begin to heal, pains in muscles and joints gradually cease, and you find that it is possible to be happy and healthy even in old age.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians who make a score of blood and skin diseases. If you would like to have their opinion and advice in your case, write them all about it and you shall receive such information and advice as you want. This will cost you nothing. Others have found our medical department of great benefit to them—they are being much more rapid as the result of some special directions received from our physicians.

Don't be your own doctor when you can get medical advice free. Book **SSS** Blood and Skin Diseases mailed to all who desire it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

If they ever had it. It is easy to go on in the way they have chosen, but impossible to get back on the ascending trunk line. No living form of animal is on its way upward, or can by any possibility develop into a man. They are all gone out of the way. There is none going right, no, not one. It was to this misunderstanding that I referred in that quotation from "an authority."

5. Referring to what he calls "Theistic evolution," he says: "This idea does not deny creative action upon the part of God, but credits him with creating the embryo, and then superintending the whole process of evolutionary development." If this be true, he wants to know where the soul comes in. He writes thus: "The Bible says God made man in His own image, and Christian evolutionists profess to believe it. At what point in the process, then, did man receive the image? Was it while he was in the jelly fish stage? Or was it after he became a frog, an opossum, or an ape? Where and when did God breathe into his nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul? Let me say to Bro. Rowlett that this question presses for an answer."

In reply, let me say that there is no more difficulty about answering this question on the derivation hypothesis than there is on the special-creation hypothesis. The process by which my friend Hicks became a man was not a special-creation act. On the contrary, he began life a germ and developed into a man. This embryonic development of man is an interesting study. We are told by those who do know, and who do not speak without knowing, that the germs of all animals are at the outset exactly like each other, but in the process of development each germ acquires first the characteristics of the sub-kingdom to which it belongs, then successively the characteristics of its class, order, family, genus, species and race. In this embryonic development of my friend Hicks, when and where did his soul come in? God did not make him a full-grown man physically, and then breathe into him the spiritual man, did he? It has always been a matter of speculation among philosophers as to where and when the soul comes in. There are at least three speculative theories. I will name them, and let him take his choice. Some men have taught that all souls have a pre-existence. When a new babe is born, he is furnished with a soul that may be as old as God. There is another theory called Creationism, and according to this God creates a new soul for every babe born into the world. The other theory is called Traducianism, and teaches that a man inherits his soul from his father and mother, as he inherits his body. Either view has its difficulties. The problem just discussed

W. H. GASTON
JNO. H. GASTON

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A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will quickly relieve those smarting menstrual pains and the dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.

WINE OF CARDUI

has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy. It is the provision made by Nature to give women relief from the terrible aches and pains which afflict so many homes.

Comstock, La., Oct. 14, 1890.
I have had very sick & painful periods and could not get relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken out of it I used to have to lay down daily to say that you have a wonderful medicine.

Mrs. M. A. Young.

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"The Wine of Cardui is a safe and reliable Remedy for all cases of Menstrual Distress and Discomfort."

McGraw's Patent Medicine Co., New York.

Patent Medicine Co., New



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All remittances should be made by draft, postal money order, or express money order, express or registered letters. Money forwarded in any other way is at the sender's risk. Make all money orders, drafts, etc., payable to L. BLAYLOCK, Dallas, Texas.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

Dallas, Cedar Hill	April 15
San Antonio, Hondo	April 15
Gainesville, St. Jo.	April 20
Fort Worth, Cleburne	May 1
McKinney, Anna	May 1
Sherman, Whitesboro	May 1
Clarendon, Claude	June 5
Houston, Bay City	June 10
Beeville, Karnes City	June 11
San Marcos, Kyle	June 11
Calvert	June 15
Georgetown, Hutto	June 19
Vernon, Mangum, Okla.	June 20
Paris, Boston	June 21
Marshall, Northside	June 23
Palestine, Alto	June 25
San Angelo, Sonora	June 28
Gatesville, Gatesville	June 28
Greenville, Caddo Mills	June 28
Sulphur Springs, Wimberly	June 28
Bonham, South Bonham	June 28
Waco, Mart	June 28
Dublin, Dublin	June 27
Brownwood, Brownwood	June 27
Austin, Austin	June 27
Arlington, Meeket	June 27
Elmira, Kerrville	June 27
Pittsburg, New Boston	July 1
Beaumont, Woodville	July 1
Waxahachie, Dallas	July 21

Again we have to say to the brethren that we can not make any further engagements to preach for them for the present. We are tied up till away out in the summer. Nearly every mail brings earnest requests to us to visit the charges and preach, but we are full up with all that we can reach for months to come. Hence we take this short method of answering many requests now before us. We are sorry that we can not go to them all, but it is impossible.

The Advocate must again say that we publish no communication without also publishing in connection with it the name of the writer. Unless, therefore, you want your name published under your article, it is useless for you to write it and send it to this office. We will not assume any responsibility for anonymous communications. They will find no place in these columns. The man who writes must assume all such responsibility for what he says by signing his name in full to his communication. There are no exceptions to this rule except "H. G. H." and everybody knows that these three letters stand for Rev. H. G. Horton, of the West Texas Conference.

Rev. W. L. Pate, of Hallsville, increases his list by four new subscribers this week.

EDITORIAL BIRDSHOT.

Position does not change a good man.

Religion and the world make a very bad mixture.

Ecclesiastical candidates are not noted for longevity.

No man is fit for an office who seeks it for personal ends.

Patriotism and political ambition are very opposite traits of character.

Men can afford to differ on questions of policy and opinion, but not in questions of personal friendship.

The man who has a conviction without changing may be consistent, but he is neither safe nor sound as a leader.

Truth often has many sides to be examined, and no one can lay claim to the whole of it until he is infinitely wiser than his fellows.

Science is knowledge apprehended and classified, but there are many ideas and opinions assuming the role of science that have no remote kinship with it.

It is better not to dogmatize on any subject until you have thoroughly investigated all of its contents and relations and understand its exact nature and purpose.

The teachings of Christ are above criticism, and his life was the essence of moral and spiritual perfection, but his death on Calvary is the solution of human salvation.

Rev. W. A. Fritchett, of Lan-

inus, sends two new sub-

scribers, and adds: "This is the re-

sult of calling attention to the

Advocate from the pulpit."

I made a one minute talk and

send you five new names. Tell

the boys to go and do likewise.

J. N. BROYLES.

Junction Mission.

AN EASTER SUNDAY AT SANGER.

Last Saturday evening I took the T. & P. train for Ft. Worth, and from there the Santa Fe for Sanger, to spend the Sunday with Rev. Atticus Webb and his good people. I took with me a copy of that incisive book, "The Gospel For An Age of Doubt," by Dr. Van Dyke.

I was soon immersed in its rich state of things. My visit was a helpful one to me, religiously and socially, and I trust will not be barren of results spiritually to the people.

G. C. R.

We are calling attention to the Advocate; did so last Sun-

day and hope to next. The

most of our families at Marble

Falls take the paper and quite

a few do here. I hope to send

you a list soon.

JAS. M. SHERMAN,

Burnet, Texas.

of almost an hour in length. More seriousness I have never seen in a congregation in a long time. The people are intelligent and appreciative, and to preach to them is a privilege. I hope my visit was a help to our devoted pastor and his earnest people. Brother Webb has his work in most excellent condition. It was here that one of our preachers left us two or three years ago and went to the Baptist Church; but his going did not do our work any harm. Nobody followed him, and now the present pastor has the congregation better organized and in more efficient working shape than ever before, and so it is with the whole charge. Such has been his faithfulness that the people furnish him a substantial home and pay him \$800.

I had the pleasure of spending awhile under his roof, and it was good to meet him and his consecrated wife. They are a blessing to that community. I also enjoyed the warm hospitality of Sister Shirley, the widow of a Methodist minister. He belonged to the Illinois Conference, but came to Texas twenty odd years ago for his health, but died soon after. She and her son and daughter live in Sanger. It was good to be with them. Also Brother Jones, who runs a good hotel near the depot, showed me much kindness. As usual, I met some old time friends. They knew me in the days of my beginning. They lived in the bounds of my first work as a Methodist preacher. Among them is Brother Pope Sebastian. His house was one of my homes when I walked the Tilton and Resaca Circuit thirty-one years ago. In the North Georgia Conference. Also, a daughter of Joskua Cudd, and Brother and Sister Covington. They all came from the country to meet me again, after those long years of separation.

They have been out here for some time. I was also pleased to meet a son of Rev. Milton Maupin, who died near where Denton now is in 1871. Brother Maupin came to Texas from the Holston Conference in 1867, and died at the above time while traveling the Deacon Circuit. He was buried there and his remains were taken up by this son not long ago and reinterred at Gainesville. But I cannot dwell upon the many good people whom I met. They are numerous and the Advocate is popular among them. Sanger is a new town and has twelve hundred people. They have a good school and prohibition prevails. The country is fine farming land and prosperity abounds. The wheat crop, which is always a large one in Denton County, is looking well for this season of the year. The recent rains have produced a good position, confiding in spirit, and amiable in nature, she was a general favorite with all who knew her. She loved God, relied upon His promises, had the witness of the Holy Spirit, and walked uprightly with the Master. Her whole life was beautiful and her death was as peaceful as an evening sunset. No cloud gathered about the outgoing of her consecrated spirit. She had the tender ministries of her children and friends, and in her departure she has left the perfume of a rich and beautiful character.

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JAS. M. SHERMAN,

Burnet, Texas.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The Sunday-School Institute of the North Texas Conference will meet next week in Sherman, and the others will follow in regular succession in the other conferences. Fine programs have been prepared, and they will be under the special direction of Dr. Hamill. The preachers and the Sunday-school workers are expected to attend and get great benefit out of the normal work of these institutes. Therefore, let the North Texas brethren send in their names at once to Dr. Boggs at Sherman, so that ample provision may be made for the entertainment of all of them. The pastor who fails to be there with his Sunday-school helpers will miss a great opportunity to help this department of his work.

