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No. 5

## Editorial.

### A REPREHENSIBLE METHOD OF JOURNALISM.

"The New Voice" is the organ of the Third Party Prohibition movement in America, published in Chicago, and edited by John J. Woolley. In many respects it is an able paper, and it has been making matters very lively for the liquor business and those who favor the license system. But we regret to say that the Voice recently engineered a piece of journalistic enterprise that reflects no credit upon the moral sense of its management, and we do not hesitate to enter our most emphatic protest to the wilfully deceptive methods employed by the Voice people implicated in this reprehensible transaction. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago we copied from the Voice a lengthy article purporting to expose the efforts of the whisky dealers to buy up the secular papers of Texas and fill them with anti-prohibition literature to be published as reading matter. Prior to this incident the Daily News and the Houston Post had published in their columns anti-prohibition matter of this character, and even then we put our readers on their guard as to this sort of literature. Those articles were genuine and they were sent out and paid for by the liquor bureau of New York. After that then came the proposition to the secular editors from one "Clarence T. Johnson," with headquarters at Washington, offering to purchase the reading and editorial space of Texas papers in which to publish anti-prohibition matter. This proposition fell into the hands of a number of our editors who spurned it and published it in their columns. We obtained a copy of it and gave it to our readers, following it up with an editorial castigation. Now it turns out that "Clarence T. Johnson" was none other than a tool used by the Voice to find out how many of our Texas papers could be purchased by the whisky ring, and that the liquor men had nothing to do with the proposition sent out from Washington. Were it not for the fact that the Voice is making merry over its enterprise and openly confessing that it put up the job on the Texas editors, we could not be induced to believe John J. Woolley capable of such a stupendous piece of deception. And, strange to say, the Voice is publishing in its columns the private and confidential letters written to "Clarence T. Johnson" by the Texas editors and gloating over its discovery of their willingness to be bought. And this is not all; but the correspondent of the Voice, while in Galveston, went to the News office, introduced himself as "Clarence T. Johnson," the agent of this Washington bureau, tried to negotiate an advertising contract with the News and afterward published in the Voice what purported to be the confidential interview between the News representative and himself. According to our way of thinking that is a self-confessed piece of fraud and falsehood unworthy the management of a paper professing to represent the moral classes of our citizenship. The whole thing savors of a species of Jesuitism

unbelievable in the conduct of a reputable journal, were it not publicly confessed and made the occasion of hilarity and rejoicing. The temperance people of Texas are mortified at this revelation of deception and falsehood. We want local option to succeed, and we want to keep track of the movements of the liquor dealers, but we want our work done through honorable methods and by men who will not stoop to ignoble means to accomplish their end. Prohibition in Texas is winning its way on moral and honest grounds and it does not have to resort to lying and trickery in order to succeed. Such methods, in the esteem of the Voice, may be smart politics, but they show very poor morals, to say nothing of a despicable type of religion. That sort of thing will not pass muster with people who believe in truth, honesty, high morality and genuine religion. We can afford to see local option fail rather than have it succeed at the expense of manhood and integrity.

### THE SECRET OF A LONG AND HAPPY LIFE.

We frequently meet people whose old age is as beautiful and attractive as the exuberance of hopeful youth. And we sometimes wonder how this can be in the face of infirmity and decrepitude. Well, when we come to think about it, the cause is not hard to find. Let us look at the reasons for a moment. In early life they learned to devote themselves to the happiness of others and did not cultivate the habit of selfishness. The most of our miseries and disagreeable experiences grow out of inordinate concern for self. Whenever we can forget the sordidness of self, the most of our mental and spiritual ills disappear. Then too these happy old people learned in the beginning how to forget the disagreeable things that came to them. They took the other view and sought to find the things that make for peace of soul and comfort of mind. And they began to keep their nerves in hand, and did not find pleasure in thrusting them upon other people. If they had seasons of depression, they strove to forget them and proceeded to talk about the pleasant and bright experiences that came to them. They did not expect too much from the rest of mankind and were not disappointed. They made their work a congenial task, whatever it might be. They looked for good in people, and instead of losing confidence in mankind as a wicked and untrustworthy lot, they found much that was kind and self-sacrificing in human nature. They fell into the habit of sympathizing with the sorrowing and the distressed, and never failed to find responsive friends. They spoke words of comfort instead of biting and bitter words of reproach. They tried to do unto others as they would have others to do unto them. With this sort of lifetime experience they have grown old and withered gracefully and beautifully, and to meet them and come under their influence is a benediction. They are God's choicest saints upon the earth, and nobody ever tires of their presence and company. The longer such people can live and breathe a healthful spirit upon the world, the better it will be for humanity.

### MATERIALS FOR A HEAVENLY MANSION.

Once upon a time there was a very wealthy woman and she lived in a great mansion, with ample grounds around it planted in a profusion of flowers and shrubs. But she was eminently selfish and the only money that she ever gave to the poor was the scant wages paid them for their toil. She pretended to be religious, belonged to the Church, but when it came to its support she placed her contributions alongside of those who were in moderate circumstances. She gave very sparingly to missions, to education and to the extension of Church enterprises. Though these causes might languish for lack of funds, yet she never was known to loosen up her purse strings and give them a lift. But when it came to ministering to her own pleasure and gratification she was exceedingly liberal with her money. In course of time she spent a restless night and finally fell off into an uneasy sleep. Then she had a dream, and in the dream she died and went to heaven. Up there she met a guide and he was showing her the sights. As they passed up a beautiful highway they saw splendid mansions in process of erection. She stopped to look at one of them, and its magnificence entranced her spirit. She asked the guide for whom it was being built. He told her for a poor widow who had recently come up from the other world. He said that the poor woman while living down there had given her life to the help of others, that she had fared badly herself and often suffered want, but her good works had come up in advance of her and the Master Builder had converted them into fine material for this mansion. And it was to be her home forever. Just across the way and to one side of the thoroughfare, on a small, narrow street, there was a very small and unpretentious cottage on an unimproved plot of ground, just finished and ready for occupancy. The rich woman came in front of it and asked whose it was. The answer was, "It is for you." But she said, "I have always lived in a mansion and now to live in this cottage will very much cramp me." Then the guide replied, "The Master Builder has done the best he could with the material you sent up to him. There has only been enough of it to build you this little place and you ought to be thankful for it." After a while she aroused herself from her troubled sleep and realized that it was only a dream. But she resolved from that day to lay up ample materials in heaven before death, so that her lot would not be so pitiable when she would stand before God to be rewarded for the deeds done in the body. What a pity that thousands of our rich and well-to-do people do not fall into a restless sleep and dream such dreams! They are so busy laying up treasures upon earth that they are not thinking of the life beyond. And one of these days they will stand before God with not even a small cottage that they can call their own. At present they are amassing wealth until some of them are congested with money, but they let the in-

stitutions of the Church to which they belong languish and perish for lack of funds. Yet these people have persuaded themselves to believe that they are Christians and hold membership in Christ's earthly kingdom. But many of them will get their minds disabused of this delusion when they wake up in eternity naked and ashamed before God. Now is the time to send forward material in the shape of earnest prayers, devout faith and good works to be wrought into the mansion which the Saviour built to prepare for them.

### TUGBOAT CHRISTIANS.

We saw the above heading in one of our exchanges and it struck us with peculiar force and we laid hold upon it. As we pondered it there came up in memory a scene that we witnessed about a year ago while coming across the Atlantic, some two hundred miles out from New York. Standing on the deck of the Ethiopia we saw in the distance a string of immense barges, several hundred yards apart, lashed with lumber or material of that character. They were in line and apparently moving without the aid of sail or steam. We gradually gained upon them, and directly we saw at the head of the van a little column of smoke steadily pulling up, but could not discern from what it was rising. But by and by we came closer and saw a little old tugboat pulling away and splitting the waves before it. Now and then its little old funnel would send out a blast that would wake the barges, but it kept moving toward its destination. To it was attached a great cable, and this in turn was fast to the first barge and so on until the fleet of the barges was united, with intervals of distance between them. Thus they were being towed by that little tugboat, with their great wealth of freight, to some destined port. Now you see what is meant by the "Tugboat Christians." These barges would have been swept out to sea and wrecked had it not been for that tugboat. So there are hundreds of men and women who want to do right, but they are weak and helpless, and their feeble efforts are not sufficient. They need some strong Christian arm upon which to lean for strength and guidance. With this help they can be steered into the harbor of safety. And just here is where the tugboat Christians come in for service. They may not always be the finest looking people. On the contrary, they may be blackened with coal soot, the smoke may envelop them, and yet and then they may send out a halcyon blast, but who cares for those outside matters, provided they have rolled to them some of God's weaker human barges surely towing them toward the haven of rest? Such people make up the great working force in the kingdom of Christ. They are helping some one across the sea of life with its dangers from storm and billows. Reader, can't you be a tugboat Christian?

Cheerfulness is God's sunshine, radiating through the conduct and character of his children. Let us flood the world with it.



# Job's Redemption Job 19:25-27

## Not in the Changed Body of the Resurrection

By Geo. Hare, M. D.

There is one Scripture which seems to impress some preachers in the country, as well as many excellent brethren and sisters, with more of a physical idea of the future state than is intended for by the Apostle Paul. I refer to Job 19:25-27, which records the blessed faith of the patriarch in his Redeemer. It is not contradictory of the immortality brought to light by the gospel; but the direction the translator's mind into an environment of things of sense (natural phenomena) that is not suggestive of the spiritual individuality which is expressed by the apostle. An array of circumstances elaborated in the minds of readers, more than the text itself, is my excuse for considering in this connection the extent of Job's faith.

It will be a priori expected that Job's faith would be that of a patriarch—more to be compared with that of Abraham than with the faith of a Christian who had listened to Christ and the Apostle Paul.

In the Hebrew Bible the words "day," "though," "worms," "body," are not in this Scripture at all. The translators, as conscientious men, indicated this fact by having them printed in italic letters. "Day." If the translators had supplied the word "and" instead of the word "day" it would have corresponded with the final blessing of God as expressed in the twelfth verse of the last chapter of Job previously—"And God blessed the latter end of Job's life more than at the beginning." (Job 42:12.)

"Latter." It will be proper to consider the application of the word "latter" in connection with the word day. Synonymously, the word latter is not at all equivalent in its application to the word last. The child's grammar teaches that the former is comparative and the latter superlative; yet in reading this Scripture we tacitly allow ourselves to be impressed with the word "latter" as though it were the word "last." The idea expressed by the word latter is not equivalent to the idea expressed by the word last. We use the word last when speaking of several or many of a series. We say "last day" to distinguish it from all the innumerable number of days that preceded it. "Latter" has special reference to the succeeding or following one of two objects or two series of objects. We speak of the latter age when contrasting it with the former—that is, when considering only two items. And this discrimination is strictly carried out in our Bible. Hos. 6:3. "He shall come unto us as the rain; as the latter and the former rain unto the earth." Hag. 2:9. "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former." Job 8:1. "Though thy beginning was small, yet the latter end should greatly increase." Thus the proper application of the word latter is established by the book of Job itself. I wish the King James translators had also thought to copy the inspired "latter end" as here. Your patience will be well rewarded if you will notice how exactly this use of the word latter comports with the expression of Job's faith and the time of God's blessing. Job 19:25. "He shall stand at the latter" (day is an interpolation and its place would certainly have been much better supplied by the word that is an inspired one—the word "end") "upon the earth." Job, last chapter, twelfth verse. "And God blessed the latter end of Job's life more than at the beginning."

"Worms, body." In common with all Christians, the translators were thoroughly grounded in the resurrection hope of the gospel. Had they translated this Scripture before Christ they would never have given such a tinge to the patriarch's faith. We read of the worms preying on the body in dissolution; of course our minds are directed at once to the grave; this makes an easy walk over to the "latter day" as a last-day resurrection. There only remains consternation and innumerable questions when you look closely into the word of inspiration and find that neither "body" nor "worms" nor "day" belong to inspiration, but are the interpolations of the over-zealous translators. They were only misled because their minds dwelt in the clearer light of the gospel.

The translators' environments, with less or more habiliments of the dark ages thrown around them, their association of texts with ordinances and ceremonies (as in the burial service), would influence their ideas as to what a Scripture might refer. I have not one harsh reflection on their upright intentions. They insert a word now and then that seems to be indicated by the idiom of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; but they distinguish plainly the words which they insert from the letter of inspiration by printing them in italic letters. It is not to be wondered at that after centuries of in-

creasing light on ancient languages we should see here and there a misfit in their interpolations. The phase of an apostolic faith ascribed to the patriarch Job is one of them. Precisely under similar environments we have allowed ourselves to drift down the same stream all these years. We seem instinctively to follow one another in the same path till called to halt by observation and reason. Here on surveying the ground we find ourselves a little off the line; so we will just retrace our steps a little way and throw the interpolations out of this Scripture. We are strengthened in this resolve when we reflect that Job's redemption was to be "upon the earth," whereas our resurrection Redeemer will come in the clouds of heaven, and we shall "arise up from" the earth to meet the Lord in the "air."

"Latter" is not the last of innumerable thousands of days that preceded it. "Day" is an interpolation, and would be well replaced by the inspired word "end," which is used in the expression of the actual blessing. "Worms" and "body" are not in the Hebrew Bible. The Revised Version gives no such gloss to the faith of the patriarch Job. Here is one of its forms of rendition: "And after my skin has been thus destroyed, yet from my flesh shall I see God." Here are no worms feeding on the decayed body, making us think of the grave. There is no grave nor anything whatever to carry our minds beyond. Also there is no day in the passage.

I am more and more impressed with the necessity of noticing closely the precise words of inspiration. The Scriptures instruct us by what they say. If I run after what they mean rather than by what they say it will be easy for me to be led astray. An expression which may have either one of two applications should be always so taught and preached. I have become almost afraid of being wise about that which is written.

We will next notice the contrast between this faith of the patriarch (which was well placed and grandly rewarded) and gospel resurrection.

Job in or from the flesh would in due time behold his God; for his Redeemer, who was living right then and coexistent of all his calamities, would be persuaded, undertake for him and would come or arise and "stand upon" this very earth. "These fleshly eyes of mine, says Job, 'shall behold my Redeemer on my side when he stands on this earth of dust.' The ideas of this paraphrase are legitimately implied by the expressions of Job's faith.