Rev. W. L. Pate, of Hallsville, increases his list by four new subscribers this week.

GENERAL CONFERENCE POSTOFFICE.

FICE.

Rev. G. A. Nance, of Truby, began his canvass for the Advocate immediately after conference and has been sending new subscribers right along.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

We are pleased to have a visit last Saturday from Rev. C. L. Ballard, of Sherman, and his brother, Dr. W. E. Ballard, of this city.

Rev. Sam R. Hay, of Houston, will preach the commencement sermon at the closing exercises of the Alexander Collegiate Institute, May 15.

Rev. J. W. Clark preached a fine sermon at Floyd Street Church last Sunday. It was the occasion of the quarterly meeting at this charge.

Professor J. S. Kendall, principal of the Denton Normal, was in the city this week, and paid his respects to the Advocate force. His work is prospering.

We enjoyed a long talk on the train recently with Judge W. H. Dougherty, of Gainesville. He is an intelligent gentleman and most excellent company.

We had the pleasure of meeting Rev. J. M. Dunn, of Boliver, while at Sanger last Sunday. He is a useful local preacher in that section and one of our correspondents.

Rev. J. B. Sears, of the Texas Conference, came up this week and spent a day or so in the city. He is looking well and brings a good report from that section of the State.

A note from Rev. J. G. Putman, presiding elder of the Gatesville District, states that, owing to failing health, Rev. W. P. Edwards, of Copera's Cove Circuit, has been compelled to surrender his work. Rev. C. W. Macneee succeeds him.

We had a delightful call last week from Rev. Dr. J. L. Lloyd, an old Baptist minister friend whom we used to know at Knoxville, Tenn. He has been in Texas for several years. He now lives in Dallas and he is canvassing for subscribers to that popular book, "Life and Times of Rufus Burleson, D.D."

We are sorry to learn that Rev. Jno. A. Wallace is seriously ill and has been for some weeks. At one time his life was despaired of, but at last account he was slightly better. We pray for his recovery. He is one of our most devoted and useful men, and his work at Seventh Street Temple, is prospering under his ministry.

Rev. L. A. Reavis sends four new subscribers at Elm Mott. This is only one of the post-offices on his circuit.

CHURCH NEWS.

The London Methodist Recorder expresses regret at the inability of Dr. Chapman, their fraternal delegate, to attend our General Conference, but gives out the statement that the President will appoint some one to come in his stead.

The Georgians, in so far as they have discussed the matter, seem to be unfavorable to the Deaconess movement. In many other conferences, however, it seems to have the endorsement of the brethren. In Texas the question is somewhat mixed.

The will of Col. Joseph M. Bennett, a leading Methodist of Philadelphia, giving to the State University and the Pennsylvania Methodist Orphanage \$2,000,000, has been sustained. These Northern Methodists seem to have learned the grace of helping their institutions on a large scale.

The St. Louis Advocate says: "Rev. G. Morgan Campbell has something of the swing of Bishop Marvin, the profile of Ramees the Second, and the perspicuity of Henry Drummond." He is Mr. Moody's successor, and the delineation fits him. We saw and heard him in London, and hence we recognize the portrait above drawn.

Sam Jones is preaching to great crowds at the Tabernacle at Nashville. Such is the desire to hear him, so say the papers, that hundreds are turned away every night. What a pity that

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Methodist Recorder ex- at the inability of Dr. their fraternal delegate, to General Conference, but statement that the Presi- point some one to come in

cians, in so far as they have matter, seem to be un- the Deaconess movement. other conferences, however, have the endorsement of n. In Texas the question is mixed.

of Col. Joseph M. Bennett, Methodist of Philadelphia, e State University and the Methodist Orphanage has been sustained. These Methodists seem to have grace of helping their in- a large scale.

ouis Advocate says: "Rev. Campbell has something of Bishop Marvin, the pro- nesses the Second, and the of Henry Drummond." He ly's successor, and the de- him. We saw and heard idon, and hence we recog- trait above drawn.

is preaching to great Tabernacle at Nashville, desire to hear him, so say that hundreds are turned night. What a pity that



POND'S EXTRACT

Soothes Tired Muscles;
Removes Soreness
and Stiffness.

Don't take the weak, watery
Witch Hazel preparations, repre-
sented to be "the same as"
POND'S EXTRACT, which
easily sour and generally con-
tain "wood alcohol," which
irritates and inflames the skin.

A man who has such drawing power does not stick to the simple gospel all the time. When he lectures, he has a mere handful, but when he settles down to preaching his audiences are measured by the capacity of the buildings to hold them.

The last three issues of the Nashville Advocate have been the most painstaking and thoroughly prepared editions of the paper ever sent from the press of the Publishing House. This, however, is no criticism of the former issues of this great paper. It has been up to the top notch since the first number under the present administration. But these recent numbers have been exceptionally fine in their editorial fullness.

NOTICE.

Those purposing attending the General Conference, wishing information regarding board, may write the undersigned.

D. E. GROVE,
Linz Building, Chm. Ent. Com.
or L. S. BARTON,
159 Cantegrel Street, Secretary,
Dallas, Texas.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"Farming Out Convicts," an article giving a graphic account of the workings of the convict labor system in Georgia, forms the first feature of the April number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. This article is the result of an investigation made expressly for this magazine by R. P. Blackburn, and it can not fail to interest the reader, but to give him food for thought as well. Another side of prison life treated from an entirely different point of view is shown in the story, "The Mongrel Child," wherein one of Chicago's prison schools is used as the background for a striking tale of boy life. The frontispiece of this number is a remarkable drawing by Charles Livingston Bull, that forms one of a series of eight full-page drawings called "Leaves from a Hunter's Sketch Book," which gives a particular value to the pictorial side of this number. These sketches show a rare combination of the knowledge of a hunter and the insight of an artist. A sketch by John Uri Lloyd, called "Northern Kentucky in War Time," a vivid recollection of a past period described with great literary charm; a striking character sketch of Mayor Jones, the Goldie Rule Mayor of Toledo, a man about whom opinions widely differ at present, add to the all-round character of this number. The first chapters of a new serial, "A Daughter of Hawaii," by W. M. Rainey appear this month, together with a number of short stories of rather unusual good quality.

In choice and printing of illustrations the monthly Magazine Numbers of The Outlook have greatly improved of late, and the April Magazine Number has pictorially both distinction and variety. The list of illustrated articles includes an elaborate presentation of the plans for beautifying Washington, by Mr. Elbert F. Baldwin, with a dozen beautiful pictures from the artist's original drawings and maps of "Washington Fifty Years Hence"; a thrilling account of experiments on the Antarctic continent by M. Borchgrevink, the leader of the expedition of 1892, and the first man to go to the foot of the Antarctic Continent, with reproductions of many of the explorer's own photographs; portraits and brief sketches of the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody, Admiral Kempff, and the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; a notable article on "Education in the Philippines" by the Hon. Fred W. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Education in the Philippines, with photographs taken for the purpose; a further installment of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years;" and "The Lambert Masterpieces," an account of the remarkable art collection made by Mr. Lambert, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, New Jersey, with reproductions of paintings by Lawrence, Romney, Reynolds, Botticelli and other great artists. In this, as in all the magazine numbers the current history of the world and progress of literature are recorded and interpreted as fully as in the unillustrated weekly issues.

The feet of the kicking Church member are not shod with the gospel of peace.—Ram's Horn.

A GOOD MANY THINGS.

The General Conference meets in Dallas in May, and Bro. J. W. Hill announces that Dr. Hoss has asked him to prepare a general write-up of Texas Methodism, and he calls for help, and it has occurred to me that some items from East Texas might be of interest.

SOME EAST TEXAS STATISTICS.

Bro. Greathouse has given us some missionary figures on the per capita basis, and according to his figures Marshall District paid 27 and a fraction cents per member, and Beaumont 27 and a smaller fraction per member; but a closer calculation will show Marshall 25 cents and a small fraction and Beaumont 31 and a large fraction, which on that plan of calculation will make Beaumont the banner district by nearly 7 cents per member. But if we take the usual method of making these calculations, which is by the per cent paid on assessments, the order will be as follows:

Tyler District, 9 per cent over assessments.

Pittsburg, 6½ per cent over assessments.

Beaumont, 6½ per cent over assessments.

Marshall, 4 per cent over assessments.

Palestine, 2 per cent over assessments.

San Augustine, 1 2/3 per cent over assessments.

There are some other figures that show the progress our conference is making. Going back and taking the years 1900 and 1901, the districts increased assessments and payments for

the support of the ministry in the following order:

Tyler increased assessments \$1174; payments, \$2457.30.

San Augustine increased assessments \$1099; payments, \$1414.82.

Marshall increased assessments \$861.50; payments, \$1605.90.

Pittsburg, increase in assessments \$323.30; payments, \$840.90.

Palestine, increase in assessments \$111.90; payments, \$736.34.

This gives total gain in assessments in two years of \$4419.70, and of payments of \$7855.27. Beaumont District is not counted in these figures because the failure of some charges in that district to report in 1900 makes it impossible to tell what the gains of 1901 are, though it is known they were good.

The figures showing the growth of membership last year is also interesting. Tyler District had 1502 additions by profession and certificate, a net gain of 912; Pittsburg, 1240 additions, net gain 729; San Augustine 879 additions, net gain 84; Marshall, 713 additions, net gain 300; Palestine, 886 additions, net gain 259; Beaumont, 661 additions, net gain 394. Leaving Pittsburg out, Tyler's net gain is within four of as many as all the other districts put together, while Pittsburg's net gain is 87 more than Marshall, Palestine and San Augustine put together. This puts the net gain in the conference at 2619.