Paul says, "We shall all be changed." Animalism is destroyed by the change: "Meats for the belly and the belly for meats, but God shall destroy both it and them." The materialism of the body vanishes as the lightning's flash: "Flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God." "It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body." "Shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air." (1 Thes. 4:12.) If Job was looking so far as the day of judgment, how did he see his Redeemer vindicating him, standing on the earth at the same time Paul saw him in the clouds of heaven? Paul plainly asserts of the glorified resurrection body that "flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God." How, then, did Job foresee that he should see God right with his natural eyes, and not after the change, but in the flesh? There is a marked contrast in every particular between the expression of Job's faith and the final resurrection. As an exhibition of Job's unwavering confidence in God, it is on a par with Abraham's and unsurpassed by all other ancient worthies. Neither Christ nor Paul ever recognized this Scripture as referring to the resurrection. Notwithstanding it will be next to impossible for readers of the King James translation not to apply this to the resurrection.

But on observation the dissimilarity of ideas suggested by Job's faith and the gospel description of the resurrection must surely become apparent. In the very culmination of Job's most blessed redemption, he nor his Redeemer ever leave the earth. It would seem that this circumstance of itself ought to strike the most dubious with satisfaction. So unlike Paul, Job never sees himself for a moment removed from the material (or physical). "Destroy this," says he, "yet in my flesh shall I see God; \* \* \* mine eyes shall behold." How different every particular of this is from the resurrection body. "Thou sowest not that which shall be, but God giveth it a body." The man who thinks and sees must notice how vastly different Job's expression of materiality is from the substantial spirituality not only suggested, but actually taught, by the life

and immortality brought to light by the gospel. Spirit is the substance, the nucleus, of the individual, but not all the individual. Various endowments belong to this body, all which will be dead with it. There will be a resurrection of the dead, which may include those various particulars which characterize individual dispositions. We look for the good, compassionate Controller to raise us free from all contortions or physical deformities, from idiocy. We look for no emaciated bodies or cancerous growths; for the physical will be changed to the spiritual, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. "Flesh and blood can not inherit the kingdom of God." "Meats for the belly and the belly for meats, but God shall destroy both it and them." As the transparent glass or crystal stream, so shall our changed resurrected bodies be transparent and spiritualized mediums, well adapted to show the nature and dispositions of the spirits. As the rays of light darting through infinite ether, as the range of our thoughts throughout the creation of God, so shall the resurrected, untrammelled beings range through the skies or meet the Lord in the air.

He who can manage microscopic minutia, numbering millions of billions will manage our identities and substances with the ease of a lion crouching for a fawn. As instinct of homing pigeon, there may be an instinctive affinity impressed upon the soul or spirit to seek its own habiliments; or, if he choose, the infinite Ruler may order his commands otherwise. "Thou sowest not that body which shall be, but bare grain." What incorruptible spiritual individuality springs out of this at the behest of Him who created both body and soul. Paul does not say, God "giveth it a body as it hath pleased him;" and he doeth all things well. This is satisfactory to me. Who will tell us what sort of creatures we shall be, moving in the skies as naturally as the fishes in the seas as the lightning's darts in the clouds of heaven? We shall meet the Lord in the air when he comes in the clouds of heaven.

I think it is a mistaken interpretation given to the materiality of Job's faith that drives so many preachers into (what is manifest to others) confused notions regarding our changed bodies of the resurrection. Consistency and correspondence characterize the resurrection of the apostle. Instance, meeting the Lord in the air after the bodies are changed—after being raised a spiritual body. But just inquire into the effect upon the man of reflection and study (who holds his tongue while one of the very best sisters shouts) that sermon of a well-meaning brother had, which included in the resurrection of the best Job's natural eyes and Paul's "meats for the belly, \* \* \* but God shall destroy both it and them;" Job's Redeemer standing on the earth, and Paul's Redeemer coming in the clouds of heaven with us traversing the air, meeting him in the clouds in our spiritual bodies; Job's "in my flesh," and Paul's "it is raised a spiritual body, \* \* \* we shall be changed."

The reflecting man says, It is not a work of omnipotence to make standing on the earth equal to coming in the clouds, or to make natural organs, acting in full vigor, equal to natural organs destroyed and changed and spiritualized, or to make "in my flesh" equal to spiritual bodies.

I have accepted the resurrection of the Apostle Paul. With it the cannibals can devour and be eaten of one another without giving me one ultimate particle of irreconcilability. "Thou fool," saith the best apostle, thou sowest not that cannibal body that shall be, "but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every one his own body." Had we never planted nor seen the corn spring out of the corn, how hard it would be for us to understand an observer telling us that the same seed arose that was planted, yet it was not the same, and it was the same after all. With Paul the resurrection corresponds to one of the great scientific facts which occurs before our eyes once a year. Remaining questions depend upon whether or not God was able to raise up Jesus and Lazarus and the child of the Shanamite to life.

In connection with Job's faith consider the faith ascribed to Abraham in Heb. 11:19. "Accounting that God was able to raise him up even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure." This I think is the proper analogous faith. Nobody thinks of this having reference to the last-day resurrection. Job likewise has confidence in his Redeemer, just after the fashion of Abraham. Abraham believed that God was able to raise up Isaac from the ashes and to deliver him back again in the flesh if needed to perform his promises. Job had faith that his Redeemer would restore him to the soundness of abundant life and vindicate his integrity against the insinuations and aspersions of his friends. He had faith that God would

not let him perish as the off-scouring of all things—as some secret malefactor passing away in ruin under the judgment of the Most High. He seems to have had an innocent consciousness of uprightness in his dealings. He was conscience clear, notwithstanding the aspersions of his friends. It could not be that the righteous Ruler was regardless of his sufferings and would leave him to perish thus ignominiously. "My Redeemer," he says, "will stand at the last upon the earth and vindicate my integrity." The way the Lord vindicated and rewarded his persevering servant Job is grand and inspiring. The three friends of Job are called upon to offer sacrifice, and Job the servant of the Lord is called upon to intercede for them; and the Lord blesses Job with double of all his previous possessions. (Job 42:7—end.) The language in which the blessing is expressed is so similar to the expression of Job's faith in the Hebrew text as actually to suggest that this blessing is the reward of his confidence. Compare Job 42:12 with ch. 19:25-27.

This makes it very easy to understand how Job's Redeemer stood "on the earth" at the "latter end of Job's life." With these bare facts in the case (please do not call presentation of facts explanation), the faith of the patriarch Job is precisely that of the patriarch Abraham.

We strain after our theologues. The ancients were not versed in theologues. They had saving faith. Saving faith was learned and exercised throughout all the history of fallen man. Let the redeemed or angels ever find out or suspect that God can not be trusted, and what a result of jar in the eternal world! It would be fearful to contemplate. The good and adorable Creator is teaching us our lesson. Age after age passes away, and he keeps showing us that He can be trusted—that he is a God of truth, just and lovable. He keeps on putting every one of us to the test, trying us whether or not we will trust him forever (now and throughout eternity). Without this, all works are dead—"everything without faith is sin." Sympathizing Christians may gather round the mourner's bench, preachers may remind them of "Achans in the camp," but till that mourner trusts in the living and true God according to the blessed gospel, there will be only darkness all around. "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." So say all—Job, David and Paul. GEO. HARE, M. D.

### THE SINGING CONVENTION.

I have just read the article of Bro. W. H. Brooks, of Cedar Bayou, Texas, commending or indorsing the letter of Bro. Shutt.

Brethren, you have struck the keynote of one of our vital questions. The devil very often uses moral means to break down the cause of Christ. Slowly, steadily, but surely, the singing convention is sapping the life out of our country Churches in Texas.

One of the evils attending the singing convention is that the singers lose sight of meaning and go by sound. For illustration, not long since, while calling for penitents, I requested the choir to sing. The leader said: "Do, mo, sol; one, two, sing—all together," and out they went on the song, "Thou art gone, my precious darling."

I have never yet held a successful revival where books other than our own were used. I have yet to see a good, healthy Methodist Church that favored fifth Sunday singings. If there are any in the Northwest Texas Conference, I want to see them. I will go any distance within the bounds of this conference to see a good Methodist Church that patronizes fifth Sunday singings. Brethren, if you have any, write me a card.

This year I ordered Young People's Hymnals; introduced them at two Churches. At the close of the meetings all the books were taken, and the people want more. The results of the above meetings were fine. At one place the people refused to sing in our books—used trio music books. The results were poor, and the preacher gave an analysis of fifth Sunday conventions.

I am with you, brethren, in this fight. We must get into this thing properly. Our people are wise, and are ready to be led aright. To show Texas people a thing that is right means that they will do it. We have quietly let this evil grow on us until it has assumed large proportions.

M. C. DICKSON.

Milford, Texas.

My hide would hardly hold shucks were I to tell even a part of what I know on this subject. I am delighted, however, that the brother from Bowie County wrote as he did. My fear was that they would hardly any of them see Bro. Shutt's article, and if they did would treat it with utter disdain. Say what you will, it is a burning question, and if the Master has any that are willing to appear on his side to be shot at, the sooner we line up the better, in my humble judgment. To get the bulge on the enemy was

the plan of Gen. Bedford Forrest, and how he did succeed!

Dinner on the ground is the citadel to be stormed if we ever whip this fight. Let's try to make it appear that the Lord comes first in all things. In fact, he is a jealous God, that will not tolerate equals, to say nothing about opposition. This thing does oppose the Lord in that it desecrates the Sabbath, demolishes the Sunday-schools and really disorganizes every congregation within a distance of ten miles. However, for fear of overdosing the patient, we will not stress that feature, but move to get things on an equality. Our greatest and best men go to church, preach to full houses (when they are not gone to the singing), administer the sacraments, attending to all the duties of a very important occasion, and at the close the preachers and all the visitors go home with the brethren for dinner. By all means, let's insist that Prof. So-and-so is no greater than the P. E., and must do likewise or quit.

Other denominations will likely take in the situation and profit by it, so to speak. Yet, if we are faithful and true, we can live under the treatment and be successful.

For near forty years I have tugged at this thing, and it is really growing worse rather than better. To my certain knowledge, some of the good women are very tired cooking for the thing, and would quit if they could see their way out of the difficulty.

Some other plan may be better, but as I see it, if we can dispose of the dinner on the ground, the problem will be solved.

W. W. GRAHAM

Leesburg, Texas.

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY ELECTION

I desire to give as correct statement of the prohibition election in Montgomery County as is possible to give.

On the 6th day of this month the election came off. We were not beaten, but fell short about one hundred and fifty. Now, let me say, if our leading men had been aroused to a sense of duty as they should, and had laid aside policy and had worked with the same enthusiasm as did the anti rabble, the victory would have been ours. Some of our leading men just voted, and that was all. Some did not vote at all. To describe the conduct and manner of the voting of the anti rabble would be difficult. It has been said to me that one man voted five times. They tried to vote paupers, minors, foreigners. In fact, all kinds. They—the anti—tried and did intimidate the colored people who were working for prohibition to the extent of bodily harm. They took from the possession of the pros men whom they had influenced to vote right and made them vote the ticket they did not want to vote. They had a brass band of the lowest kind, from Houston, with two United States flags; and let me say here, if the old and honored flag was never before brought into dispute, it was this one time. They abused the Bible and perverted the holy Scriptures, and buried the minister in effigy. Now, if there was anything dishonorable they did not do I can not remember it just at this time. One of our county officers—a man who was elected in the primary by the white people of Montgomery County—reminded me of a wild horse champing his bits, frothing from each corner of his mouth. This he did working for the destruction of the men and sorrow of the women and disgrace of the children, and against his constituency. Some others, I am told, did not vote at all. I am glad to state that I think three-fourths of the white men voted on the side of prohibition. We will win next time. We have only four saloons in the little town of Conroe, but their days are numbered. The good women, both white and black, did faithful work for the cause of prohibition. We are not all bad, but we have many who are good. Reader, pray that we may be soon delivered from the greatest curse known to the world. My notion is that Conroe Church would come to the front if it were not for the saloon.

A. J. ANDERSON.

Conroe, Texas.

Plan, surprises for people. Jesus "went about doing good." So can you in your way, with His spirit. If you fill well the place where you are now, be sure He will give you another place, growing larger as you grow larger. Whenever you feel blue, remember God loves you, and think up some kindness—if no more than sending a flower to some one or writing a note to Henry Street, or Mulberry Street, or to me.—Malthie D. Babcock, D.D.

Religion is no more possible without prayer than poetry without language, or music without atmosphere. In the dumb heart it invariably dies, and wherever it lives it is the habitual faith that, as we "give good gifts unto our children, much more will the heavenly Father give His Holy Spirit to them that ask Him."—John Hamilton Thom.

# Devoti

THE MULTIC

The sea is the equalizer of climes, er, leveler, distrib and sponge of ol cemetery, and yet its breath! Wh what plenty in it structive, and yet its handiwork!

"Sea, full of food, kinds, Purger of earth, men."

And yet famine a and death, stalk th dictory, multitudi spoiler and yet th as a rock, yet as f old as Time and merciless at Fat Love; the founta yet mockin its most horrible thir hammer and cares palm; falling up a wall of rock, the sands as with the fant's drapery; ce tinent, yet "creat by its breath;" pi of despair, cold health, power, bea dwell forever with Burroughs, in "Si

### DIRECTION IN N. A GREAT

Does nature sh wards any definite created world right to a ship which ha as a derelict upon itself evidently fit for some good voy out helmsman to d world over the space; or has th from the beginning toward some- tion that directio age-long course—is true to it now? A that there is a diring nature's course resting hand may. Instead of confess God the Father, easy to say, "I bel Motion;" but will prove long enough the facts which n we are already n which already n gained and the which they have Dr. Newman Sm Science to Faith."

### GOD AND H

Faith in God sh whole creation, of the beginning, G heaven and the ea been standing, inc satisfied, face to f scription that consi ated by the uncon the purposeless, s life by death—th within us, and ou feeling it has fou we hear the good t temporal things ar things eternal, th incomplete had it everlasting being; earthly life has tr a shoreless and l life; that our feel us from an ety the mite of joy a which our heart y glimmer of an which shall one day In such a belief th harmony and true we see, is stronge yes than no, love than death. This mony with the ut sight of the suns in and the flower by t the song of the lat



# Devotional and Spiritual

## THE MULTITUDINOUS SEA.

The sea is the great purifier and equalizer of climes, the great canceler, leveler, distributor, neutralizer, and sponge of oblivion. What a cemetery, and yet what healing in its breath! What a desert, and yet what plenty in its depths! How destructive, and yet the continents are its handiwork!

"Sea, full of food, the nourisher of kinds,  
Purger of earth, and medicine of men."

And yet famine and thirst, dismay and death, stalk the wave. Contradictory, multitudinous sea! the despoiler and yet the renewer; barren as a rock, yet as fruitful as a field; old as Time and young as to-day; merciless as Fate, and tender as Love; the fountain of all waters, yet mocking its victims with the most horrible thirst; smiting like a hammer and caressing like a lady's palm; falling upon the shore like a wall of rock, then creeping up the sands as with the rustle of an infant's drapery; cesspool of the continents, yet "creating a sweet clime by its breath;" pit of terrors, gulf of despair, caldron of hell, yet health, power, beauty, enchantment, dwell forever with the sea.—John Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons."