SOME STATE FIGURES.

Eight districts in the State received

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Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Thirty-Eight Highest Awards in
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Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

600 or more members each on profession of faith. They are the following: Tyler, 890; Pittsburg, 862; Waxahachie, 749; Weatherford, 681; Corsicana, 654; Brownwood, 643; Abilene, 628; Calvert, 605. Received by conferences on profession of faith as follows: Northwest Texas, 6926; North Texas, 4452; East Texas, 3243; Texas, 2037; West Texas, 1489. Total, 18,138.

TYLER DISTRICT, FIRST ROUND.

Is completed, and the outlook is full of hope. I doubt if the district was ever better manned. The preachers all at their post and starting determined to do their best, and already the promise of a year of ingathering is good. Nearly every pastor reported some received on profession of faith since conference, and many more by certificate. The preachers' meeting was a success, and Bro. Everett's visit to it was also. If anybody doubts that he is popular over this way, let him drop in and see him in an East Texas meeting.

Our stewards are greatly encouraged, and have made liberal provision for the support of the preachers. They have increased the salaries of pastors over last year \$1049, while the District Stewards raised the presiding elder's salary from \$1500 to \$1700, making a total raise of \$1249. They have also made fine beginnings on payments.

The district has given the P. E. a generous pounding, which he begs to assure them was greatly appreciated.

It has been well-nigh to a month since it came, and we have a large family, and yet flower, sugar, coffee, ham, with an almost inexhaustible store of canned goods, remain and will for weeks to come.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Bro. Stuart Nelson, chairman of our Conference Sunday-School Board, with characteristic East Tennessee energy, is doing his utmost to make the East Texas Conference Sunday-School Institute a success. I think he will do it. Let all East Texas lend a helping hand.

THE ALEXANDER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The trustees of this school held an interesting meeting in its interest in the 18th inst. The buildings must be remodeled and enlarged right away in order to accommodate the growing demands and enlarged patronage. The school has never been more prosperous than now.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We have read and loved it for thirty years. It has always been good, but is better to-day than ever in the past. Its circulation ought to be increased at least 10,000 by the first of May, and it can be done with all ease. There are about 600 pastoral charges in Texas. If each pastor would resolve to send at least sixteen new subscribers (and there is not a pastor in Texas that could not do it), that would make 10,560. The General Conference meeting in Dallas, the Texas Advocate will have the best chance of any of our Church papers for full and accurate reports, and these ten thousand Methodists who do not get the Advocate will want to know about the doings of this great conference. I believe the twenty pastors in Tyler District will send their number.

THE ORPHANAGE AND BRO. VAUGHAN.

Bro. Vaughan, our Orphans' Home man, was in Tyler the other day with a pretty little orphan child, carrying to Garrison to be adopted by some good people who have no children. I said, "How are you getting on, Vaughan?" He replied, "Well, Smith, just middling. We've had the grip in the Orphanage, and sometimes things look gloomy. Collections are coming in slow now, and we have nothing to feed all our hungry mouths except as these collections come. We have just now no special agent in the field."

Would it not be a good thing for all our preachers in Texas to send in their full assessment at once? East Texas will send theirs, I am sure. The home has no better friend than old East Texas Conference. God bless our Orphanage.

J. T. SMITH.

Tyler, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

H. G. H.

W. A. Bowen, in Advocate of March 13, says W. T. Burkett was at Uvalde in 1857 to "welcome our first regular pastor."

Now, let's go back a little. Thos. Myers was "regular pastor" at Uvalde in 1857; Jasper K. Harper in 1858; H. G. Horton in 1859.

My recollection is that A. J. Potter was not so much as a member of the Church at the dates above named of regular pastoral terms, much less a minister.

Then followed W. W. Whitby as "regular pastor" at Uvalde in 1860; then there was a number of "regular pastors" following Whitby before Potter ever appeared in the West.

In every letter to Advocate of March 13, W. A. Bowen spoke of the great

The Spring Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In thousands and thousands of homes—in cities, towns and villages—three doses a day of this great medicine are now being taken by every member of the family.

In some homes, even the visitor is given a teaspoonful with every meal.

Why such wide and general use? Because **Hood's Sarsaparilla** itself by its wonderful effects in cleansing the system of all humors, overcoming that tired feeling, creating appetite, clearing the complexion, giving strength and animation, the best of all Spring medicines, so that it is *par excellence* the Spring Medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is a grand blood purifier and health restorer. My husband and I take it through the spring months and find it just what it is represented to be." Mrs. D. M. CHANDLER, Birnam, Maine.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MAGNOLIA SANITARIUM

The Magnolia Sanitarium is a modern, well equipped hospital, with all the latest medical appliances and facilities. It is a complete institution, providing for the treatment of all classes of patients, more especially those suffering from Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Kindred Diseases. No contrivances are adopted to shorten the time of convalescence, and the Magnolia Sanitarium is a well selected library and reading room, with a large collection of medical books.

For Full Information, Address BOX 148, La Grange, Texas.



THE Fay-Sholes Typewriter

Makes a clean sweep at the American Telegraphers' Tournament at Atlanta, Saturday March 1, 1902, over twenty-eight competitors using Remington, Smith Premier, New Century, Densmore, Underwood, and other machines.

F. M. McClintic, of Dallas, won Championship in Code Class, and the Carnegie Gold Medal, using Fay-Sholes typewriter. W. C. Murray, of Atlanta, won second place in Code Class, and the Carnegie Silver Medal, using Fay-Sholes typewriter. H. V. Emanuel, of Philadelphia, won championship in Message Class, using the Fay-Sholes typewriter.

Send for our proposition to Telegraphers, and our McGurrin booklet on speed writing, etc., mailed free on application.

ED. FOY & COMPANY,

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live-oaks near the Shell Hotel at Rockport where Gen. Taylor camped. General Taylor never was in Rockport. There was little if any such place as Rockport on the 26th of June, 1845, when General Taylor sailed from New Orleans and landed at Corpus Christi. From there he marched straight into Mexico, after fighting a battle near the mouth of the Rio Grande. General Taylor camped for a short time in Corpus Christi on the beach near where the Methodist Church stands, thirty miles southwest of Rockport.

General Taylor would have cut an awkward figure landing at that time east of the Nueces River, although no doubt those live-oaks were there and inviting to a sick man, but old "Rough and Ready" had something else on hand than coming back thirty miles to camp under fine live-oaks. Within a few hundred yards of the spot where Taylor camped in Corpus Christi I have heard Bishop Wightman, Dr. Jesse Boring, John W. DeVilliss, and Jesse P. Parham preach. Bishop Marvin held forth there with his wonderful spiritual eloquence. Alijo Hernandez, our first Mexican missionary, joined our Church there. The body of the noble and eloquent Parham lies in the graveyard on the hill. Henderson Lafferty who preached in Uvalde in 1859 with us, helped to build the old Concrete Methodist Church in Corpus Christi with his own hands, carrying the mortar. He was a polemic on the style of old Dr. Fisher, and a wonderful exponent of Scripture. There lived the noble William Headen, a native Irishman born in America, who ministered to preachers and to the poor. Headen gave Hernandez the right hand of fellowship when he joined the Church. In that little Concrete Church, O. A. Fisher used to preach some melting sermons before the present presiding elder of San Marcos District was born. In that old church I have heard hal-lujahs ring out and mingle with the wild waves. There dear San Edgerly

Sunday-School Department.**SECOND QUARTER, LESSON 2, APRIL 13.****PETER, ENEAS AND DORCAS.**
Acts 9:32-42.

Golden Text: "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole."—Acts 9:34.

Location: A.D. 40-41; The country about Jerusalem where the Christian Witness had been borne, and Churches gathered.

For reading: Farrar's Early Days, Macduff's Peter.

Material: Peter's healing of the cripple at Lydda (vss. 31-34), was the occasion of a widespread religious interest in that region. While occupied with this, Peter was called to Joppa (v. 38) by an appeal from the believers there, who were in trouble on account of the death of Dorcas (vss. 26, 31), one of the prominent workers. In answer to Peter's prayer she was restored to life (vss. 40, 41), and great religious interest followed in Joppa. This detained Peter there many days, during which he was entertained in the house of a tanner (vss. 42-43).

An analysis: From Jerusalem to the Tanner's House; Peter and Eneas; Peter and Dorcas; Peter and Simon the Tanner.

From the International Evangelist, we take the following:

The conversion of Saul deprived the rulers of their leader in the work of persecution. He was their sword hand, and his place was not easy to fill. It was not due to any blinder feeling toward the followers of Christ on the part of the authorities that the Church for a season had peace, but to the lack of some one who was content and willing to carry on the work of havoc. The serious dancer to the Church did not lie in the sudden outbursts of mob-violence, but in such systematic and sustained persecution as that which Saul conducted. Evil causes as well as the cause of righteousness requires leadership, and the definite and persistent pursuit of ends.

We have in the first verse of the lesson the third description of the spirit and character of the early Church, and the conditions out of which its success proceeded. The first is given in Acts 2:42-47. The second is given in 1:12-25. These together with the picture given in the lesson less-true careful study. "Walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost," gives us a glimpse of that early Church life that is very beautiful. Each of these descriptions reveals to us a delightful simplicity and sincerity in the first Christian communities. We are impressed with the reality of the things of the kingdom as they appeared in the experiences of these first Christians. They resort to us the primary vitalities of Christianity. There was very little organization as yet, very few offices and distinctions, very little form and ceremony, no pomp of architecture and art, but there were the elements without which all organization, offices, honors, and ritual are mere emptiness. Steadfastness in doing the fellowship, prayer, community of interests, gladness, singleness of heart, peace, unity of Spirit, the fear of the Lord and the comfort of the Spirit—these were the simplicities, and realities, and peculiarities of the first Christian Church. Having these things they were edified and multiplied greatly. Having them not, no Church, whatever else it may possess, will have competing power. The apostolic succession is a vain thing without the apostolic spirit. We much need to go back to those simple, vital, divine things which characterized the primitive Church.