## DIRECTION IN NATURE TOWARD A GREAT GOAL.

Does nature show direction towards any definite end? Has the created world rightly been compared to a ship which has been abandoned as a derelict upon the high seas, in itself evidently fitted up and ordered for some good voyage, yet left without helmsman to drift as an aimless world over the deeps of infinite space; or has the world received from the beginning definite direction toward some goal, and has it kept that direction throughout its age-long course—is it keeping itself true to it now? Are there any signs that there is a directive touch guiding nature's course, although no directing hand may be visible to us? Instead of confessing, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," it is easy to say, "I believe in Matter in Motion;" but will that short creed prove long enough to stretch around the facts which nature presents, as we are shown the ends of evolution which already nature has actually gained and the process through which they have been reached?—Dr. Newman Smyth, in "Through Science to Faith."

## GOD AND HIS WORLD.

Faith in God sheds light over the whole creation, over all life. "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." If we have been standing, incredulous and unsatisfied, face to face with the assertion that consciousness is generated by the unconscious, utility by the purposeless, spirit by matter, life by death—then our hearts burn within us, and our spirit rejoices, feeling it has found the truth when we hear the good tidings that these temporal things are the outcome of things eternal, the transient and incomplete had its origin from an everlasting being; that the drop of earthly life has trickled down from a shoreless and fathomless sea of life; that our feeble light shines to us from an eternal sun; and that the mite of joy and happiness for which our heart yearns is the faint glimmer of an everlasting bliss which shall one day satisfy our soul. In such a belief there is sense and harmony and true reason. Light, we see, is stronger than darkness, yes than no, love than hate, life than death. This belief is in harmony with the universe, with the sight of the suns in the starry vault, and the flower by the wayside, with the song of the lark and the wood-

bird, with all that we call life upon the earth! We know now why and whence there is in all created things that mighty longing for the infinite that aspiration after something higher and deeper, that joy in light and action which we call life. Every creature yearns towards its source. And by this intense longing after light and fullness of life we may recognize that we have sprung from a living God in everlasting light, and not from dead and gloomy matter; for in that case it would be death, and not life, that we should long for.—Professor F. Bettes, in "Science and Christianity."

## THE SKY.

It seems to me that in the midst of the material nearness of the heavens, God means us to acknowledge his own immediate presence as visiting, judging, and blessing us. "The earth shook, the heavens also dropped, at the presence of God." "He doth set his bow in the cloud," and thus renews, in the sound of every drooping swathe of rain, his promises of everlasting love. "In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun;" whose burning ball, which without the firmament would be seen as an intolerable and scorching circle in the blackness of vacuity, is by that firmament surrounded with gorgeous service, and tempered by mediatorial ministries; by the firmament of clouds the golden pavement is spread for his chariot-wheels at morning; by the firmament of clouds the temple is built for his presence to fill with light at noon; by the firmament of clouds the purple veil is closed at evening round the sanctuary of his rest; by the mists of the firmament his implacable light is divided, and its separated fierceness appeased into the soft blue that fills the depths of distance with its bloom, and the flush with which the mountains burn as they drink the overflowing of the day spring. And in this tabernacle of the unendurable sun with men, through the shadows of the firmament, God would seem to set forth the stooping of his own majesty to men; upon the throne of the firmament. As the Creator of all the worlds, and the Inhabiter of eternity, we can not behold him; but as the Judge of the earth and the Preserver of men those heavens are indeed his dwelling-place. "Swear not, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool." And all those passing to and fro of fruitful showers and grateful shade, and all those visions of silver places built about the horizon, and all the voices of mourning winds and threatening thunders, and glories of colored robe and cloven ray are but to deepen in our hearts the acceptance and distinctness and dearness of the simple words, "Our Father, which art in heaven."—John Ruskin.

## THE WILD FLOWERS OF GOD.

Wild flowers are nurtured and protected by a divine care. No one can fully realize the love and tenderness of God unless he has been there in the booms which weave together a roseleaf; in the strength of the honeysuckle, which lifts itself above the ground, clambering over the side of a wall or a porch in order to reach the light of the sun; in the bristling thorns of the bush, which protect the flower from an approaching foe; in the myriads of floral pores which absorb the sunlight; in the roots which suck up strength out of the ground; in the marvelous chemistry which can gather out of the same black soil the red for the azalea, the purple for the violet, the yellow for the daffodil, the blue for the heliotrope, the lavender for the hyacinth, the pink for the carnation, and the white for the lily. Though there

are millions and millions of wild flowers, though the fields may be covered with dandelions and daisies and sunflowers and golden-rod and hellebore, yet God cares for each individual flower, whether it be the trailing arbutus hiding up in the mountains, or the sweet mignonettes and the bluebells and the forget-me-nots, and all the fairer, frailer floral beauties which are born and grown in the greenhouses of the horticulturists. When the second Advent comes, and Jesus, as the bridegroom, goes down into the garden to find his beloved among the lilies or the wild flowers, the Lord will not say unto the multitude of his children: "Did you occupy a great position in life? Were you a noted General, or King, or statesman? Like Frances Willard, did you lead in some great reform? A Florence Nightingale, did your name have international fame as a heroine of sympathy?" He will say: "Did you nestle as a clover-top among the green grasses, as I commanded you? Did you brighten the sick-room of some invalid, when, at my command, the messenger plucked you? Did you breathe out your fragrance upon the collared white the minister uttered the committal, 'Ashes to ashes, dust to dust? Did you make the marriage-altar sweeter and holier when the young girl plucked you in the fields, and, with their bright faces, decorated the village Church on the wedding-day? Did you carry the message of love between the angry brothers and sisters and the friends who had quarreled? I made you wild flowers, I loved you because you were wild flowers. As wild flowers, did you love and honor me?"—Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, in "A Vacation with Nature."

## GOD IN NATURE.

When God is acknowledged the Great Architect of the natural world, providing not only its outline plans, but also its minutest specifications, and is recognized as the constant preserver and upholder of all things, a flood of brilliant light is poured over the physical creation, and the vast fabric of nature is seen to be a temple wherein dwells the Shokmah of a glorious Divine presence. If nature is to us as our Father's house, we immediately feel a fresh and eager impulse to explore its spacious halls and to mark each tiniest fact or feature that exhibits in miniature the workings of the Divine Intelligence. It is with an indescribable thrill that the Christian scientist discovers one marvelous fact after another, all illustrating under new aspects and from different angles the magnificent genius of a creating God. Pursued in the spirit of a reverent faith, as well as of an exact science, the study of nature is one of the noblest and most rewarding exercises in which mankind can engage. There is no healthier or more sensible study for a boy than ornithology, entomology, botany, or geology. We are glad to note that "nature study" is taking such a prominent place in the training of the school children of the present day. It is very fitting to bring the children face to face with the wonderful works of their Heavenly Father. Such studies should, and we believe do, promote reverence, love of truth, patience in research, and accuracy of statement.—The New York Observer.

## THE WOODS TO THE SOUL.

In the woods, a man casts off his years as a snake his slough, and, at what period soever of his life, is always a child. In the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and a sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life—no disgrace, no calamity (leaving me my eyes), which nature can not repair. Standing on the bare ground—my head bathed by the blithe air and up-lifted into infinite space—all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am a part or particle of God. The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental; to be brothers, to be acquaintances—master or servant—is then a trifle and a disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets and villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. I am not alone and unacknowledged. They nod to me, and I to them. They wave to me, and I to them. The waving of the boughs in the storm is new to me, and old. It takes me by surprise and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher thought or a better emotion coming over me, when I deemed I was thinking justly or doing right. Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For nature is not always tricked in holiday attire, but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of nymphs is overspread with melancholy to-day. Nature always

wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under a calamity, the heat of his own fire bath a sadness in it. Then, there is a kind of a contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



Of the periodic pain which many women experience with every month it makes the gentleness and kindness always associated with womanhood seem to be almost a miracle. While in general no woman rebels against what she regards as a natural necessity, there is no woman who would not gladly be free from this recurring period of pain.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well, and gives them freedom from disease. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drisms, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce's letter, free. All correspondence strictly private and strictly confidential. Write without fear and without fee to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. T. D. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I was cured of several periods in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Thank Dr. Pierce for making me feel like the world."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of numerous diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

The sluggish liver made active by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

## THE FATHER OF LIGHTS.

Every bad thing and every demoralizing thing is from below, and cometh up from the heart of self-will, where there is all restlessness and inconstancy; but "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." What the sun in the heaven is to the earth, that the Father is to us. Was there ever an act of unlightened worship more dignified and exalted than his who, from his silent hilltop, watched the flashing east, and bowed before the great day-bringing, life-giving sun? How fine, how true, the apostle's comparison! What light that brightens a human face or lightens a page or a pathway but springs from the sun? The blaze of the pine-knot, the shining lamp, the glowing of coals or their reduction and refinement in jets of light—all are only the release of imprisoned sunshine. The gentle beauty of the rainbow, the blue of sky and sea, the endless joy of the flowers, the witchery of spring, the luxury of summer, the wealth of autumn, the flashing splendor of a snow-field—all bless the sun for their being. Now past the figure of speech, we have reached the glorious matter of fact, that God is the true Father of lights; the Author of every good and perfect gift.—Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D.

## MAN AND THE FARM.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without "home"? He works his "hobby" upon his field. How many have how many resources to him? his friendships with his wife, his boys, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his operations with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distinctions which the city and artificial life build out of a man like farming, life-affection and being content with the soil. "It drives out the poison. It handles him, teaches him patience and endurance, and restores the proper aim to his system. Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, love your land and your home upon it, so that it shall never get you and radiate your virtue, after your day's work is done."—John Burroughs.

This I think is one of the most well-voiced of the contemporary world "useful" changes about the ground, that while it makes the elements with a being beyond all thought, a sure and certain base for the future, it does at the same time so increase their consciousness and appreciation of all that is really joy-giving in this life that no people on earth are really so happy as they.—Frank T. Bullen.

## A CAT'S INTELLIGENCE.

Dumb Animals Can Scent Danger.

A cat will refuse to drink coffee but will drink and thrive on Postum Food Coffee.

Mrs. Alice Gould of Macwood, Ill., says: "Coffee drinking made me very much run down, thin and nervous and I thought I should have to give up my work."

I was induced to try Postum by a friend who suffered four years from severe sick headache having the several days at a time when such that since using Postum Coffee, she had been entirely free from an attack. I found that by making Postum according to directions it was equal to coffee, but in flavor.

It is now six months since I began drinking Postum and I have gained 15 pounds in weight. It has built me up and I feel like a new person.

We all drink it now, even to the cat, who is the pet of the family and it is funny to see him drink his bowl of Postum Food Coffee every morning. We often try to get him to drink coffee but he has the good sense to refuse it."

## en. Bedford Forrest, and

receded! he ground is the citadel if we ever whip this y to make it appear that es first in all things. In calous God, that will not s, to say nothing about This thing does opposat it desecrates the Sahes the Sunday-schools organizes every congre- a distance of ten miles, fear of overdosing the ll not stress that feature, et things on an equality, and best men go to h to full houses (when one) to the singing), ad- sacraments, attending to of a very important oc- the close the preachers sitors go home with the dinner. By all means, at Prof. So-and-so is no th P. E., and must do it.

nations will likely take in and profit by it, so to we are faithful and true, under the treatment and ery years I have tugged and it is really growing than better. To my cege, some of the good ry tired cooking for the old quit if they could see of the difficulty. plan may be better, but we can dispose of the ground, the problem will W. W. GRAHAM, Texas.

## RY COUNTY ELECTION

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Secular News Items.

A fire in the Texas oil fields last week resulted in a loss of \$200,000.

Heavy rains and snow were reported from several northern localities last week.

Soft coal prices in Chicago reached \$5 a ton last week, with anthracite almost unobtainable.

The White Star line has ordered the construction of the largest ocean steamship in the world.

Special memorial services for the late President McKinley were held last Sunday in all parts of the country.

The Bank of France was robbed of \$4,000 in gold September 5, the robbery being committed in the daytime.

Two thousand members of the Dressmakers' Protective Society of America held a convention in New York City last week.

Sir Frederic Augustus Abel, the noted British chemist and eminent authority on explosives, died in London September 8.

The training of saleswomen is to be made part of the public school system in New York, being provided for in bills for new girls' trades schools.

Due to their inability to secure a sufficient number of men to hark corn, farmers are advertising in Chicago for women to help in the harvest field.

John Foster Fraser, English economist, recently declared that the high cost of living in America leaves workmen worse off financially than in England.

At a recent reception given in honor of the Boer Generals in Amsterdam, Gen. Botha credited Premier Kruger with having brought peace to South Africa.

The British scientists, in convention at Belfast last week, endorsed the educational methods of the United States and urged Britons to emulate their American cousins.

William E. Curtis comments the expedition conducted in Chicago during the last few weeks by the negroes, as showing the progress of the race for the last thirty years.

As a result of the monster forest fire in Washington and Oregon, thirty lives have been lost and scores made homeless. More than \$1,000,000 in losses are reported.

Chile and Argentina, the two leading South American Republics, have agreed to settle all disputes by arbitration. That is gratifying, and an example some other South and Central American countries might wisely follow.

An official report from Washington, September 19, states that there is no longer a deficit in the Treasury for the fiscal year, it having been wiped out that day, and there is now a balance of \$79,526 on the right side of the public ledger. These figures relate exclusively to the fiscal year beginning July 1 last, and Uncle Sam has on hand an available cash balance of more than \$200,000,000.

Mercer is coming across the ocean in an Italian warship, the Carlos Alberto, the use of which has been offered to him for a thorough trans-Atlantic test of his system of wireless telegraphy. He will go first to Cape Breton, and then will visit his station on Cape Cod. The young inventor thus receives a higher honor than has ever been paid to any scientific worker in the past.

The first consignment under the arrangement between the British Government and the American Express Company of packages sent from the United Kingdom by parcels post arrived last week. By the arrangement parcels less than three feet six inches in length and of less weight than eleven pounds can be sent between the United Kingdom and America at less cost than if sent by mail.

The finding by Dr. Welch, the Baltimore pathologist, of the germ of "summer complaint" may lead to the working out of a remedy that will save the lives of thousands of infants who die from this disease. The work was done in the Rockefeller Institute at Baltimore, endowed by John D. Rockefeller for the specific purpose of finding the germ of the disease which killed his favorite grandson.