The Church scattered by persecution, was stronger and greater than when concentrated at Jerusalem. The fires of persecution had doubtless purged it of the unworthy. People do not merely play at religion when they are liable to be called upon to die for it. Those who came through that storm took deeper root. They had for the first time tasted the joy of suffering for Christ. The Church meant something to those who had made such sacrifice for it. Many were dead, some still in prison, all probably poorer, some had deserted, but the remainder were stronger. Then there were given a larger conception of the mission of the Church, through the wider contact with the larger world. It was a preparation for that still wider view and mission to which Paul was shortly to lead the Church.

The two miracles, or rather the two characters which the two miracles of the lesson introduce, are typical of two aspects of the philanthropic mission of Christianity. Eneas stands for the sickness and helplessness and suffering of mankind. Dorcas stands, surrounded by widows showing the coats and garments which she had made, stands for the poverty of the world. Christianity is commissioned for the relief of both classes. Peter's

miracles are simply monuments to those two lines of Christly benevolence.

Miracle-working was only temporary; philanthropy, charity, are permanent. All over the Christian world through the skill of Christian physicians and the agency of Christian hospitals, thousands of the sick are being healed. The larger miracle is being wrought in our day. And all over the world, through individual women and men having the spirit of Dorcas and ministering to those nearest at hand, and through charitable societies that have a wide range of benefice, "coats and garments" are still being made for the poor, and food and fuel supplied to the needy. And a genuine Christianity always expresses itself in works of love.

Epworth League Department.Conducted by Rev. J. Marvin Nichols.
Address all communications for this department to him at 47 North Pearl Street, Dallas, Texas.**STATE CABINET.**
President, Gus W. Thomasson, Van Alstyne, Texas.

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STATE LEAGUE TAX.

Corrected to March 23.

Austin, Tenth Street	\$1.50
Ashby	\$1
Brandon	\$1
Elgin	\$1
Flatonia	\$1
Giddens	\$1
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Maurer	\$1
Mill Creek	\$1
Nacogdoches	\$1
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Rock Island	\$1
San Saba	\$1
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Angela	\$1
Avalon	\$1
Brownwood	\$1
Center Point	\$1
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Coldspring	\$1
Hillsboro	\$1
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J. T. ELLIS.

LOST.

The undersigned is very anxious to locate certain half-tone engravings of former Texas State League officers, which have been lost in the transfer from one set of officers to another. We wish to use them in our coming State program, and in order to do so must get them in hand at once. If any Leaguer can give information about these engravings, please write me immediately. Such information will be greatly appreciated. To describe each of the cuts would be too great a task but most of them appeared in the Texas League directory for 1899.

J. T. ELLIS.

Elgin, Texas.

A TEXAS WONDER.**HALL'S GREAT DISCOVERY.**

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 622, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists.

Read This.

Halletteville, Texas, Oct. 25, 1901.
Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Dear Sir—In the year 1858 I used your Texas Wonder to cure kidney and rheumatic troubles, and I can safely recommend it to others who are suffering in the same manner. Yours respectfully,

A. E. DEVALL, County Treas.

Patience is the ballast of the soul, that will keep from rolling and tumbling in the greatest storm.—Bishop Hopkins.

To "restrain the tongue from evil."

A STUDY IN CONVERSATION.

We are accustomed to study in music, in painting, in composition, in mathematics, and we acknowledge its necessity to progress, in art or science, but when we think of studying conversation, there arises naturally a feeling of resistance. We reject the thought because it seems to savor of affectation, of stiffness or of deception; we fear instinctively that it will form a barrier to ease and grace and freedom in the familiar intercourse, which is so important to friendship and upon which our social and home life both are based.

Let us reason with ourselves a little on this subject, and see if we can find, by analogy, first, any authority for the study of the expression of our thoughts in conversation. In the outset, we will define the term, both in its present and in its olden sense. It now means "familiar intercourse, intimate fellowship and association and general intercourse of sentiment." The olden meaning, which Mr. Webster says "is now nearly obsolete" was more comprehensive, and taken in that old significance might well be named an art, and was so considered when it comprised, as Mr. Webster says, "general course of manner; behavior; deportment; especially as it respects morals."

We need only to touch lightly the analogy between the expression of thought in writing and conversation to convince ourselves that agreeableness and excellence in the latter might be attained through the same method of study and application of rule that we know the former is. The mind is repelled by the suggestion of rule, but by another analogy we find rule essential and not burdensome or repulsive. We are not repelled by the inflexible rule of mathematics, that twice two make four, and it so essential that any deviation from it makes all the calculation false, so in conversation there are some inflexible rules, which if violated make speech hurtful.

Another broader analogy may be found in music, an art so closely allied to conversation in its essential elements of harmony, adaptability, expression and technique, that they may be justly compared. The laws or rules governing the arrangement of notes in harmony are inflexible, and no one can violate them without producing discord. Each note may be sweet and agreeable in itself, but a combination must be made by rule if a pleasing effect is obtained; the combination, however, may be perfect and yet not please, because not adapted to the taste or capacity of the listener.

The knowledge of the rules of music do not avail without practice, and practice gives sometimes only mechanical execution; this is not pleasing, and in the study of the art there comes in the necessity for expression and touch, and these must have their conception in the soul of the performer; no rules can be formulated to teach them, and they cause musicians to differ, showing the individuality of each; through them soul speaks to soul and stirs the noble emotions of the human mind.

All these points, however, must be brought out by the use of a good and true instrument—good in structure and true in tone; but even a good instrument may have a note lowered or raised sometimes out of its natural order; a skillful tuner may bring it again into unison with the whole, but always by the inflexible rules of harmony.

Beginning with the last proposition, we reason by analogy that the tone of conversation is to be right and true if the conversation is to elevate and ennoble. The tone is dependent upon the heart from which the words proceed; this must be true and right, and if sometimes, as in a good instrument, there is a little lowering or raising of tone by selfishness, and we find ourselves out of harmony with God, we may subject our hearts to him and he will put them into unison again with him by the inflexible rules that he has appointed for conversation.

He does not say, "Be ye holy in all manner of conversation," and then make it impossible for us to be so; nor does he promise to show his salvation "to him that ordereth his conversation aright," and leave us without rules by which we can so order it. He has laid down very distinct rules for the ordering of conversation, and, as in art and science, the principles must be kept if conversation is right.

A summary of these rules in very concrete form is given in what our Lord Jesus Christ calls "The Law and the Prophets"—"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is a safe guide, and serves to direct where a special law or rule is not given. This is the foundation-principle of the Christian's intercourse with his fellowman. The interpretation will always be right if the heart is right.

There are, however, many special laws laid down in God's Word for the government of our conversation, and these being rooted in the heart, individuality in subject and manner will find scope for expression.

To "restrain the tongue from evil."

and "the lips from speaking guile" is an inflexible law which lowers the tone of conversation in its violation, and puts the whole being out of harmony with God and conscience. To backbite or to tell an injurious story, thus "taking up a reproach" against a neighbor, is a violation of the law which the Apostle Paul gives to Timothy when he charges him to "put them in mind" —"to speak evil of no man."

Another command, in an indirect manner, is, "Let your conversation be without covetousness," hereby teaching us to refrain from such conversation as would tend to injure our brother by exciting his envy or cupidity, "looking not on our own things" and boasting of them.

Now, the study of art and science is plainly a necessity. We all know this, and we know what wonderful achievements are wrought by the application of method and rule by the student. The successful artist or scientist spares no pains nor toll when he has undertaken his task of winning fame by the excellence of his attainment. How much more, then, should we not enter the race for perfection by striving lawfully under the laws God has laid down for its attainment. Self-denial and temperance and gentleness and charity all combine to give us that royal mastery of our spirits that is greater than earthly conquest and puts the reins into our hands by which the whole body is bridled. The tongue is indeed "a little member," but God has put great responsibility upon us in the use of it. Let us "apply our hearts unto wisdom and make conversation, according to God's laws, our study."

MRS. E. J. GURLEY.

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More Potash

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Predestination and Foreknowledge of God

By Rev. T. C. McMillan, L. E.

Some time ago Bro. Barrow, of Houston, had an article in the Texas Christian Advocate under the above caption. I was very much in hopes the matter would be discussed at length, but it has not been done. Bro. Barrow's trouble on that subject has also been a source of trouble to me for many years, and I am conversant with the fact that it is a source of perplexity to others, and a stumbling block to some and perhaps to many, for I have had intelligent individuals, when urged to seek religion, answer: "Where is the use of doing so, for God knows beforehand whether I will be saved or lost in the end, and that nothing I can do could change that knowledge."

Bro. Hill replied to Bro. Barrow, but his answer, to my mind, was not satisfactory or conclusive, yet perhaps nearer the standards, but seems to me less scriptural. It may be feared that there is a tendency to exalt standard theology above Scripture, as some sects exalt sect above the Scripture.

Is there a system of theology that is perfect? Is mankind yet perfect? We think not, in either case.

Just here I want to say I have full faith in the Bible as the revealed word of God, and infinitely the best book ever given to the world; and I have faith in God as the Creator and Ruler of the universe, and that no man or mortal can call in question God's sovereign right to do as he sees fit in all things, but that it is our privilege—yea, our bounden duty—to try to find out what is his mind and will concerning us as revealed in his Word, the Bible, the only standard. I accept all the miracles of the Bible because I think the greatest of them all is a self-evident fact, when fully considered, and overshadows all others—that is, the mysterious miracle of God being self-creative or self-existent; for if this was not the case it would imply a God before him to have created or brought him into existence, and one before him to have created him, and another, and another, and on ad infinitum. God says himself, "I am God, and besides me there is no other God." He knows not of any other.

Now let us consider the case near by King Hezekiah, the record says, was sick unto death, and God called Isaiah, the son of Amoz, and said, "Go tell Hezekiah to set his house in order, for he shall die and not live." But for some cause Hezekiah did not want to die, so he wept and prayed, and with contrition pleaded to live, and before Isaiah got out of the inner court the Lord said to Isaiah—for cause—"Go tell Hezekiah" he had seen his tears of contrition, had heard his prayers, and would add fifteen years to his life.

Take Nineveh, that great city that the inspired prophet Jonah declared without any reservation should be destroyed within forty days. But the King and all the people, from the greatest to the least, with even the beasts of the city, humbled themselves, fasted and prayed in sackcloth, and were spared—for cause.

Sodom and Gomorrah and the city of the plains would no doubt have been spared for the same cause if they had humbled themselves in like manner, but they made light of the warning and were destroyed—for cause.

If I foreknew all things that would take place, then all things were clearly mapped on his mind, and are photographed and being photographed on the earth as a transcript of the same, and must be a correct duplicate thereof. Can it be otherwise?

Let me give this illustration: The type is set up for a newspaper; the sheets of paper thereon printed must;

and will correspond with the type so set up; and if there is a word, syllable or letter set wrong, every sheet, even to millions, will show the fact and be a transcript of the type.

Again, with higher reverence and deeper humility, if possible, still I would inquire or submit that when God called seemingly the Son and Holy Spirit into counsel and said, "Let us make man," and did so out of the dust of the earth, he had a lifeless man before him, and knew what all his actions on earth would be, together with the multiplied millions of his posterity on earth, whom he had endowed with reproductive faculties and powers with the command to multiply and fill the earth, knew this before he breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and caused him to become a living soul, can we escape the conclusion that he was just doing as he knew he would do?

Farther still, if that idea be true, why should it have repented him that he had made man and grieve him at the heart for doing what he knew he would do? And why determine to destroy him and all flesh from the earth?

But people say God made man perfect, but the Book don't say it. When man was created, and in the likeness and image of God, too, that God pronounced him not only good, but very good; and so he was, but not perfect, and not perfect yet, and perhaps never will be on earth. But the creation of man was a great stretch—far above the brute and non-intelligent creation over which God gave him dominion—besides being created in God's image and likeness, so he was good, and very good, but not perfect.

But the inquiry arises: If God did not foreknow all things that take place, how is it that he could tell things to come and inspire his prophets to foretell things to come? Prophecies, like promises, are not always absolute, but largely conditional, and I reason that both prophecies and promises may be abrogated by God for cause; that they may be annulled where the conditions of them fail to be

complicated with. God's own declaration that all flesh should be destroyed, both of man and beast, was not absolute, and was not done because he added that Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord, and that saved Noah and his family, who, it is presumed, also found grace in the eyes of the Lord, or else the Lord trusted Noah to control them as he should do with beasts for food, etc., and give man another chance to do better, and that was in perfect keeping with God's prerogative as a reward of faith and prayer. Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord. Was grace thrust upon Noah? I presume not. Noah found grace. He was looking for it and found it, which was the turning point of his deliverance. It was delivering grace. He had all the common grace of God, and was perfect—not absolute perfection, but in his generation—and walked with God. Hence God's own declaration that all flesh should be destroyed was not absolute, but changed for cause—seeking God by faith and prayer.

I believe that the Scriptures teach that man's salvation is hinged on prayer and faith; that prayer, coupled with faith, is mighty and will prevail. I believe Jesus and his apostles so taught; that the patriarchs and prophets and martyrs so understood it and acted upon it. Abraham's faith entitled him to be called the father of the faithful. That Moses had the faith to throw himself into the breach and intercede for his people, after God's patience was worn threadbare with them, and prevailed for them by prayer after God said let him alone and let him utterly consume them, and he did prevail, though God had offered to raise up a better people from him. Here was one of the sublimest spectacles the world ever saw—Calvary scene excepted. Moses declined the honor offered him and successfully prevailed for his people, and was willing to be blotted out of the book if need be. What patriotism!—none such in the present day.

David also partially turned away the Lord's wrath against himself for numbing the people by prayer and sacrifice at the threshing-floor of Araunah, thus shewing the power of prayer to avert threatened evil.

The same is true of all the patriarchs and prophets and of Jesus and his apostles, for Jesus prayed and taught his apostles and us the value of prayer and faith.

I heard a minister of our denomination say once that prayer coupled with faith was well-nigh omnipotent; that it was the only thing that could hold God to his promises. I heard one of our ministers say this year that the religion of Christ, embracing faith and prayer, is the key that unlocks the treasury of heaven; and Christ himself says "if we ask anything in his name we will do it, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

Now, in conclusion, we ought to cause our theory and practice to correspond. I am an attentive listener to preaching, and I have never heard a sermon worthy the name from any one, but when exhorting Christians to a better life, or sinners to repent and turn to God, that did not put it upon their present action and warn them that a delay might be fatal to their eternal interests, and not based upon predestination or foreknowledge of things. In fact, I have seen a few persons who said that they realized the fact that their rejection was fatal and that the strivings of the Holy Spirit with them had ceased.

Rev. W. T. Harris, of Roxton, writes: "Yesterday at the close of the service I spoke two minutes in behalf of the Advocate and send you the following as the result." Then follows a list of five subscribers with the money for same.

Everybody May Go to California.

In order to stimulate California travel, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad has decided to put on extremely low rates from all points along its line. The rate from Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth and Denison will be \$35.00. Tickets will be one-way, second-class, and will be accepted on payment of the through Pullman tourist sleeping car rate on all Pullman excursion sleepers operated over the Sunset Route. Tickets will be sold daily during March and April, and are limited to continuous passage. This is the chance of a lifetime to make the trip to California. The through excursion sleeping cars are the very best of their kind, are personally conducted and equipped with every convenience of travel. For further information address local Houston and Texas Central Agent, or

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WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Conducted in the interest of the W. F. M. Society and the W. H. M. Society. Address all communications to Mrs. Florence E. Howell, 179 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

THE BUD AND THE SUN.

You are sweet and frail.
Said the sun to the bud:
"An easy prey to blight.
And it puzzles me
As I daily see
How you withstand my light.

"You are soft and white,
Such a dainty flower,
And my rays on each velvety leaf
May not only warm you,
But may also harm you,
And so make your sweet reigning brief."

"You are great and strong."
Then answered the bud:
"But your brightness I do not fear.
But I surely would fade
In perpetual shade,
And I feel that you warmth is sincere.

"I know I am weak.
And I know I must die,
For your warmth makes my life much longer.
The light that you send
Makes my slight stamen bend
And my petals and sepals grow stronger.
"And I look up to you
With a nod every morn.
And I smile when your work is done.
For we all need a friend
Like you, who will send
Some warmth to the heart, great sun."

IRIS SHARON.
Brown, Texas.

W. H. M. SOCIETY, CLEBURNE,
TEXAS.

The observance of Loan Fund Day by Cleburne Auxiliary, W. H. M. Society, Fort Worth District, Northwest Texas Conference, was a day long to be remembered and cherished by her members. We now hold a membership of ninety-five. All our meetings except social are held in our beautiful new parsonage. Attendance very good, interest fine. The observance of Loan Fund Day gave us an impetus and uplift for further work. Programs rendered as given in January number of Our Homes. Our faithful and much-beloved President, Mrs. A. W. Baird, requested our District Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Purcell, who loves the work and has done much to advance the cause to more fully explain the different kinds of loan funds.

At the close of her remarks our dear President, whose heart is full of love for the work, in a most delicate and sweet way placed the name of her sainted mother, Mrs. E. A. Blakeney, of precious memory, on the Angel Band Loan Fund. Next came our youngest member, little Cora Sue Hardcastle, just six weeks old, who was presented by her dear mother, that her name might be added to the baby roll. It was a sweet sight to behold. The beautiful harmony that pervades our society is due much to the untiring efforts of our zealous President to make each meeting a success and to keep each officer and member interested in the work. If I were not one of them, I would say we have a faithful and most efficient corps of officers. I will say our Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Honeycutt, is one of the true and tried. She is an exception. Mrs. J. L. Cleveland, our Recording Secretary, is hard to excel. Our Vice-Presidents are all excellent women. We all departed to our homes on this day with new inspiration. May the year 1902 be the very best in the history of our society. MRS. JIM LANGSTON.

AUX. COR. SEC.

We very much regret that owing to Miss Willie Howell's frail health she has had to resign the office of District Secretary for Bonham District, but we are very glad to welcome Mrs. S. C. Riddle as the incoming officer. The auxiliaries of Bonham District will please take notice, and send all reports to Mrs. S. C. Riddle, Honey Grove.

MRS. L. P. SMITH, Cor. Sec.
Lewisville, Texas.

THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY A MEANS OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

A paper read by Mrs. N. M. McLaughlin, Morgan, Texas, at meeting of the auxiliary W. H. M. Society, and published by request of the members.)

Christianity is a religion of the spirit, emanating from God, who is a Spirit and who created man in his own image.

The immortal spirit requires culture far more than its earthly tabernacle. "Bodily exercise profiteth little," says the Apostle Paul. "Exercise thyself unto godliness." That is to become more like God—more spiritual.