Bishop Grafton, of Wisconsin, has decided that, according to the laws of the Episcopal Church, when a minister is called to the rectorship of a parish and the call is without limitation as to time, the tenure is for life, unless terminated by mutual consent or the pastoral relationship is dissolved as provided for in the canons. The decision was in the case of the Rev. Edward M. Frank, rector at Sheboygan. The vestry asked for his resignation, but he declined to tender it.

Republican factional divisions in Louisiana continue, notwithstanding vigorous efforts by the Republicans in other States to end them. The Lily Whites, or sugar planters' party, announce that they are to make separate nominations in all the Congressional districts of the State, the State election in Louisiana being in April. The

Black and Tan, or custom-house, Republicans, who do not affiliate with the Lily Whites, are to make their own nominations. Neither faction amounts to much numerically, the Lily Whites having polled in 1900 4000 votes for Governor and the Custom-house Republicans 2100, against a Democratic vote of 60,000. Louisiana gains one member in the House of Representatives this year under the new apportionment.

The impeachment proceedings at Waco against Mayor Ringins are still in progress. From time to time the proceedings have been checked by application to the courts for injunction, but the trial will reach a conclusion very soon. If the Mayor is innocent of the charges, he ought to court the fullest investigation. Instead of this, he is availing himself of every legal resource to have the investigation stopped. But the Council is after his scalp, and its members will not cease until they have gone to the bottom of the charges.

Rev. Thomas Champness again introduced in the British Wesleyan Conference his resolution declaring that it is in the highest degree undesirable that the Christian Church should elect liquor manufacturers and sellers to prominent positions and positions of honor, and again the resolution was voted down. Notwithstanding this conservative action the total abstinence and pronounced temperance sentiment is growing among ministers and laity.

September 19 there was a great stampede in a densely crowded church at Birmingham, Ala., and a hundred negroes were killed. Booker T. Washington had just finished an address to about two thousand colored people, when some one cried out, "Quiet!" The congregation misunderstood the expression and thought it the cry of "Fire," and a great rush was made for the door. When the confusion subsided the result was appalling. The dead and dying filled the passageways, and they were piled about the high steps on the outside.

The game laws of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota exact a license tax from all persons who desire to hunt. Residents are charged a nominal rate and non-residents a higher one. A Madison, Wis., paper says 80,000 hunters' licenses have been issued in that State for the deer season, which is about to open. There is some doubt about the validity of the license, owing to its discrimination against non-residents, as the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a tax on license shipped out of the State is unconstitutional because no tax is levied on license harvested there for consumption within the State.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia has completed arrangements by which anthracite coal will be imported from England to furnish fuel for the public schools during the winter. Owing to the mine workers' strike the proposals of the board for furnishing about 25,000 tons of hard coal brought no bids, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company announcing that they could not quote prices. The average price heretofore paid for coal for the city schools has been \$5.50 a ton, but under the arrangement just effected the cost of importation will be about \$6.50.

President Palma, of Cuba, has ordered all persons who fought in the Spanish army against Cuban independence dismissed from the Government service. This is the result of the agitation, started by the Cuban veterans, who were starving while those who fought against them were enjoying good salaries from the Government. President Palma promised to investigate the matter, and the heads of the different departments were requested to furnish a list of persons who had served in the Spanish army who are now on the Government pay rolls. The inquiry has just been completed. Former insurgent soldiers will now be placed in office.

The results of the new Philippine tariff law are disappointing. Under the act of March last, 75 per cent of the Dingy-v tariff rates were to be collected on all Philippine imports into the United States, and this was to be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the Philippines. It was expected that \$500,000 a year would be realized in this way. Instead, the amount for the first five months was only \$11,191—a sum so pitifully small as to scarcely merit the cost of collecting. And there is no prospect of increase, as the imports under the law are practically nothing, except hemp or manilla, which pays no duty.

A report from Washington of September 8 states that with one possible exception the sum of gold now in the United States Treasury exceeds that of any previous time in the history of any country of the world. On Saturday, September 6, the vaults of the Treasury held \$573,936,192, an increase since July 1 last year of over \$79,000,000. This stock of gold is being added to at the rate of \$200,000 to \$300,000 a day.

Black and Tan, or custom-house, Republicans, who do not affiliate with the Lily Whites, are to make their own nominations. Neither faction amounts to much numerically, the Lily Whites having polled in 1900 4000 votes for Governor and the Custom-house Republicans 2100, against a Democratic vote of 60,000. Louisiana gains one member in the House of Representatives this year under the new apportionment.

The impeachment proceedings at Waco against Mayor Ringins are still in progress. From time to time the proceedings have been checked by application to the courts for injunction, but the trial will reach a conclusion very soon. If the Mayor is innocent of the charges, he ought to court the fullest investigation. Instead of this, he is availing himself of every legal resource to have the investigation stopped. But the Council is after his scalp, and its members will not cease until they have gone to the bottom of the charges.

Rev. Thomas Champness again introduced in the British Wesleyan Conference his resolution declaring that it is in the highest degree undesirable that the Christian Church should elect liquor manufacturers and sellers to prominent positions and positions of honor, and again the resolution was voted down. Notwithstanding this conservative action the total abstinence and pronounced temperance sentiment is growing among ministers and laity.

September 19 there was a great stampede in a densely crowded church at Birmingham, Ala., and a hundred negroes were killed. Booker T. Washington had just finished an address to about two thousand colored people, when some one cried out, "Quiet!" The congregation misunderstood the expression and thought it the cry of "Fire," and a great rush was made for the door. When the confusion subsided the result was appalling. The dead and dying filled the passageways, and they were piled about the high steps on the outside.

The game laws of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota exact a license tax from all persons who desire to hunt. Residents are charged a nominal rate and non-residents a higher one. A Madison, Wis., paper says 80,000 hunters' licenses have been issued in that State for the deer season, which is about to open. There is some doubt about the validity of the license, owing to its discrimination against non-residents, as the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that a tax on license shipped out of the State is unconstitutional because no tax is levied on license harvested there for consumption within the State.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia has completed arrangements by which anthracite coal will be imported from England to furnish fuel for the public schools during the winter. Owing to the mine workers' strike the proposals of the board for furnishing about 25,000 tons of hard coal brought no bids, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company announcing that they could not quote prices. The average price heretofore paid for coal for the city schools has been \$5.50 a ton, but under the arrangement just effected the cost of importation will be about \$6.50.

President Palma, of Cuba, has ordered all persons who fought in the Spanish army against Cuban independence dismissed from the Government service. This is the result of the agitation, started by the Cuban veterans, who were starving while those who fought against them were enjoying good salaries from the Government. President Palma promised to investigate the matter, and the heads of the different departments were requested to furnish a list of persons who had served in the Spanish army who are now on the Government pay rolls. The inquiry has just been completed. Former insurgent soldiers will now be placed in office.

The results of the new Philippine tariff law are disappointing. Under the act of March last, 75 per cent of the Dingy-v tariff rates were to be collected on all Philippine imports into the United States, and this was to be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the Philippines. It was expected that \$500,000 a year would be realized in this way. Instead, the amount for the first five months was only \$11,191—a sum so pitifully small as to scarcely merit the cost of collecting. And there is no prospect of increase, as the imports under the law are practically nothing, except hemp or manilla, which pays no duty.

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The gold now coming in is being replaced by gold certificates. United States notes and silver certificates, the former being supplied where the denominations wanted are over \$20, the United States notes for one and silver certificates for five, two and ones. The single reported exception in the high mark for gold in any Treasury is that of Russia eight years ago, when the Treasury of that country is said to have contained \$588,000,000. This was when Russia was preparing to resume gold payments.

Figures obtained from twenty-seven institutions make up the fifth annual set of tables compiled by Science in regard to the conferring of the degree of doctor of philosophy by American universities. Several colleges of standing in this country do not confer the degree at all: Kansas, Missouri and Tulane have granted it only once in five years, and Stanford and Princeton have given it on the average of only once in five years. On the other hand, Harvard, the Ph. D. degree, which is often spoken of as one of the hardest to work for in the world, this year holds second place in the list, with thirty-one degrees granted, Columbia having granted thirty-two.

Mont Pelée, the volcano on the island of Martinique, continues its work of destruction. During the night of August 30-31 Morne Rouge, Ajoua Bouillon, Morne, Bondon and the villages of Balai, Capot and Bellevue were destroyed. The gendarmerie of Martinique officially reports that 1000 persons were killed and 150 injured by the latest showers of fiery hail. The zone of destruction parallels that which destroyed the town of St. Pierre in May last, but it spread five miles further eastward. The projection of destructive matter southward from Mont Pelée was almost identical with that of last May. The indications are that the island will eventually be depopulated.

It is greatly to be deplored that the United States must again put on war trappings and enter upon a hostile campaign against the hostile Mohammedan Moslems of the island of Mindanao; but such is the case. Gen. Chaffee has ordered Gen. Sumner, commanding the department of Mindanao, to lead a column against the Maen Moslems. Most of the attacks upon the American forces have originated in the Maen country. This movement is to be directed against hostiles, several of whom are enumerated in Gen. Chaffee's order. Gen. Sumner is directed to require the hostiles to give a satisfactory pledge to refrain from aggression in the future. The friendly natives will be protected.

Two of the largest and most important British West Indies possessions—the islands of Jamaica and Trinidad—are reported as anxious to be annexed to the United States. The leaders of the agitation are generally planters and business men. These point to the growing prosperity of Porto Rico, and denounce the system of British colonial government. They also point to the desperate state of the sugar industry and to the deplorable condition of the people of the islands, and seriously suggest annexation to the United States as the only possible chance of reviving their fallen fortunes. It is hardly likely Great Britain would approve of this program, though the United States might not object.

The German press shows a curious sensitiveness regarding the alleged extension of British influence in the Red Sea. Taking the present visit of the Abyssinian deputation to St. Petersburg as the text, the Kreuz Zeitung delivers a sermon on the subject, calling attention to the onward march of England in Arabia and to the approaching struggle between England, Russia and France for mastery in the Red Sea. The object of the leading Conservative Journal is doubtless to call attention to the subject in France and Russia and cause alarm. The Kreuz Zeitung professes to believe that the Abyssinian question may speedily become acute. Its solution will certainly not contribute to a better feeling between England and Russia.

Arthur C. Humphries, Spanish Vice-Consul at Norfolk, Va., just back from a European trip, during which he visited the Spanish Admiral Cervera, who, while a prisoner of war in America, at the close of hostilities in 1898, was Humphries' guest for several days, said

recently that the statements recently attributed to William Storer, American Minister at Madrid, that Admiral Cervera is now living in poverty, do not convey the facts and are exaggerations. Humphries says he was entertained by Admiral Cervera. He says that Cervera has a fine home in a fashionable suburb of Cadiz, the most wealthy and beautiful city of Spain, and while he has nothing like the wealth and luxuries about him enjoyed by Capt. Conchas, who commanded the Spanish Admiral's flagship, Maria Theresa, during the battle of Santiago Bay, wants for nothing and is living in much better circumstances than many would judge from the reported statements of Minister Storer.

Girard College, at Philadelphia, has just begun its forty-fourth year of educational work. It is the poor and orphaned boys of Philadelphia that have the greatest benefits of the grand generosity of Stephen Girard. His will provided for the education of a limited number of poor white orphan boys. The applicant must have lost his father or both parents by death, and must be between the ages of 6 and 10 years. The applications are taken up in order, "preferences" being given, first, to all boys born in the city of Philadelphia; second, those born in other parts of Pennsylvania, and next, those boys born in New York City and in New Orleans. No boys are admitted over 10 years of age. The college opened its forty-fourth year on Friday last, with 1510 students.

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Notes From

NORTH TEXAS

White Geo. H. Adams, of Rock, began by being finished, and at Conference, August 3, we organized a League since then they have a beautiful Episcopate in prospering.

Farm Mrs. H. M. Pirtle, express our thanks to and Sister Law, of a section of the Iron Chapel, and also the women of the Lord. Bro. O. S. Thomas, \$1; Bro. L. A. Hunsaker, \$1. For this we thank them. This is fourth day of typhoid fever is broken now, as an infant almost. The good Lord counts.

Point E. T. Hayes, Sept. 2, 1902, at Fort Worth, Tex., Geo. S. Starn, 1901, and still in at of the 19th. He pro which was a good deal of the time. The Church some of the Church, with the cate. I attempted to drop, beginning July able to preach twice, and threatening was at Stoney August 2. We had a fine prayer because we had no in, organized, shade Miller, local preacher, cult, was with me, to the education and ple. The Missionary meeting here was at most successful one, what children, some in part of the month tract from the Quar Drop, the 15th and I thought that they would be a good thing. I had engaged to assist me at Rock Saturday, but received there last week that I thus to attend, I have postponed. There are who have joined the year, and twenty, was missed. Our third Q was a success. There was, during the quarter by \$150,000, a quarters proceeding, on the collection, but secured. I am very bringing in full, not over 15,000,000. In the majority of the charge another year, port a family, will end by addition, in terms, in as a mission have been done at reference. The person nished, at a cost of which we were using etc. was struck by I was burned. So we kind now. It will talk us up for winter.

EAST TEXAS C A Church for J. W. Johnson, F. I. ful enterprise has by the Methodists of V are raising funds to in that part of this movement is now an pastor, Rev. A. Little, elder, but was first unanimous vote of ference. All who are situation at Orange be necessary, if we interests of Methodist of grace to the poor flourishing town. A informs me a few of organized, themselves out, with A. S. B. Moore, Treasurer, M. Mary. A suitable let properly decided, a wards the building to reach the entire canvassed throughout is not able of their church, and these have been good, local long-extended ministry, and added to the aid of the Longmire. They will in Texas a small opportunity for our some good effect, and for the year will meet with more success from the most of Texas.

Dalby St. J. A. Carr, Sept. 1, with out protection, and Dalby Circuit, tracted meeting at I Wyatt, of Annona, a this meeting, but for sickness in his family, any ministerial help tinned the meeting, and had some good, etc. conversion, one backs the church, a good next was at Dalby St. T. B. Vinson, of Wil- sor in this meeting day and remained in did some of his best sermons in my life, at preach. He is a noble preacher. We did all

A B Young F For Sunda's Nearer before has with People's Meetings been most useful gospel by round or shaped men. Editions contain the ap- price. Returnable copies. TMH



Notes From the Field.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

White Rock.

Geo. H. Adams. Our church at White Rock began by Rev. C. L. Ballard...

Farmersville.

Mrs. H. M. Platte, Sept. 22. We wish to express our thanks to Miss Lizzie Burt...

Ponder.

E. T. Hayes, Sept. 22. I began my meetings at Ponder July 15, and continued to...

yet never moved a thing. This meeting is the most complete failure I have ever witnessed...