I do not wish to make our Home Mission Society a Mount Olympus where we may exercise our spiritual muscles for our own betterment merely, but as the miracles which our Savior performed had each a twofold object—help to those in need and the establishment of his own divinity—so may we, through the channels of this society, give our aid wherever we may find an opportunity, at the same

time employing every means afforded us of developing our spirituality, realizing that by so doing we enlarge our capacity for service.

In each department of our work, besides the material good done, there is a subjective force by which our own spirits may be made richer, finer and more capable in every way.

I would first mention the social feature of the Home Mission Society as a means of spiritual development. We read of them of old who "feared the Lord and spake often to one another," and that the Lord heard and claimed them as his own, and later on of others who, as they communed together, "thrust himself down near and wedged with them, so that when they came to their prayer services or in our business meetings, if we talk of divine things, God will hear and Jesus may draw near and walk with us. So let us take sweet communion together.

There is a devotional side to our organization, and also a financial one, in both of which if rightly used we may edify ourselves. Devotion to God is the natural impulse of the regenerated soul. It is also the natural impulse of the quickened soul to spring upward to greet the sun. But it needs care and suitable environment, or man may never bring his soul or yield fruit to fulfill the mission of his existence. So, when the Sun of Righteousness has risen in our hearts, there is a new force within us which, if developed with care, will shed the fragrance of a beautiful character and give its fruit to famished humanity.

With what care, then, should we cherish this spark of divinity within us! Here in our Home Mission Society we may study the Word of God, from which we are to receive our spiritual food, and offer up our prayers to him who is our light. Without this food and light the life within us must die.

Even in our business workings we may find material for the upbuilding of our souls for it is here that we may consecrate our time to our talents, our means and all that we have to his service.

There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and when we give the best that is in us to benefit others our own souls are enriched thereby.

But the object of our organization was to unite our efforts and foster enterprises that may add the cause of Christ. To do this we are expected to solicit aid, contribute of our own means and to work with our hands. None can fail to see how energies thus applied may result in blessing to our society. Work is a great instrumentality in the spirit of education. It is the opportunity of the soul to obtain a broader view of life in its different relations, and bring us into closer touch with humanity. Hamilton Wright Mabie says, "Work has emancipated educated, developed and interpreted the human spirit, and has been, therefore, not only the supreme spiritual opportunity, but the highest spiritual privilege and one of the deepest sources of joy."

Still, to receive this blessed reaction in our souls we must make sure that all that we do is done from a true motive. It is right that we should love our Church, and we may conscientiously feel that we are actuated by this principle of charity, we may be sure that our motive is not a false one, for "charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." Whatever we do in the name of charity in the true sense, will be blessed.

With the blessing of God upon our work we may expect greater power, and we can then say, with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me."

We who desire to be better equipped for service must know that a continual development of spirituality is our best equipment. We are told to "grow in grace"—not to flourish for a while and become grown, but it is a continual process.

None of us are mature spiritually. Whether we are actuated by this principle of charity, we can never be, but we may constantly advance toward perfection.

Some one has given us these evidences of spiritual progress: "A growing sense of God; warmer devotion to Christ; lessened attachment to the world; greater unselfishness; increased power to resist temptation; and a keener interest in heaven."

If we are conscious of advancement in these lines, we may be sure that we have made some progress in the divine life. Besides this, there is a perfect model given us, and in the endeavor to conform ourselves to His life and teaching we may approximate the spiritual ideal.

So let us, in ministering to others, strengthen our own spirits, thus making ourselves more useful to the Church, and "may the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us and establish the work of our hands upon us."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Summary report of Treasurer, W. F. M. Society, Texas Conference, fourth quarter:

Dues, auxiliaries	\$137.81
Dues, juveniles	42.91
Conference fund, auxiliaries	27.90
Conference fund, juveniles	4.95
Pledge, auxiliaries	169.46
Pledge, juveniles	31.70
Minutes, auxiliaries	95
Minutes, juveniles	50
Hallie Stafford Cot.	9.30
Lang-Sauter Room	1.00
Total	\$121.52
Auxiliaries	\$342.36
Juveniles	79.16
Total for fourth quarter	\$421.52
Balance from third quarter	48.53
Disbursements	\$479.65
Balance	\$59.28

MRS. M. E. SPEELE, Treas.
Houston, Texas.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

MARRIAGES.

March 26—J. C. Carpenter, trial subs. Ed. L. Beach, sub. J. F. Pace, trial subs. Ed. J. Morgan, trial subs. J. L. Russell, sub. J. P. Skinner, sub. and trial subs. D. F. Pulley, Skinner, sub. and trial subs. B. C. Ansley, sub. W. F. Mayne, sub. A. G. Scruggs, sub. W. W. Nunn, sub. J. E. Vinson, trial subs. G. F. Boyd, trial subs. Franklin Moore, trial subs. V. A. Gedney, sub. J. Lee Ripley, sub. R. L. Bridges, sub. W. T. W. Womber, sub. Jno. W. Holt, sub. M. L. Dickey, change made.

March 27—T. W. Lovell, trial subs. S. W. Thomas, trial subs. W. W. Goldburgh, trial subs. H. M. Little, sub. L. F. Palmer, sub. Edward T. Farn, sub. 2 cards. W. J. Lemons, trial subs. James M. Sherman, trial subs. J. E. Buck, trial subs. J. D. Hudges, sub. Jessie Lee, sub. G. W. Kincheloe, trial subs. E. A. Massie, sub. S. J. Vaughan, sub. W. E. Kirby, trial subs. W. T. Harris, sub. G. A. Name, sub. H. B. Smith, sub. E. G. Roberts, sub. C. A. Evans, sub. and trial subs. W. A. Mainly, sub. Jessie Lee, sub. A. P. Tippcomb, sub. J. A. Phillips, trial subs. J. L. Wilson, trial subs. 2 cards. M. T. Allen, sub. F. M. Jackson, trial subs. A. H. Bozzo, trial subs. Jas. J. Rose, trial subs.

March 28—C. J. Oxley, sub. C. R. Wright, sub. have attention, J. P. Patterson, sub. L. R. Tooley, sub. J. H. Parr, sub. C. L. Cartwright, trial subs. J. R. Ritchie, sub. W. W. Nunn, sub. C. E. Gallagher, sub. G. W. Kincheloe, trial subs. 2 cards. M. J. Brown, trial subs. F. L. Ingram, sub. N. A. Keen, sub. A. W. Wilson, sub. Jno. R. Smith, trial subs. H. R. Taylor, trial subs. E. V. Cox, sub. R. R. Young, trial subs. Jno. E. Smith, sub. M. M. Murphy, trial subs. D. L. Cain, trial sub. J. I. Weatherly, trial subs. Jno. W. Goodwin, trial subs. J. W. Dickinson, trial subs. H. R. Taylor, trial subs.

April 1—Geo. S. Slover, trial subs. S. S. McKenney, trial subs. G. W. White, sub. C. R. Wright, trial subs. L. L. Naugle, sub. W. M. Pitchett, sub. C. F. Smith, sub. R. Nativi, sub. H. H. Vaughan, sub. E. G. Roberts, sub. A. L. Seales, sub. M. M. Morris, trial sub. Jerome Duncan, sub. E. L. Egger, sub. J. C. Cameron, sub. C. B. Smith, sub. A. W. Wilson, sub.

April 2—E. P. Angell, trial subs. S. F. Chambers, trial subs. P. R. White, sub. J. E. Beach, sub. S. P. Cook, sub. W. H. Wright, sub. W. S. P. McCullough, sub. 2 cards. R. F. Bryant, sub. C. R. Cross, sub. D. L. Cain, trial sub. Jno. H. McLennan, sub. J. G. Miller, sub. T. W. Hollingsworth, trial subs.

An occasional dose of PRICKLY ASH BITTERS keeps the system healthy, wards off disease and maintains strength and energy.

I am doing my very best to put the Advocate into every home on my work. Hope to be able to send you several more subscriptions soon.

O. T. HATFIELD.
Rockport, Texas.

There can be no dead member in a living Church.

For the Annual Reunion United Confederate Veterans, to be held at Dallas, Texas, April 22 to 25, inclusive, 1902, the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip tickets from stations on its line in Texas at exceedingly low rates—in fact, at lower rates than have been announced to Dallas for a long time. Tickets will be on sale from all points in Texas, also from Shreveport and Greenwood, La., on April 21, 22 and 23, 1902, limited for return to leave Dallas April 26, 1902.

Any one of our agents will be glad to arrange for sleeping car accommodations and explain to you any points connected with the trip, or will be glad to have you write direct to us for further information.

E. P. TURNER,
General Passenger Agent,
Dallas, Texas.

H. P. HUGHES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Fort Worth, Texas.

I. & G. N. Popular Excursions.

MARLIN, Texas—All-year-round excursion tickets, from all Texas common points to any California common point, \$25.00, on sale daily during March and April.

California—Account Homewreckers' Excursions, one fare plus \$2.00, first and third Tuesdays of March, April and May, limited 21 days.

Houston—Account Meeting Lumbermen, convention rates, April 6 and 7, limited April 12.

San Antonio—Account S. W. Gas, Electric Light and Street Railway Association Meeting, Battle of Flowers and Spanish-American Veterans' Meeting, one and one-third fare, April 17 and 28, limited April 21.

Lubbock—Account Texas' Veterans' Association and Daughters of Republic of Texas Meeting, April 19, and one-third fare, April 21, limited April 22.

Dallas—Account Reunion, special low rate on April 25; convention rate on April 22 and 23, limited April 27.

Brenham—Account Annual G. A. R. Encampment, convention rates, April 23, limited April 28.

Waco—Account Grand Lodge K. of P., convention rates, April 28 and 29, limited April 26.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

Excursion to California.