NORTHWEST TEX. CONFERENCE.

Truby.

Geo. A. Nance, Sept. 22. Closed a meeting at Cross Roads, a new place in the western part of Jones County...

Munday.

Ed R. Wallace, Sept. 19. The Camp meeting was a great victory. The membership was doubled, and as many converts...

Crowell Circuit.

E. Lindsey. We have finished our six meetings on Crowell Circuit. In these we had eight new conversions...

Throckmorton.

J. F. Tyson, Sept. 19. Our revival at Throckmorton was a real blessing to the town. Different denominations stood shoulder to shoulder...

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

A Church for West Orange.

J. W. Johnson, P. E., Sept. 19. A hopeful enterprise has been inaugurated by the Methodists of West Orange. They are raising funds to build a good church...

Daiby Springs.

J. A. Carr, Sept. 15. We are through with our protracted meetings on Daiby and DeKain Circuits. We began our first protracted meeting at Daiby May 11...

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Waelder and Thompsonville.

J. W. Sims, Sept. 22. We are closing another good year on this charge. This is our third year, and in some respects it is the best of the three...

A BOOK OF NEW SONGS JUST OUT.

Young People's Songs of Praise

For Sunday-Schools, Prayer and Evangelistic Meetings.

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A TEXAS WONDER.

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Read This.

Alvarado, Texas, Oct. 5, 1901. Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Dear Sir: In 1898 I was a great sufferer from kidney and bladder trouble...

OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.

The discovery of fuel oil, which gives an impetus generally to manufactures in Texas and providing an additional source of wealth for its people, has marked a radical change in the fact that it has been almost to a minimum the steam, gas, and gasolene engines of railroads...

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—OPENING, ETC.

It was the writer's privilege to be present at the opening of this great school—a privilege not to be lightly esteemed, helpful as it is in so many ways to come in touch with such an institution...

Giddings Hall, under the management of Prof. S. H. Moore, with Dr. Carroll and family and Mrs. Phelps residing in the building, constitutes a very home-like boarding place for the boys. Its capacity was reported full, if all come who had spoken for rooms...

TOO LATE.

In the heat of passion I uttered words that wounded the honor of a friend. I'd have given the world to call them back...

ELSH: MALONE: MOWELL: M: Haskell, Texas.

When you are at your best, you are poor by the side of the absolute perfection, your finest workmanship is coarse and barbaric by the artistry of God; and your most magnificent gift is a trifle by the side of the boundless generosity of heaven...

W. L. WATKINSON.

The loose tongue usually betokens a rattle-brain.

All mothers of daughters should write to Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for a free copy of her "Advice to Mothers." See ad. in this paper.

What Church or Sunday-School wants a \$35 11-stop oak Bridgeport Organ for \$40? Nearly new. Write us. BROOK MAYS & CO., The Dallas Piano and Organ House.

MARRIAGES.

McDonald-Riley.—At the home of J. W. Harrison in Austin, Texas, September 18, 1902, Mr. Thomas McDonald, son of Rev. W. T. McDonald of the Texas, Texas, and Mrs. Kate Riley of Fort Worth, Texas, Rev. J. W. Harrison officiating.

Trow-Johnson.—At the parsonage in Grede, Texas, September 14, 1902, Mr. H. C. Trow and Mrs. Jessie Johnson, Rev. Geo. W. Johnson officiating.

Brown-Moore.—At the residence of A. P. Brown, a son of the groom, in Glass, Texas, by Rev. E. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Brown of Glass, Texas, and Mrs. E. M. Moore of Dallas, Texas.

King-Davis.—At the Methodist Church, Throckmorton, Texas, Sunday, September 14, 1902, Mr. W. S. King and Miss Martha Davis, Rev. J. F. Trow officiating.

Brown-Brown.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Rogers' Mill, Cass County, Texas, September 14, 1902, Mr. J. W. Brown and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Rev. J. H. Brown of Grede, Texas, and Mrs. E. M. Moore of Dallas, Texas.

Brown-Brown.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Rogers' Mill, Cass County, Texas, September 14, 1902, Mr. J. W. Brown and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Rev. J. H. Brown of Grede, Texas, and Mrs. E. M. Moore of Dallas, Texas.

Fairbairn-Lambert.—At the parsonage in Grede, Texas, September 14, 1902, Mr. S. J. Fairbairn and Mrs. W. H. Lambert, Rev. W. H. Lambert officiating.

Dennis-McEllen.—At the home of the bride's parents, near Rock, Dallas, Texas, Sunday, August 10, 1902, Mr. John Dennis and Mrs. Ella McEllen, Rev. M. S. Lawrence officiating.



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And all Forms of Itching Scaly Humours Instantly Relieved and Speedily CURED BY CUTICURA.

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MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, because it cures all skin troubles...

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Advertisement for Dr. Kell's Ointment, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the ointment's benefits for various ailments.

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Advertisement for On & Ayres, Bankers, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing banking services.

Advertisement for Expensive, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing high-quality goods.

Advertisement for Young People's Songs of Praise, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the songbook.

Advertisement for The Biglow & Main Co., featuring a portrait of a man and text describing various goods.

Advertisement for Pews—Pulpits, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing church furniture.

Advertisement for Bells, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing church bells.

Advertisement for Church Bells, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing church bells.

Advertisement for Pews—Pulpits, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing church furniture.

Advertisement for Bells, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing church bells.



# The Home & Circle

## THE SUPERCILIOUS SEED.

A little seed lay in the ground,  
And soon began to sprout;  
Now which of all the flowers  
would grow from it?  
It mused, "shall I come out?"  
The lily's face is fair and proud,  
But just a trifle cold;  
The rose, I think, is rather loud,  
And then, its fashion's odd.  
The violet is very well,  
But not a flower I'd choose;  
Nor yet the Canterbury bell—  
I never cared for blue.

Petunias are by far too bright,  
And vulgar flowers beside;  
The pansies only bloom at night,  
And peonies spread too wide.

And so it criticized each flower,  
This supercilious seed;  
Until it woke one summer hour,  
And found itself a weed.

—St. Nicholas.

## NELLIE BROWN'S JEWELS.

"Such beautiful jewels as Nellie Brown wears!" said Edith Travers, dreamily.

"Jewels, Nellie Brown?" exclaimed Molly. "Why, Edith, she's the plainest-dressed girl in our set! It's a shame, too, for she might wear diamonds, if she would."

"Nellie Brown is the best-dressed girl I know," said brother Ned. "I don't know about her jewels."

"Oh, Ned! What are you talking about?" cried Molly.

"Nellie wears the pearl of great price," said mamma. "Ned is quite right."

"Well, I don't know about that, mamma," said Ned. "but she always looks like a sweet pink, and one never knows what she has on. Don't they call that the perfection of dressing? But come, Edith, tell us about the jewels. Nellie is a jewel, I'll allow, but tell us about the invisibles."

"Not quite invisible," said Edith with a bright smile. "Courtesy is one. She is just as courteous and polite to the peevish old grandmother as though she were kind and gentle. Then, she treats the humblest street sweeper as politely as she does you or me. All the servants adore her. She is such a lady," they say.

"Courtesy is a lovely jewel," said mamma. "Be courteous is one of the commandments; but you said jewels, Edith."

"She has many, I think, mamma, but I'll speak of only one—charity, the twin jewel of courtesy. Only kind, loving words fall from Nellie's lips, times when the girls were raking down another of whom they had heard an evil report, she said: 'Of the dead and the absent speak only in love. We are not obliged to believe an evil against another, and I loved her for saying it. When one goes wrong, instead of loading her down with reproaches, she tries to win her back to the right. If all did so, there would be less wrong-doing.'

"Very true, my dear, and the best of all is, that we can each one of us wear the jewels," said mamma. "Such adorning I am quite sure will please the Master when he cometh to make up his jewels."—Mrs. E. J. Richmond.

## HOW PRUE DISCOVERED HER GRANDMOTHER.

"Laura Lesley is coming to visit me next week," said Prue at the table. "Oh, she's just the dearest girl! I know you will all fall in love with her."

Laura came in due time, and they did all fall in love with her. Baby Lu would sit on her lap for an hour without a howl! Jack moderated his voice, and actually seemed at his ease when he talked with her. Mother always had a smile for her, father said she was a little lady, and grandmother said: "She's the dearest little lass I've seen for many a long day."

Before she had been there long, Prue discovered that whenever she wanted Laura she would be very likely to find her in grandmother's room. Now, Prue herself never went there unless she was sent with a message, and this mystified her greatly.

"Why do you stay with grandma so much?" she asked one day.

"Oh," said Laura, "she is such a lovely old lady! And she tells me the most interesting things."

Prue felt a little prick of jealousy; for grandma never told her any interesting things.

Of course there was to be a little party for Laura before she went home. All of Prue's dearest friends, who were now Laura's friends also, were talking it over one day.

"Girls," said Laura, "I'll tell you

what would be fun. Let's have the party in grandma's room. I know you would like it. There are only nine of us, and it wouldn't be too crowded."

"Laura, she wouldn't want us there!" cried Prue.

"I believe she would," said Laura. "She likes girls ever so much. Any way, I'll ask her myself."

"I don't believe we would enjoy it," said Prue again.

"Oh, I am sure we should!" cried Laura earnestly.

And she was so anxious about it that the girls finally decided to have it there, if grandma would allow it. People usually did what Laura asked.

After that Laura and grandma seemed to have entered into a conspiracy, for they spent so much time talking together.

The day of the party came at last, and when all the girls were gathered in the parlor, Prue led the way up to grandma's room.

It was a large, cheerful front room on the second floor. A part of the result of Laura's plotting was to be seen. The room was decorated with old-fashioned flowers, such as grow in country gardens, and just suited the gracious, white-haired old lady who rose to give them such a cordial welcome.

There was not a single bit of stiffness at that party. Such lovely stories as grandmother had to tell, of the times before the war! She described the old farmhouse where Prue's father was born, and told of the pleasant times there. And the girls talked too, and told her of their school life to compare it with the school she had gone to years and years ago.

Then grandmother opened the old-fashioned bureau and cabinet, and showed them her treasures. There was the sampler and the embroidery she had worked so carefully; there was a miniature of herself when she was a beautiful young girl; there were garments and toys which had belonged to her children; some quaint old jewels she wore when she was a bride, and many other things which the girls examined eagerly.

The time flew away so quickly that every one was surprised when tea-time came.

"Now girls," said grandma, when they arose to go down stairs. "I planned this tea, and Prue's mother got it ready, so it is all old-fashioned, such as we used to have when I was a girl."

Laura and Prue escorted grandma to a seat at the head of the table. Then they all sat down to the old-fashioned tea.

There was a tiny bouquet of mignonette at each place. A big pitcher of buttermilk stood at one end of the table, and a pitcher of lemonade, for those who wanted it, at the other. There were cakes and crullers and custards and jellies made after grandmother's old, neatly written recipes. And the girls declared that they had never enjoyed a tea so much before.

When the girls were ready to go home, grandma kissed each one good-by, and said:

"Come again, my dear!"

And every girl answered that she would be glad to come again, if grandma would let her.

After the guests were gone, grandma stood silently stroking Laura's hair.

"I shall miss you very much, my dear," she said.

"Grandma," cried Prue suddenly, "I've neglected you, I know; but I've found out how nice you are, and I'm going to come and see you real often, if you'll let me."

"Bless you, dear," said grandma. "I shall always be glad to have you come."

"I shouldn't have discovered you, if it hadn't been for Laura," said Prue, with a little laugh; "but I know you now."—Zella M. Brown, in Sunday-School Times.

## THE SENSES OF THE SOUL.

There is widespread interest in the career of Helen Keller. Her life has been closely followed by a sympathetic public, and every new evidence of her powers has given new pleasure to thousands of people. They have not always analyzed their feelings, but certainly part of the concern is due to the fact that Miss Keller is so nearly cut off from all intercourse with the world about her. She has feeling and taste, and has acquired, by infinite patience, a measure of articulate speech. But she is in a world of darkness and silence, and our instinctive horror of a life in which the great avenues of communication are closed, prompts the keen and tender compassion which her case has so generally excited.

It is possible to think of a living soul imprisoned in a body which had lost, not three, but all its physical senses. But we think of it only to

be overwhelmed with the awfulness of it. It is the nearest approach which our minds can make to the conception of the death of the soul. It is a living death, with all the powers and processes of personality possessed in their completeness, but with every avenue of communication with the outer world cut off.

The spiritual world is realized by the spiritual senses. The Bible is written with this taken for granted. The pure in heart shall see God. "O taste and see that the Lord is good." "Hear, and your soul shall live."

The world is full of appeals to these spiritual senses. The heavens declare God's glory. The mind of man reveals this power. The experiences of our human life, with death and lost opportunities emphasizing them in the lives of those about us, are the continual approaches of God to the soul. There is offered to us all a vision of eternal life—the fruition of all life. The invitation of Christ himself and the monitions of conscience, all speak with the same voice to the soul.

On every hand the soul is besieged by these messages of love, these visions of grace, these revelations of power, these warnings and encouragements.

What if we will not see, hear, care? For we can shut up all these avenues so that no message to the soul can get to us. Then the law of the use of the senses begins to operate. Neglect means shrinking, atrophy, impotence, helplessness. It is living death. And there is no more dreadful description of eternal death in all the New Testament than the words of Christ: "These shall go into outer darkness. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." The soul who turns from God makes his own tomb. He is buried in a maze of choked and impassable avenues. No voice of God, no vision of love, no pulse of gladness, but a horror of great darkness.

With what relief we turn to the possibilities of life to him who keeps open the ways of approach to his real self! He hears the voice of God, and realizes the certainty of the invitation with its confident promise: "Hear, and your soul shall live." He looks unto Christ and finds that "there is life for a book." He is willing to receive the impulses of the divine life, and to follow the indications of the divine direction. And he comes at last to the perfected power of all the senses of the soul. He lives and shall live in perfect communion and communication with all the activities of the thronging, glorious, eager life that is life indeed.—Epworth Herald.

## MICHAEL VERRAN, THE HERO.

There are heroes in every class of life; many a name unnoticed and unknown to fame is yet written in the Book of Life, enrolled in the noble army of martyrs who have laid down their lives for others for His sake who died for them.

Such a hero was Michael Verran, a splendid specimen and true type of a Christian Cornish miner.

From a boy he had lived and worked in the dark mines; but he had learned to lip the name of Jesus at his mother's knee, and the dark galleries and levels of the mine did not hinder his having an abiding sense of the Savior's presence.

One day, in his full manhood, he was engaged with two others sinking a shaft. They had bored a hole in the usual way for blasting, and then, according to rule, one of the three had ascended the shaft, leaving the others to finish the preparation for firing the charge.

The hole was filled with powder and securely tamped, and all that was left to do was to cut the fuse, and then for one man to ascend the shaft and let down the bucket for the last, so that he who fired the fuse might have time to be drawn up to the surface before the charge should explode.

Michael and his companions had become familiar with danger. They were careless; and while the fuse was attached to the charge, they set to work to cut it through with a stone and an iron drill. In doing it the iron gave out a spark, and in a second the hissing of the fuse told them that in a few moments the hole would explode.

Both dashed to the shaft, and holding on to the bucket, gave the signal to be drawn up; but alas! the strength of the man at the windlass was not equal to lifting two; he could wind up only one man at a time.

To remain was death to both, and it was Michael Verran's turn to ascend. He looked at his companion, stepped from the bucket, and quietly said:

"Escape, lad, for thy life; I shall be in heaven in a minute."

Swiftly the bucket ascended, and the man saved leaned over the pit's mouth and listened—listened for what? For the great roar and boom

**The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse, rich lather, which softens the beard that is to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed. It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps, and many who have used it for this purpose for years will not have any other.**

**It Floats.**

that told him of the sudden destruction of the brave comrade who had given up life to save him.

Up came the smoke and rubbish, blinding and sickening. There could be no doubt of the miner's fate close shut against that fearful hole. Yet down they hurried, and among the scattered block of rock at the bottom of the shaft they shouted in faltering tones his name, "Michael! Michael! where are you?"

And the strong answer came "Thank God, I am here!"

Eager hands dragged away the rubbish and rock, and there underneath a huge slab of stone that had blown across him, and lodged against the end of the shaft, protected him from all the rest, they found him safe; not a scratch upon him nor his clothes torn. He had sat himself down in the corner of his rocky prison, placed a shield of rock before his eyes, and commended his soul in prayer to God; and the God who cared for Daniel in his rocky dungeon had delivered him and saved him from death.

For years he had lived to tell of God's goodness to him, and to lead others by his example to the Savior; and then they laid him in the quiet country Churchyard, where the long grass now waves over his sleeping place. But his name still lives in the hearts of the simple Cornish miners; his heroism is still remembered by maiden and stripling, who have learned his story from the aged folk who lived in the time when the brave, good fellow gave himself up to die for his friend and comrade in the bottom of the pit-shaft.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."—Selected.

## A SMILE THAT BANISHED TEARS.

"There is a face for you," said one man to another as they were crossing the City Hall Square. "Isn't it grand? You seldom see faces like that nowadays. They are getting rather rare."

"Yes," said his companion, "but one must live correctly to have such a face. A man's mode of life will show in his face, no matter how hard he may try to conceal it."

A reporter was walking behind the two men and overheard the conversation. He boarded an elevated train at Park Place and happened to take a seat near the man whose face had attracted favorable attention.

On the opposite side sat two women and a little girl. The child suddenly and apparently without cause began to cry quietly to herself. The younger woman, who evidently was the child's mother, tried to comfort her, but to no purpose. The child continued to cry, and the big tears rolled down her cheeks until the handkerchief borrowed from her mother was wet.

Once as the little one looked up she caught the eye of the man sitting opposite her, and evidently saw something in his face which attracted her. Her blue eyes opened wide and a smile spread over her face, leaving the big tear-drops and a little redness about the eyes as the only evidence of the sorrow which convulsed her a moment before. The man smiled too, and the child glided off her seat, and crossing the aisle climbed up into his arms and settled herself comfortably on his knee. The mother sat dumfounded for a moment, and cast searching glances at the man in front of her, who understanding the situation perfectly, said reassuringly "I will not harm her, madam; it is all right."

When the train stopped at Fourteenth Street they all got out, the two women walking on ahead and the little girl, clasping the man's hand, was

chatting away perfectly happy and contented. The face of the world had changed for her at the presence of that man's smile and the tears of a moment before were entirely forgotten. The bell sounded twice, the gates closed with a bang and the train wheeled its way to the upper part of the street, leaving the reporter staring at his knees.

"Fifty-eight street; all out!" yelled the guard.

The reporter sprang to his feet and found that he had been carried a mile or more beyond his station, thinking of a child's instinct and a man's smile.—New York Tribune.

## THE OIL CURE FOR SQUEAKS.

A gentleman going down the river on a steamer, the engine of which was upon the deck, sauntered to see the working of the machinery. Near him, says "Tit-Bits," stood a man apparently bent upon the same object. In a few moments a squeaking noise was heard on the opposite side of the engine.

Seizing an oil-can—a gigantic one, by the way—the engineer sought out the dry spot, and to prevent further noise of that kind liberally applied the contents of the can to every joint.

All went on well for awhile, when the squeaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated, and quiet restored; but as the engineer was coming quietly toward the spot occupied by the gentleman and the stranger, he heard another squeak. This time, however, he detected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquist.

Walking straight up behind him, he seized the astonished joker by the nap of the neck, and emptied the contents of the can down his back.

"There," said he, "I don't believe that engine will squeak again."

## SOUR BREAD.

Annoyed the Doctor.

If you get right down to the bottom of your stomach trouble, it is wrong food, and the way to correct it is not by drugs but by using the right food.

A physician in Barron, Wis., writes an instructive letter on this point. He says: "I am a practicing physician, 45 years old, and about 6 feet in height. When I began using Grape-Nuts last spring I weighed 140 lbs., was thin and poor, had a coating on my tongue and frequently belched wind or gas and small pieces of undigested bread or potatoes which were very sour; in short, I had acid dyspepsia."

I consulted a brother physician who advised me to eat about four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts at the commencement of each meal and drink Postum Cereal Coffee. I had been in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper. I followed the advice of my brother physician as to diet and experienced relief at once.

Ever since that time I have eaten Grape-Nuts with sweet milk or cream each morning for breakfast and I now weigh 155 lbs., and am no more troubled with sour stomach. I am very fond of Postum Food Coffee and attribute my relief as much to that as I do to Grape-Nuts.

Often when I am called out in the night to see a patient and on my return home feel tired and hungry, I eat the usual quantity of Grape-Nuts before going to bed and then sleep soundly all night." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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# Is Prohibition a Failure?

Not long since there appeared in several of the leading secular papers of Texas an anti-prohibition article in which we find the following remarkable statement: "The history of the country for the past fifty years has been one of continuous failure of all efforts at prohibition, the failures being most conspicuous in those States which have most persistently tried the experiment." The author then seeks to support this statement by a series of bare assertions, without a single sentence of proof. Now, over against these bare assertions we wish to put the positive statements of men whose high character and favorable opportunities give unquestionable weight to their testimony. This testimony is extensive, covering a number of States and parts of States; but in order to give a definite answer to a definite charge, we will confine our investigation to just two States where prohibition has been "most persistently tried." Let us consider:

## I.—PROHIBITION IN MAINE

Prohibition has been in force in this State for about fifty years. During this time various opinions have been expressed as to its success; but though these opinions have been various, it is quite significant that those coming from the most reliable sources are in favor of prohibition. In 1874 the Governor-General of Canada appointed a "Special Commission" to inquire into the working of prohibitory liquor laws. They investigated thoroughly the effects of the law in Maine, as well as in other States. This investigation was made by inquiries directed to those whose official position gave them the best opportunities to know the facts—viz. Governors, Judges, Mayors, Aldermen, police officers, prison inspectors, superintendents of charitable institutions, hotel proprietors, etc. In the responses given to these inquiries one thing is especially noticeable—viz. that all, without exception, unite in testifying to the good results of the law, even when it is but partially enforced. Here are some extracts which indicate the nature of these replies:

Mayor Blake, of Bangor, said: "The absence of the open sale of liquor has diminished drinking and crime."  
 Judge Davis, for ten years a member of the Supreme Court of Maine, replied: "Of our four hundred cities and towns, I am satisfied that in more than one hundred the law prevents any sale of liquor whatever, and in at least two hundred of them it is sold 'on the sly,' just as in the same towns there are persons guilty of other crimes." Then, speaking of the value of prohibitory laws, he says: "Such laws are not valueless even in communities where they are but partially enforced. As teachers of public conscience, their value is above all price."

Every Governor of Maine since 1867 has borne public testimony to the good results of this law.  
 Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain says: "The declaration made by many persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquors are sold freely and in large quantities in the State, is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished throughout the State, and in many places it has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws are."  
 Gov. Dingley emphatically declares: "Statistics show that under our prohibitory system the sale and use of intoxicating drinks in this State have been largely decreased, and that total abstinence has come to be a common virtue. Instead of, as formerly, a rare exception this law has effectually closed both open and secret dram-shops in three-fourths of Maine."

Gov. Bidwell declares: "Nowhere that I have been are the people so free from all the evils incident to the liquor traffic as in this State."  
 Gov. Robie says: "In a large part of the State, embracing more than three-fourths of the population, the liquor traffic is practically unknown. Prohibition has worked immense advantage to the State."

Not only Governors, but other eminent public officials, add their testimony to the same effect.  
 Senator Frye, of Maine, positively asserts: "I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not one-fourth so great as it was twenty years ago; that in the country portion of the State the sale and use have almost entirely ceased, and that the law itself has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous and to which opposition is powerless. When the law was enacted, I have no doubt that two-thirds of the people were at heart opposed to it; now they could not be induced to repeal it."

Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, in a campaign letter to the people of Maine, said: "Intemperance has steadily decreased in the State since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no

equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine."

Walcott Hamlin, officially connected with the Department of Internal Revenue for the District of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, reports: "In the course of my duty as an internal revenue officer, I have become thoroughly acquainted with the state and extent of the liquor traffic in Maine, and I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than 1 per cent of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors is not more than 10 per cent of what it was formerly."

Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., a prominent minister of the Congregational Church, makes the following comprehensive statement concerning the effect of prohibition in Maine: "During the last quarter of a century I have been in her cities, in her small towns in her remote settlements and in her unsettled regions, and I hazard nothing in saying that, outside of a few places on the seaboard, one rarely ever encounters an intoxicated man, and that in hundreds of towns in the State it would be well-nigh impossible to buy a drop of liquor for drinking purposes. The prohibitory law in the State of Maine is not a failure, but an eminent success."

Not only has prohibition helped the State of Maine morally and socially, but it has helped her financially. Before the days of Neal Dow the State was bankrupt; to-day she has a surplus in her treasury of over \$200,000.

No wonder the people of Maine have repeatedly refused to repeal the law. A correspondent of the Congregationalist makes the following statement: "The impression has frequently gone out that the Maine people consider prohibition a failure. Nothing is more untrue. Of course, there are exceptions; but, as a rule, the law is regarded with favor, and there is no disposition among the masses to go back to free rum or license."

Not only among the masses, but among the highest public officials of the State, this prohibition sentiment prevails. Recently a bill was offered in the State Legislature to submit to a vote of the people the question whether the "prohibitory" clause of the Constitution should be struck out. The bill was promptly defeated by a vote of eighty-four to thirty-four. This shows that the people of Maine, after testing prohibition for fifty years, are satisfied with its success, and that they mean to retain it permanently in the Constitution of the State. Senator Frye was fully justified in his remark when he said, concerning the prohibition sentiment in Maine: "The law has created a temperance sentiment which is marvelous, and to which opposition is powerless."

## II.—PROHIBITION IN KANSAS

The prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of Kansas was adopted in 1880; hence, the "experiment" of prohibition has been "persistently tried" in Kansas for more than twenty years. During this time its progress there has been closely noted by eminent public officials, whose investigations have led them to give it their most emphatic approval.

In 1886 the Chicago News sent to the Probate Judge of each county in Kansas an inquiry concerning the effects of prohibition. Replies were received from forty-nine counties. Five of these reported no reduction in the number of saloons; seven reported a partial reduction, and twenty-five reported that every saloon had been closed. In seven counties the report was that drinking had not been diminished; in nine, that there had been a partial reduction, and in twenty-two that it had almost entirely ceased. Only two counties reported no decrease in crime, while twenty-four reported a very decided decrease.

About this time Mr. James A. Troutman, of Topeka, sent a letter of inquiry concerning prohibition to every County Attorney and Police Judge in the State. Reports were received from sixty-six counties. In these sixty-six counties the number of saloons had been reduced since May 1, 1881, from 708 to 312, of which latter number more than half were in Leavenworth. In forty-one counties there were no saloons at all. Eighty-one saloon-keepers had been imprisoned, and fines had amounted to \$95,000. Nearly all these counties reported a decided growth in prohibition sentiment. During this time, also, the population had increased 12 per cent.

In 1888, the Attorney-General of Kansas, in his "Sixth Biennial Report," made the following statement: "By an accurate mathematical calculation, based upon official reports made to this department, I have ascertained that there is now in Kansas not more than one place where liquor is sold to every 2220 people—the smallest percentage of

any State in the Union. We are safe in saying that there is not to exceed 10 per cent as much liquor sold in Kansas in 1888 as there was in 1880." Then, concerning the effect of prohibition on crime, he reports: "The county jails throughout the State are comparatively empty, and the number of convicts in the penitentiary is growing less. Prohibition is here to stay; it is a fixed fact. A vote of the people would never erase it. For the good it has done and will do, it ought never to be erased. It is depopulating our penitentiary and reducing pauperism and crime to a minimum." It should be remembered that this decrease of crime occurred in a period during which the population of Kansas increased more than 50 per cent.

Not only officials, but liquor dealers themselves, admit that prohibition has ruined their business in Kansas. In 1887 the trade report of the liquor business in Kansas City, Mo., the chief base of supplies, up to that time for the liquor dealers of Kansas, said: "Wholesale liquor dealers say they have withdrawn their traveling men from Kansas within the last six months, and that they are making no effort to do business in that State." Previous to this a liquor dealer wrote to the Kansas City Journal as follows: "While prohibition has injured our trade in Kansas, it has lessened our expenses, for we no longer send agents through Kansas to solicit business, because it does not pay."

An imprisoned brewer in Kansas wrote, May 21, 1887, to the United States Brewers' Association then assembled in Baltimore: "It does not pay to keep up the fight any longer."

Gov. St. John, in a speech at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, N. Y., said: "The assessment roll for 1881 under prohibition shows that the valuation of personal property alone was \$10,242,000 greater than it was in 1880 under free-whisky rule. Kansas also increased in population at least 100,000 during the first eighteen months of prohibition, and this increase was made up of the very best citizens that ever came to our State—people who build school-houses and churches, and who help to make a State strong and vigorous. There is only one spot in Kansas where we have lost population on account of prohibition—that is within the walls of the Kansas Penitentiary. During the first eleven months of 1880, under free-whisky rule, there were sent to that prison 286 convicts, against only 175 in the first eleven months of 1881, under prohibition. I desire to say to you that in the State of Kansas, in at least three-fourths of the State, prohibition is as absolutely and honestly enforced as any other law on the statute-book prohibiting crime." In another speech, delivered at another time at Allegheny,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN)

## THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."



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G. C. RANKIN, D. D., Editor.