Grand Personally Conducted Excursion from Texas to California under direction of Dr. J. W. Lowry, Excursion Agent, Southern Pacific Let us all go together. The Southern Pacific has arranged to let you go to Southern California cheap. We want thirty Methodists to make the trip for pleasure, health, or home-seeking. We will have Methodist car heads for Santa Ana. Cal. We will do the church on the Coast good, and we will do you good. I have arranged with the Chamber of Commerce, at Santa Ana, to give a royal reception and show you through the grove free. There will be a social advantage in going together, all from the same State going to the same place, but mainly, you will be cared for at the other end of the line.

Santa Ana people know how to entertain, and you are thus ensured a good reception and a conveyance to travel in. You will see sights you will never forget. And now in order to arrange for, and will return with the excursion. We will start 26th of April, from Fort Worth, Waco, Dallas and Houston. We will all meet at San Antonio and go on one train together.

Write me at once for particulars and remember that if you are not a Methodist, you are welcome to join the party; so send in your name.

Rate (one-way) \$25.00.

Rate for round trip \$45.00. The return trip ticket is good until June 25th.

REMEMBER, the round trip rate is less than half the regular one-way rate.

You may never have another chance.

For further information call on your nearest railroad agent or write

Excursion Agent, Corsicana, Texas.

J. W. LOWRY.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

If you have either friends or relatives coming to Dallas to attend the great Confederate Reunion, April 22, 23 and 24, say to them COTTON BELT via Memphis is absolutely the best way. You will make no mistake.

If you wish to deposit for tickets for either friends or relatives, any Cotton Belt Agent will be pleased to arrange all details.

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POETRY CAN IN NO CASE BE INSERTED.

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BOLDING—Mrs. Sallie Bolding (nee Sprouse) was born in Macon, Miss., February 12, 1858, was married to W. G. Bolding May 21, 1881, moved to Texas in the fall of 1889, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Fly, in Gonzales, Texas, February 8, 1902. She left surviving her devoted husband and three daughters—Miss Z. M. Lamkin and Mrs. W. M. Fly, of Gonzales, and Mrs. R. B. Bissell, of Fort Worth, ten grand children, including her brother Judge T. H. Sprouse of Gonzales, and Mr. Horace Sprouse of Hillsboro—with many friends who mourn their loss. Why mourn? She is not lost—only gone home to await the arrival of her loved ones. While these devoted ones sorrow at the separation in this life, they can but rejoice to know she is free from the cares and afflictions of this life, and in joy and peace is awaiting the arrival of her friends in that bright abode prepared by our Heavenly Father for the faithful. From early youth she was a devout Christian and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. To labor for her Church and for the cause of Christ was ever her greatest delight. In her death her family lost a devoted wife, mother and sister; her friends sorrow for one beloved; society loses an agreeable and pleasant companion; the Church is deprived of the labors of an earnest, zealous worker. For several years before her death Sister Bolding was a great sufferer. Amidst her great suffering she was ever honest, patient and cheerful. Leaving through the Everlasting Arms she suffered patiently and without complaint, each hour of suffering drawing her nearer to the Savior. As the dreary days rolled by, she became visibly more and more ripened for the gathering home of the fruits of the resurrection. She is gone from us, but we have the blessed assurance that she is not dead, but has only crossed over the river and is in her Father's mansion awaiting our gathering into that happy thing where there will be no parting, but in God's praise we will forever proclaim the glory of Him who has saved us. Oh! how precious the Christian's assurance that, though we are separated in this life, the parting will not be long. Soon we shall assemble around the throne of God and sing the praises of Him who saved us at so great a sacrifice. Freed from the effects of sin, we will forever bask in the sunlight of God's love. Happy thought! May it ever cheer your sorrowing friends, that they may bear their loss with Christian fortitude, remembering that Paul often wrote to us from the bonds of affliction. It was but the passing through the door into eternal joy and happiness. Let her translation inspire us in a greater zeal and determination to labor to increase the joys of heaven by adding to its happy throng more of those for whom Christ died. In no way can we better show our love for the loved ones who have gone before. May God bless her aged and afflicted husband with grace to bear with patience his sorrow over his loss and the physical condition now endure. May he comfort the loving children and teach them that there is only a temporary loss which will soon be repaired and become their greatest gain. May he help us all to be ready when the time comes to join our friends in eternal rejoicing.

GEO. W. L. FLY.

FRANKS—Mrs. Maggie Franks (nee Johnson) was born in Giles County, Va., in 1868, and died at her home in Gonzales County, Texas, March 4, 1902. She was converted early life and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Mt. Creek, August 2, 1888, under the ministry of Bro. Alanson Brown of precious memory. She was married to Mr. Hart Franks September 5, 1888, who, with four motherless children, for her now mourn. She also leaves two brothers and two sisters, that feel the sad loss of a true sister departed, besides many other relatives and a host of friends, who miss her now as she goes. As a wife she was true to her husband, and as a mother she was devoted to her children. Her last words to her weeping husband were in reference to her children. As a daughter, she was tender and true; as sister, she was loving and beloved. But as a Christian she shone in her quiet way, in her home life, the beauty of the Christian religion. She loved her Church and her pastor, and was a patient sufferer for a long time with consumption, till death relieved her of her suffering. The to sorrowful ones we would say, weep not, but live to meet her in the eternal shore. Death found her ready, and she triumphed an her fall asleep in Jesus. We buried her in the cemetery at Belment, where in peace she sleeps. Then farewell, wife, mother, sister, friend; but not forever. Her pastor, JAS. A. KING.

BEVILLE—On the evening of March 4, 1902, the angel of death came into the home of Bro. and Sister T. W. Beville and here away the sweet spirit of their little boy, Albie. We realize dear friends, that human sympathy is unavailing in such an hour as this; but remember that earth has no sorrow that heaven can not heal. He was the youngest of the family, and oh! how they loved their baby boy. Many hearts are now truly broken at the loss of this precious soul of promise. We all loved Albie, but he is gone. The family circle is broken; bright hopes are shattered, and the sunshine is darkened in that home. But, dear friends, all things work together for good to them that love the Lord, and some day we will understand. Farewell, dear Albie, but not forever. We miss your bright face from the Sunday-school and your cheerful visits to our home, but we expect to see you again. May I bind up the broken heart of my father and mother and sister, who loved her very well, and may you all live to see that same sweet day you may be an unbroken family in heaven, is the prayer of your friend,

SALETHA HICKS.

Come, Texas.

LEATHERWOOD—Mary Marvin Leatherwood, daughter of Rev. W. M. and Sarah Leatherwood, was born in Tipton County, Tenn., June 20, 1879; was baptized in infancy, and went to heaven from her parents' home in Rockwall, Texas, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 5, 1902. Her virtues were many, but beautiful history. She graduated from Scarritt College, Institute, Nashville, Mo., June 6, 1899, taking the degree of Ph. B. Her discriminating mind was well trained. She possessed those qualities, both of mind and heart, that made her charming in the home, influential in society, and useful to the Church. Whenever she was known her name was the synonym of goodness. Indeed, her heart was as full of tenderness and grace as flowers of spring are of sweet perfume. She was a widow, and good all. Her father said to the writer: "I never knew Mary to speak a reprehensible word, or to do a blameworthy act. She gave us no concern save for her health." Her whole life was transparent and pure—a devout Christian, yet never able to date her conversion. To her mother she said: "I can not remember when I did not love and reverence God." To her pastor: "I never saw the time when I doubted Jesus Christ as my Savior." She had a rich experience of grace, and spoke often of her conversion with the absolute trust in Christ. Her pastor added: "If Jesus wants you, are you ready and willing to go?" She replied: "Oh, yes, pap." in a tone and with a smile that signified more than words. While in her last year in school she led a weekly prayer-meeting for the girls. One night writing home, she said: "Oh, pap! I can't sleep until I tell you how the Lord has blessed our prayer-meeting this afternoon. I am so happy to-night that the Lord is using me to bring glory to His name." In her diary she wrote: "I am so happy to-night that the arrival of my friends from home has tore away the love and esteem of teachers and pupils. And the many letters of sympathy and sweet flowers that came all through her long illness, and laid at last on her grave, witness that while she lived she was loved and is mourned now that she has gone. Through eighty days of suffering she never grew impatient or petulant, but was serene, cheerful and sweet to the end. During the last three weeks of her suffering we were with her much, and once, while in severe pain, she turned her beautiful brown eyes, gazing with love into the tearful faces of those around her, with a smile and said: "Don't weep; it is all right. Our Heavenly Father loves us, and that sooths all pain." Many said: "We never saw anything like it." When the end came, her sweet life went out "like the Morning Star fades away in the light of heaven." Thus, without a quiver or a groan on the part of nature, her freed spirit fled through the open gate into the City of God. At 4 o'clock p.m., March 5, in the church where she had taught her Sunday school and sang in the choir, she stood surrounded and surrounded with sorrowing friends the stores all being closed in her honor, the funeral services were held by Bro. J. M. Peterson, P. E.; I. N. Crutchfield, J. F. Lowry and the writer, after which we laid her precious dust down to sleep till the resurrection morning. Farewell, sweet Mary; we shall see you again. J. E. VINSON.