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THREE MONTHS .75
TO PREACHERS (Half Price) .37

For advertising rates address the Publisher.

All subscribers in active work in the M. E. Church, South, in Texas are agents and will receive and receipt for subscriptions.

If any subscriber fails to receive the Advocate regularly and promptly, notify us at once by postal card.

Subscribers asking to have the direction of a paper changed should be careful to name not only the postoffice to which they wish it sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCE—The paper will be stopped only when we are so notified and all arrearages are paid.

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.

TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix.

German Mission, Houston, Oct. 20
West Texas, Floresville, Nov. 5
Northwest Texas, Temple, Nov. 11
North Texas, Terrell, Nov. 26
Texas, Crockett, Dec. 3

JOINT BOARD.

The Joint Board of Publication will meet in First Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, October 3, 1902, at 9 a. m.

B. HARRIS, President.
R. C. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

AN INTERESTING ITEM.

The thick hide of the brewers is at last being punctured and they are seriously feeling the point of the prohibition movement. Every local option election is bringing them face to face with their serious losses, and they are looking hither and thither for relief.

Much concern is shown among the liquor dealers and brewery people over the inroads being made on their business by the prohibitionists over this State. Since last June thirty-nine counties have gone dry, all of which were tributary to the field occupied by the Fort Worth Brewery Company.

Yes, this is a serious loss to the brewers, but it is a big gain for the women and children of the country. On with the battle!

A REMARKABLE VOTE.

The note below tells its own tale and it tells it well. Hansford County is a new county, but it knows how to dispose of the whiskey business in a good old style. Brother McKeown went there last year and among the first things he did was to put the Advocate in every Methodist family and also every family inclined to Methodism in the county.

In a recent prohibition election in precinct 1 in Hansford County the vote was unanimous for prohibition. A man was talking of opening a saloon at Hansford, hence the election. This is a new county and it starts well.

W. B. McKEOWN.

EDITORIAL BIRDSHOT.

Christ practiced no guile.

The Ten Commandments need no commentary.

Paul was a firm believer in public collections.

Smart politics and good morals do not run along parallel lines.

When sincerity tampers with deception it becomes positive hypocrisy.

The man who proposes to fight the devil with fire will get his fingers scorched.

A good cause can afford to suffer defeat, but it can not afford to compromise principle.

The man who measures his duty by the standard of dollars and cents is a cold-blooded materialist.

Love is the one crucible in which all honest Christian differences are resolved into one great purpose and aim.

The man who thinks that one Christian denomination is just as good as another has the latitudinarianism of a religious free-lover.

THE "CLARENCE T. JOHNSON" MATTER.

On the first page of this issue is an editorial expressing our condemnation of the methods of the "New Voice" to expose an "Anti-Prohibition Plot" to buy up our Texas papers, and now we wish to reproduce what the Voice has to say about the matter in its own confession of the duplicity and deception practiced through one "Clarence T. Johnson," who pretended to be running a bureau of anti-Prohibition literature in Washington.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 14.—(Staff Correspondence)—I am now prepared to tell the whole story of the "Clarence T. Johnson" correspondence with the Texas newspapers in regard to proposed publication of "anti-Prohibition write-ups" to be paid for as "news matter without advertising marks of any kind" and also as "editorial."

To accomplish this end, the now celebrated "Clarence T. Johnson" letter was sent out by the Washington Bureau of the New Voice. It was simply a decoy letter, written on stationery prepared for the purpose, a common method employed by secret service men in ferreting out counterfeiters, forgers, thieves and crooks.

The decoy was sent to about 500 of the 800 or 900 papers of the State. It was not sent to religious or educational papers as they would not dare to print such stuff. It was not sent to liquor papers as they are not suspected of being reputable journals.

Many newspapers ignored the proposition as unworthy of any sort of consideration. Others flew into righteous anger, printed the letter and chastised the Washington boy in vigorous English.

It came to pass that 168 editors of leading papers were willing to play the harlot with the whisky dealers for a consideration.

As to news matter "without advertising marks of any kind," 154 were willing to sell themselves without reserve, ten qualified their offer by reserving the right to reject objectionable matter, two wanted offers and two offered to sell, but desired more information before quoting rates.

As to editorial opinions, the outlook is not quite so hopelessly bad. Of the 168 editors, 45, though they would debase their news columns, would not sell their editorial views. Sixty-three were willing to sell their news columns, but did not state whether they would or would not sell their editorial opinions. One paper would sell its news, but had no editorial column. Another paper wanted an offer.

But there remained 44 depraved

newspaper wretches who would sell their news space, editorial space or anything else and actually quoted rates at which they offered to debase themselves.

EVENING WITH THE OLD FOLKS.

The Maple Avenue Church League on Dallas Circuit gave an "Evening With the Old Folks" last week and from the reports of it found in the papers, it must have been a most delightful occasion. The program was arranged to suit the entertainment, and the music and the talks were excellent. Among those who spoke was Rev. E. A. Hawkes, the venerable local preacher who organized and projected that vigorous little organization.

"Ye call us old, and ye do well, for the bent form, the tottering step, the trembling hand and the gray head, all proclaim the infirmities that come with the years."

The man who thinks that one Christian denomination is just as good as another has the latitudinarianism of a religious free-lover.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

Dr. H. A. Bourland, of Belton, brightened up this office with a pleasant visit last Tuesday.

The address of Rev. Horace Bishop, D. D., will be 124 Hughes Circle, Dallas, Texas, for the next eight weeks.

We had the pleasure of preaching to a fine audience at Oak Cliff last Sunday for the pastor, Rev. J. W. Rowlett, who is at Mineral Wells recuperating.

Brother W. H. Chandler, of Plano, was in the city this week and made the Advocate a delightful visit. He gives a good report of the work of Brother Mountcastle.

We got a glimpse of Dr. W. E. Boggs, of Sherman, the other day and he is looking very much refreshed on account of his vacation among the home folks of Old Virginia.

Rev. W. H. Stephenson, of Celeste, ran down to the city this week and did not omit to pay his respects to the Advocate family. He is one of our most faithful preachers and a friend to the paper.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Carroll, of the North Texas Conference, have accepted a position in the institution for the blind in Austin. From this on that city will be their address.

The following personal we take from the St. Louis Advocate: Rev. Claude M. Davenport was visiting his many friends in St. Louis Tuesday after a six weeks' trip to the East

remain. From early dawn till dewy eve they were industriously toiling, making their homes, putting in cultivation the grant of 640 acres of land the United States had given them, breaking the soil with the big prairie plow, drawn by five or six yoke of oxen, and living on the hard fare of the Texas frontiersmen.

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CHURCH NEWS.

Sam Small, the man who became famous because of his association with Sam Jones a few years ago, made speeches recently in Vermont against Prohibition and closed out his campaign with big spree of drunkenness.

The test of membership in the British Wesleyan Church is attendance upon the class meeting. With that as a basis, the membership of that Church is 463,118.

The smaller Methodist denominations in England are planning for organic union. The Methodists in Australia are now in one organization, also the same is true in Canada.

It is said that the St. James Methodist Church in Montreal is carrying a debt of \$600,000, and Dr. Murrah says that the congregation does not seem to regard the burden very seriously.

The press dispatches say that Bishop Coke Smith will make his home in Charlotte, North Carolina. We look upon this as a wise location, as no Bishop has ever resided in the old North State.

The Methodists of Georgia are to be congratulated and so is the citizenship of the whole State at the appointment of the Hon. S. B. Adams to the Supreme Court bench, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Henry T. Lewis.

Dr. Sam A. Steel is establishing an industrial school in the pine woods of Mississippi. His place is called Lumberton.

Our mission in Korea is only about six years old, and yet we have fifteen missionaries, 424 members and 492 probationers.

Mrs. Ada Vandever, a widow of Lafayette, La., will enter the Scarritt Bible and Training School as candidate for a deaconess. She will be credited to the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Kentucky Conference.

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and North with his family. He has done a splendid work at Beaumont, Texas, and contemplates a two years' course in Harvard.

We are glad to note that the little son of Rev. J. W. Sims, of Waelder, after seventy-three days of sickness, is now about well again, for which his devoted parents feel devoutly thankful.

Bishop Joseph S. Key passed through the city last week on his way to the seat of the New Mexico Conference, and called pleasantly on the Advocate. The conference is now in session in El Paso.

Rev. M. L. Hamilton has had a very successful revival at our Oak Lawn Church. He was aided by Rev. J. R. Atchley, of Cedar Hill. The preaching was spiritual and convincing and the results very fine.

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Orleans, will also City Training School of our Louisiana m Rev. Geo. D. Parks of the English com

Our Church beg work in Japan in 1 have 29 missionaries 744 members, 42 school buildings, 8 pupils.

During the year of some of our fee been increased, as f \$20,000; Trinity, \$114,000; Millsaps \$ 525; Wofford \$28,000

Rev. L. F. Dow member of the Ab died at his home in early morning of S Dowell had passed years and ten, and h for over a half cent

Our mission in C under Bishop Candl 18 missionaries, 13 members, 9 Sunday- in Sunday schools, 1 day schools. That r ess for only four ye

Sunday, Septemb Mouron, of Centra City, had the larges the year, and bapti One hundred and th dropped by the C This work was care become necessary be neglected for some t

Our mission work 1871. The first four- erage increase of me the next twelve yer the increase was 562 field 40 missionaries ing preachers, 9 lo members, 2370 Sur and 489 students in

After twenty-nine ary work in Mexic Annual Conferences 53 native traveling, tive local preachers ere, 5814 members, 5 pupils, 5 boarding- students, 16 day sch pils, and 2 hospitals, tients are treated an

The venerable I Browning, D. D., w the Tennessee Confe generation ago, ce Drs. Green, McFerrit ner, is a super-anna Little Rock Confe Pine Bluff. The D bright, and his talks are exceedingly enter

The Scarritt Bib School opened Thur with twenty-six en Department and thir Training Department are expected. The seems to have only t tion of the possibl that are in this inst going to make the ment a success, we young women in th School

GOLIAD FUN Below I send you eived since my last Rev. F. M. Daniels, S Rev. J. S. Harrison, W. H. Brown, Leevy J. R. Hancock, Austi Rev. R. E. Potts, Me C. B. Bowling, Colu Turner McRaine, Co Charlie Mathews, Co Received of G. C. Ra Texas, since last r Rev. B. R. Goodw Texas

Rev. W. W. Pinson Ga. A Friend, Hillsboro, Rev. Nathan Powe Texas Rev. G. C. Rankin, B Goliad, Texas.

Permanent Musc There is this to be those days when so m giving so much atten velopment, in gymn asces, that there c muscular strength w blood strength. Wood's Sarsaparil strength, promotes stimulation, and build tem.

Restitution to met of restoration to Go



his family. He has... work at Beaumont...

to note that the little... W. Sims, of Waelder...

h S. Key passed through... creek on his way to the...

Hamilton has had a very... lval at our Oak Lawn...

ARCH NEWS.

he man who became fa-... of his association with...

st. of the Methodist... ch, is gradually falling...

membership in the Brit-... Church is attendance...

Methodist denomina... and are planning for...

at the St. James Meth-... n Montreal is carrying...

atches say that Bish-... will make his home in...

sts of Georgia are to be... and so is the citizenship...

Steel is establishing an... ol in the pine woods of...

in Korea is only about... and yet we have fifteen...

Orleans, will also enter the Kansas... City Training School...

Our Church began its missionary... work in Japan in 1886...

During the year the endowment funds... of some of our leading schools...

Rev. L. F. Dowdell, an honored... member of the Alabama Conference...

Our mission in Cuba began in 1898... under Bishop Candler...

Sunday, September 7, Rev. E. D... Mounon, of Central Church...

Our mission work began in Brazil in... 1874. The first fourteen years...

After twenty-nine years of mission-... ary work in Mexico, we have...

The venerable Rev. William H... Browning, D. D., who was a leader...

The Scarritt Bible and Training... School opened Thursday, September...

GOLIAD FUND REPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Rev. F. M. Daniels, Rev. J. E. Harrison, etc.

B. H. PASSMORE

Goliad, Texas.

Permanent Muscular Strength.

There is this to be borne in mind... these days when so many young men...

Restitution to men is good evidence... of restoration to God.—Ram's Horn.

THE NEW VOICE.

As the News figured in the article... which the Advocate copied from...

Galveston, Sept. 5, 1902.

Mr. John G. Woodley, Editor in Chief... the New Voice, 223 East Fifty-Fifth...

Dear Sir—My attention has just been... called to an article in your issue...

As you have seen fit to devote con-... siderable space to this matter...

The facts in the case, so far as A... H. Belo & Co. is concerned, are...

We believe it would be wise to have... a great educational convention...

Is it not a fact that conditions have... decidedly changed in the last few...

Was it not a sad mistake for Meth-... odism that Southwestern University...

The supposed advertising agent... Mr. Clarence T. Johnson, was in...

In the first place I would answer... that there are several places that...

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

Sept. 15—W. F. Hardy, has attention... Jerome Duran, sub. E. G. Houtt, sub...

Sept. 15—S. C. Littlepage, sub. C. H... Ledger, sub. E. S. Hurst, change made...

Sept. 15—J. P. Missett, sub. G. F. Boyd... has attention. J. M. Linn, sub. has atten...

Sept. 15—C. I. Farrington, sub. Chas... Hughes, sub. J. M. Fowler, sub. C. C...

Sept. 15—Gus Garrison, sub. W. H... Terry, sub. S. W. Turner, sub. J. E...

Sept. 15—J. E. Vinson, sub. Jas. T... Hicks, change made. A. E. Carraway...

SOME SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Much has been said of late, pro and... con, concerning Southwestern University...

others not so good.

others not so good.

others not so good.

others not so good.

others not so good.

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others not so good.

chicanery and sharp practices, and the... public, when its attention is called...

In the second place, I would say con-... vert our present university building...

As for the endowment of the new... university, that ought not to be con-

Call for ten persons who will give... \$10,000, twenty who will give \$5,000...

In conclusion, let me say that if this... article provokes discussion, all good...

Valley Mills, Texas.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE NOTICES.

Northwest Texas.

Dear Brothers—We are getting ready... for you and anticipate with pleasure...

Please, let all whose names are not... on the conference roll notify me...

West Texas.

I desire the name and postoffice of... all the men in the new territory...

When you have received your card, be-... fore coming, write your host the time...