FRENCH—Rev. Jas. F. McElhaney was born in Jackson County, Ga., April 12, 1854, was married to Miss M. R. Pennington January 20, 1888, moved to Arkansas in 1886, and moved to Texas in 1888, where he lived until October 23, 1901, when he peacefully fell asleep in Christ. Bro. Mc., as he was familiarly called, professed religion at Rock Springs Camp Ground, at a meeting held by George S. Catoe, in August, 1886, was ordained to preach in 1888, ordained deacon December 4, 1888. He leaves a bereaved and faithful wife and six children to mourn their loss, four having preceded him to the glory land, also a host of brethren and friends who knew him long and well. As a preacher he was active and zealous, true to the Church, faithful to his convictions of duty, and always worked in harmony with his pastor. He was called to duty suddenly but not until he had performed that which he had promised to others was ample sufficient to sustain him in death. Three days before his death he officiated at the burial of an old friend, and to the writer he remarked: "This perhaps, will be my last service." He went home, was taken down very suddenly, and only lived three days. Just before his death his pastor, Bro. J. W. Clifton, held a prayer service with the family, the result of which was the happy conversion of Robert, the oldest son. Thus there was weeping in one room and rejoicing in the other tears and triumphs strangely blended. Truly in this life we find the shining rainbow. Bro. Dear Hallie has crossed the river and entered the heavenly city, and is awaiting to welcome her loved ones, as one by one they reach the golden shore.

ONE WHO LOVED HER.

WILSON—Virginia Wilson, daughter of Wm. B. and Nancy Bryant, was born in Bastrop County, Tex., June 25, 1892, was married to J. M. Wilson December 23, 1892, received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Conroe, Texas, September 10, by Rev. Fred L. Allen, died at her home in Lee County, Texas, February 15, 1902. The life lived between the above dates has made the world better. In all the relations of life she was true. It was the writer's good fortune to meet her often at church and in her home. If her seat was vacant at church, you felt sure there was some good reason for it. In her home there was the easy, free hospitality that made one feel at once the warmth of a generous and full welcome. Humanly speaking, it seems that we are partly able to spare from the human Church and human mission one so helpful, but God knows best. To the sorrowing husband, children and friends there remains the Christian hope of reunion in our Father's home. There is hope in our sorrow. These 1-12-18. T. R. CAIN.

BRUMLEY—Elvina, infant daughter of Bro. and Sister J. R. Brumley, was born October 5, 1901, and died February 4, 1902, of whooping cough and spinal meningitis. The little one suffered much for weeks. All was done that parents, friends and physicians could do; but the Lord wanted her for himself, and he took her, blessed her name, and by the taking your interest in heaven increases. Whenever one of our dear ones leaves the walk of men to dwell beyond the blue firmament in the moonbeam in the sky, his love and devotion to his home and to his inheritance in this world disappears. MRS. ANNA POWELL.

Atlanta, Texas.

HUNT—Mrs. Laura Bell Hunt was born February 5, 1872, and in early childhood was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, living in harmony with her principles and doctrines until the day of her death. She was married to Mr. Hunt, in Coryell County, November 29, 1895, the ceremony being performed by Bro. S. S. Scott, of Gatesville, Texas. This union was blessed with four children—three boys and a baby girl—all of whom survive their precious mother. It was a joy which was born during her last suffering which was bright and promising. She expressed great faith in our Savior and praising God for his matchless goodness to her. She has gone to her reward, and husband and children may know where to find her.

R. B. YOUNG.

Haskell, Texas.

THOS. REECE.

BROWN.—Uncle Johnny Brown was born January 18, 1847, died March 2, 1902; lived in Upshur County forty-three years. He was honest and upright. Never belonged to any Church nor any other organization, attended to his own business strictly. I talked to him several times before he died about his condition religiously, and he talked like his trust was all in Christ, and I believe that he is at rest in the sweet by and by.

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M. L. MOODY.

SALETHA HICKS.

Come, Texas.

Y.—Little Thelma Muncey, daughter of O. C. and Clara Muncey, was born January 19, 1895, and died January 26, 1896. She opened her innocent eyes to a bright world, soon entered her life, having entwined herself in the hearts of home and relatives, after membranous croup, fastened her hand upon her. She did not being thrown off the disease yielded to living, finished her earthly life, yet hence lives. She stands on the border of sweet deliverance, with her kind Father, long-sleeping father, and a host of relatives to come waiting will be no more.

J. H. WALKER, P. C.
San Antonio, Texas.



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NORTHWEST TEX. CONFERENCE.

Gatesville District—Second Round.

Evant..... April 5, 6

Bee House..... 11 a. m., April 7

Brookhaven..... April 12, 13

Oglesby..... April 13, 14

Chim Springs..... 11 a. m., April 15

Gatesville mts..... April 15

Hamilton..... 11 a. m., April 15

Gatesville sta..... April 15

J. G. Putman, P. E.

Corsicana District—Second Round.

Frost, at Frost..... April 5, 6

Lone Cedar..... April 8

Blooming Grove, at Bl. G..... April 10

Dresden, at Brushy..... April 12, 13

Dawson, at Dawson..... April 13, 14

Hubbard, at Hubbard..... April 19, 20

Horn Hill, at Central Inst..... April 20, 21

Groesbeck, at Groesbeck..... April 20, 21

Brown, at Cryer Creek..... April 20, 21

Thornton, at Thornton..... April 20, 21

Corpus Christi, at Corpus Christi..... April 20, 21

Roane, at Roane..... May 9, 10

Armour, at Armour..... May 17, 18

Eureka, at Eureka..... May 17, 18

Mineral Wells..... May 19

Jno. R. Morris, P. E.

Weatherford District—Second Round.

Farmer, at Red Top..... April 5, 6

Bluff Dale, at Colds..... April 12, 13

Breckenridge, at Eureka..... April 19, 20

Gordon and Strawn, at S..... April 26, 27

Tanner, at Wayland..... May 3, 4

Santo, at Santo..... May 10, 11

Palo Pinto, at Palo Pinto..... May 17, 18

Mineral Wells..... May 19

B. R. Bolton, P. E.

Waco District—Second Round.

Peoria, at Cedar..... April 5, 6

Moody..... April 12, 13

Abbott, at Bynum..... April 19, 20

Austin Avenue, at Walnut..... April 27, 28

Whitney..... May 3, 4

Troy, at Onalaska..... May 17, 18

Aquila, at Ross..... May 24, 25

Fifth Street, at... June 1, 2

Bosqueville, at Bosqueville..... June 7, 8

Riesel, at Riesel..... June 14, 15

District Epworth League Conference, at Mart, June 5

B. R. Bolton, P. E.

Houston District—Second Round.

Wharton and Hungerford, at W..... April 5, 6

Columbia and Brazoria, at B..... April 12, 13

El Campo, at Ashby..... April 19, 20

Cedar Bayou, at Seabrook..... April 26, 27

Round Timbers, at Spring Creek, Sat., Sun., April 12, 13

Throckmorton, at... Sat., Sun., April 19, 20

Haskell, at... Tues., April 23

Haskell cir, at... Wed., April 24

Chillicothe, at... Sat., Sun., April 28, 29

Vernon, at... May 3, 4

J. H. Wiseman, P. E.

Fort Worth District—Second Round.

Smithfield, at S..... April 5, 6

Joshua, at Burleson..... April 12, 13

Mansfield, at St. Paul..... April 15

Bono, at Godley..... April 16

Blum, at Kopperl..... April 17

Covington, at Center Point..... April 18

Cuba, at Watts Ch..... April 19, 20

Kennedale, at Handley..... April 21

Cleburne, at Cleburne..... May 3, 4

District Conference, at Cleburne, May 1-4

Jas. Campbell, P. E.

Clarendon District—Second Round.

Emma, at Croton..... April 5, 6

Clarendon sta..... April 11

Childress sta..... April 12, 13

Channing, at... April 12, 13

Wellington, at W..... April 19, 20

Hereford, at Union..... April 27, 28

Canadian City, at C..... April 28, 29

Canyon City, at Beulah..... April 28, 29

Higgins, at Second Creek..... April 28, 29

Floydada, at F..... April 28, 29

Lubbock, at Pierce's..... April 28, 29

Plainview sta..... April 28, 29

Calvert District—Second Round.

Calvert, at... April 5, 6

Franklin, at... April 11

McKinney, at... April 12, 13

Lexington, at Tanglewood..... April 15, 16

Fulshear, at... April 20, 21

Bellville, at Buckhorn..... April 26, 27

Chappell Hill, at... April 27, 28

Caldwell, at... April 28, 29

Milano, at Prairie Point..... April 28, 29

Rockdale, at... April 28, 29

Cameron, at... April 28, 29

Mayfield, at P. S..... April 28, 29

Ben Arnold, at... April 28, 29

Davidson, at Lebanon..... May 31, June 1

J. B. Cochran, P. E.

Brownwood District—Second Round.

Bangs, at Bangs..... April 5, 6

Glenco, at Midway..... April 12, 13

Brownwood, at... April 19, 20

May, at May..... April 26, 27

Blanket, at Turkey Peak..... May 1, 2

Fleming mis, at Warren's Creek..... May 3, 4

Comanche sta..... May 5

Center City, at Pleasant Grove..... May 18, 19

Lometa mis, at Lometa..... May 11, 12

Goldthwaite, at... May 12, 13

Zephyr and Mullin, at Bethel..... May 13, 14

Burket, at Dressy..... May 21, 22

W. H. Matthews, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Dallas District—Second Round.

Forreston, at Falls..... April 5, 6

Bardwell, at Avalon..... April 12, 13

Italy, at... April 19, 20

Venus, at Wyatt..... April 26, 27

Midlothian, at... April 29, 30

Ennis, at... April 29, 30

Waxahachie, at... April 29, 30

Alvarado, at... April 29, 30

Millford, at Derr..... April 29, 30

Bog, at Bog..... April 29, 30

Alma, at Alma..... April 29, 30

O. F. Sensabaugh, P. E.

Dublin District—Second Round.

Morgan Mill, at Wesley Chapel..... April 5, 6

Huckabay, at Ex-Ray..... April 12, 13

Bluff Dale, at Tolar..... April 19,