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Dragged-Down Feeling

In the lots.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despon-... dency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anxiously called the... reins—in your case they are holding the...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Acts with the most direct beneficial... effect on the kidneys.

HENRY LINDENMEYER & SONS, PAPER Warehouse

No. 25 Hester Street, P. O. Box 2888, NEW YORK.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD

STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS, GASOLINE ENGINES

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO, ILL. - ST. LOUIS, MO.

\$100 Given Away.

We want the name and address of the... youngest boy (1) lawyer (2) doctor (3)...

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS

2 FAST TRAINS 2 DAILY FOR St. Louis, Chicago and the East

SUPERB NEW PULLMAN VESTIBULED BUFFET SLEEPERS

ONLY LINE Running Through Chair Cars and Sleepers New Orleans without Change

Direct Line to ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO and CALIFORNIA

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

THE HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT OF THE SOUTH.

Excursion round trip tickets on sale with all the principal roads in the State.

A NEW SANTA FE LINE.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Rail-... way announces the opening of its Santa...

The MAN and the HOUR meet by the time of an Elgin Watch. Punctuality's watch word is Elgin. Worn everywhere; sold everywhere; guaranteed by the world's greatest watch factory. Booklet mailed free. ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.



Sunday-School Department.

Fourth Quarter, Lesson 1, Oct. 5.

JOSHUA ENCOURAGED  
Josh. 1:1-11.

Golden Text: "Be strong and of good courage."—Josh. 1:9  
Title: (15) B. C.  
Place: By the Jordan.

Exposition.—I. Moses is Dead, therefore Go Forward. 1-5. Joshua had hitherto been simply Moses' servant. By faithfulness in that lowly position he had prepared himself for larger service. (Luke 16:13) and so the call came. He had already been informed of the great work before him (Deut. 31:23), but he waited for the call of God before he took it up. The death of Moses might naturally have appeared like a great hindrance to their entering the land, but not so in God's mind. Moses, my servant is dead, therefore arise, go over this Jordan. The death of a great leader is no reason for giving up a great work, but a call of God for some one else to arise and take his place. Moses was type of the law; Joshua (Jesus, Heb. 4:8 and Mark 1) of the gospel (cf. Jas. 1:17). The law was now passed, the time for the gospel had come. The best way to keep the people from getting discouraged over Moses' death was to call them to go forward. The best cure for despondency is activity (1 K. 19:1, 15, 16). It was "over Jordan" that they were to go into the land, a type of passing through the death of self into rest and into "all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ" (Gal. 2:20; Heb. 4:8, 9; Eph. 1:3). Though the whole land was given to them they were to possess experimentally only so much as they claimed by active faith, "every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon." All things are ours (1 Cor. 3:21) but we experimentally possess only so much as we claim by faith (Matt. 9:24; Mk. 11:24; R. V.). The land was really theirs, when on the further side of Jordan, but they did not know it until they crossed over. It was centuries before they actually took possession of all that belonged to them (1 K. 1:24). They would have gotten it much sooner had they not disobeyed God, about separation (Judges 2:1-3). It would not have been just for the Israelites to have measured the largeness of God's gift by the smallness of their possessions (cf. Matthew 13:12). It was a wonderful promise Jehovah gave Joshua (v. 5). It belongs to us as much as to him (Heb. 4:14). It was not Joshua's natural strength or wisdom or nobility that was the pledge of this abundant and constant victory. (last half of v. 5; cf. Matt. 28:20; Acts 1:8; Is. 41:10-14; Jer. 1:2). The closing promise was given and God kept it (cf. ch. 6:27). It belongs to us also (Heb. 12:5, 6).

II. How to Prosper and Have Good Success. 6-9. Three times did Jehovah command Joshua to be strong and of a good courage. There might seem to be much to be afraid of. They were to go against people "greater and mightier" than themselves (Deut. 9:1, 2). It would have been vain to have hidden Joshua to be "very courageous" under such circumstances if God had not accompanied the command with this promise: "I will be with thee." One can be strong—courageous against any foe if God is with him (Eph. 6:10-12; 1 Cor. 16:13). Jehovah gave Joshua two further reasons for being strong and of a good courage. (1) That thou shalt divide this land for an inheritance unto this people. (2) I swear unto thy fathers to give this land unto them for an inheritance. If God promises anything, we may be sure that He will give it (cf. Tit. 1:2; Jas. 1:8, 25; Heb. 9:17, 18). There was one special direction in which Joshua was commanded to be strong and "very courageous," viz: "to observe to do according to all" the word of God. It takes courage to obey God (1 Ti. 2:14). He was to allow himself no latitude whatever in regard to the word of God, he must not turn from it to the right hand or to the left. The result of this absolute and unswerving obedience would be "good success" (R. V.) whithersoever he went (cf. 1 K. 2:3). Joshua was to always go to the written word for guidance (cf. Is. 4:29; 2 Ti. 14:17; Acts 29:32). He was to have the word of God in his mouth as well as in his heart (cf. 1 Pet. 4:11). He must not only skim lightly over what was written, but "meditate therein," and that too constantly "day and night." Josh. 10 was a very busy man, but he must take plenty of time for Bible study. This, and this alone, would lead to prosperity and success (cf. Ps. 1:1-3; 119:10). His meditation upon the word should not be for purposes of speculative curiosity but that he might know how to live. Only by such meditation would he know what to do when the various emergencies of life arose. Many professed Christians are at a loss what to do in many emergencies

of life because they have not thus meditated in the word of God. Joshua must do "all that is written." He must not venture to say "this is essential and that unessential, this is convenient and that is inconvenient." The only question was, what is written? This verse throws great light upon what constitutes profitable Bible study. A still further reason for strength and courage is given in v. 9 (cf. Judges 6:14). When God commands we may be sure that He will give power for obedience. We need not then "be afraid, neither be dismayed." The one who knows that he is going the way God sent him need never have a fear (Is. 12:2). The final reason for unflinching strength and courage was, "Jehovah thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest" (cf. Matt. 28:20).

Epworth League Department.

Topic for October 5: "A Searching Question."—John 21:15-25.

HOME READINGS.

- Monday, Sept. 29—Peter's confession. Matt. 16:13-29.
- Tuesday, Sept. 30—Peter's boast. John 12:26-38.
- Wednesday, Oct. 1—Peter's fall. Matt. 26:69-75.
- Thursday, Oct. 2—"And Peter." Mark 16:7.
- Friday, Oct. 3—"Feed the flock." 1 Pet. 5:1-5.
- Saturday, Oct. 4—"Ye shall never fall." 2 Pet. 1:8-15.

There are many decisions in every true life. But the most momentous decision in any human career is when the soul with a full knowledge of what it means, resolves to follow Christ to be his faithful disciple. This is a decision that affects the events of time, and the destiny of eternity. No one has settled the greatest problem of life who has not, with the assent of the mind, the consent of the will, the trust of the heart, accepted Christ as Savior, and Teacher, and Lord.

CHRIST'S DEMAND

The multitude had been following Jesus, some out of mere curiosity; some to see the miracles which he performed; some to hear a man who had created so much stir throughout the country; and some, no doubt, to hear his words, accept his teachings, and become his true disciples. In order to make his claims understood by all, and to have no one attempt to follow him without knowing the meaning of the step, he turned to the crowd surrounding him and said: "If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife and children, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." Here was a startling statement, and a most searching test. The Savior meant in substance, unless your attachment to me, and to my service, is placed before all earthly relationship, and even before your life itself, you cannot be my disciples. Your love for me, your attachment to me, your devotion to my service, must have first place in the ordering of your life, otherwise you cannot follow me. "Moreover," said Jesus to that crowd, "whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after me, cannot be my disciple." That is, when you become my disciples, you must be prepared for trial and conflict. It will be no holiday parade, but actual warfare with its many hardships and privations. Even as I shall bear the cross, so you must be prepared to bear your cross in whatever form it may appear. The Master was plain in stating what it meant to be a disciple of the Son of God. And what he said to that crowd he says to us, and to all mankind to-day—you must love me supremely, you must be prepared for my service, you must be as salt to the earth—a preserving spiritual force to existing society.

WHAT DECISION FOR CHRIST MEANS.

There are two requirements in decision for Christ—the first refers to the heart, the second refers to the conduct. 1. The first requirement refers to the heart. Jesus claims the subordination, and the sacrifice of all other love to the supreme love to himself, as the prime, indispensable conditions of all discipleship. The word "hate," which our Savior uses, is a strong word but we need not wonder at it. Let us try to understand what it means. The "hate" which embraces all human nature and God bids us love, and our own lives also, seems at first sight too strong. But this "hate" does not mean earthly passionate loathing, attended by desire to

harm—the meaning usually attached to the word. But it means detachment of affection from other things, consequent upon supreme attachment of heart to Jesus, the purifying of earthly love by loving only in him, readiness to sacrifice the tenderest of earthly ties when they come in the way of our higher love to Christ. "Hate" is the negative side—the withdrawal of their highest affections from everything lower than Christ; and "coming after me," is the positive side—the attachment of our highest affections, and our best service to Jesus Christ our Lord. And he who thus demands, and deserves his place upon the throne of our hearts, will bless with unknown returns and results the confidence reposed in him. So, the first requirement of discipleship, of decision for Christ, is supreme love for him, and the subordination of every other claim, to his supreme claim.

2. The second requirement refers to the conduct. The first call's for the surrender of the dearest for Christ's sake; the second calls for the acceptance of the most arduous tasks, and the most self-denying service. When the soldier enlists, it is with the knowledge that he must separate himself from home and kindred, and enter into actual service on the battlefield for the sovereign to whom he has pledged his allegiance, and for the country he loves so well. He who would be a Christian soldier must have his first best allegiance rendered to the God whose he is, and whom he serves, regarding everything else as subordinate to this supreme claim; and he must be prepared to do battle in the great moral campaign, and to render actual and faithful service for the King of kings for time and for eternity. Every true Christian has his own burden of hardship, difficulty, opposition, and self-denial to carry. The cross is heavy and hard to bear, but unless we do carry it we are not his. And all the procession of cross-bearers go after their Lord—blessed journey, glorious leadership! If we follow after him, our crosses grow light, remembering his, and remembering too that he is our leader and companion. The second requirement for discipleship for decision for Christ, is faithful service for him at whatever cost.

WHEN AND WHY SHOULD WE DECIDE?

There can be no doubt as to the time of deciding the most important question in life—the most imperative duty—the most exalted blessedness.

1. Christ calls us now. When the call for volunteers to fight the battles of the Empire in South Africa was sounded over Canada, there was an immediate response to the call to serve Queen and Empire. The call of the King of Heaven is sounding in our ears—"Son, daughter, give me thine heart." There must be an immediate response—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."

2. Present duty must not be postponed. A true man, one who desires to meet all claims, human and divine, placed upon him, will recognize a present duty as one to be performed at once. Of course, one may put off a present duty, and say I will attend to it to-morrow. But in doing so he is disregarding the voice of conscience and of God—and this is a dangerous thing to do. The salvation of the soul demands immediate attention—a matter of such serious and vital importance must not be neglected nor postponed.

3. Inclination is uncertain. This reason for quick decision should be well considered. The human mind is a very mysterious thing—some day it is inclined to pursue a certain course, the next day another purpose displaces the inclination of the preceding day—"To-day if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts." The Spirit calls now, conscience responds to the call.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood. Pure blood means health. Health means happiness. Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

LAMES My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box Free. Dr. F. M. Y. Bloomington, Ill.

and awaits the will to execute the obligation which conscience imposes. If the will, the man, refuses to act after the repeated demands of conscience, conscience may refuse to repeat the call—and inclination for the better life—to serve Christ, departs. Oh, the peril of delay!

1. The world needs true followers of Christ. What preserves any community from moral destruction? It is the good men who are in it. What prevents a nation from falling into decay? It is the good men in the nation. It is a fact of history that when evil greatly predominates, destruction is near at hand. Hence the world needs good men, Christian men, to preserve it from moral dissolution, and to be a spiritual force for the world's betterment. Here is a worthy motive

to decide for Christ—to save the world, for which Christ gave his life.

5. The Christian life is the only life worth living. The question has often been asked, "Is life worth living?" Some have answered in the negative, but the true Christian always answers in the affirmative. The life with God in it as a living, helping, spiritual force, is worth living. The man who can say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day," has an optimistic view of life, and existence becomes a delight.

But the life without God and without hope in the world—Blessed Savior, save us all from a life like this to be a spiritual force for the world's betterment. Here is a worthy motive Era.

EVERY WOMAN!  
Housekeepers, wives, mothers, every woman who has the care of a family or household, has at one time or another spells of backache, nervous weakness, sick headache and disorders in the digestion, caused as a rule by domestic worry, overwork, irregular meals or habitual constipation. To all women who suffer in this way, we say:  
TAKE ....  
Prickly Ash Bitters  
... IT CURES.  
It performs a marvelous transformation. The tired, weak, despondent, pale and bloodless victim is soon a strong, bright, happy woman, with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits.  
Prickly Ash Bitters is not a disagreeable, harsh-acting medicine as the name might indicate. It is pleasant to the taste, mild yet powerful in its cleansing and regulating influence in the vital organs.  
Druggists sell it—Price, \$1.00

TEXAS STATE FAIR  
Seventeenth Annual Entertainment  
Sept. 27 to Oct. 12, 1902  
Notwithstanding the loss of our main buildings by fire late in the season, we have prepared for the people the best Fair we have given in several years. We have a greater number of new and high class attractions, and a finer line of exhibits and displays throughout our departments than ever before. Visitors will be surprised to see what a good thing the fire has been to this institution.  
SYDNEY SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.  
W. H. GASTON, President.

Moki Girl Decorating Pottery  
To California Twenty-five Dollars Daily via Santa Fe Why stay? at home?  
Tourist Sleeper every Tuesday

September 25  
hard work, less cleansing, expensive to rub, and the clothes. Pearlina  
SICK MADE WEAK  
Marvelous Elixir  
Famous Doctor  
Every K  
Wonderful Cures  
Like Miracles Per  
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The Remedy is Free  
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AUSTIN WHITE LIM  
WHITE LIME and de  
Roads, Cements, P  
Fire Brick, etc.  
DIREC  
HUFFMAN & CLAR  
City Lots, Ranch, Farm  
Live Stock.



Christ—to save the world, first gave his life. Christian life is the only life. "Is life worth living?" answered in the negative. Christian always answers affirmative. The life with God living, helping, spiritual life living. The man who know that my Redeemer am persuaded that he is that which I have committed him against that day. "nistic view of life, and ex- mes a delight. fe without God and with- the world—Blessed Sa- all from a life like this forever more!"—Canadian

**Cut down** cost. Nothing you can wash with is so economical and effective as PEARLINE. Pearline saves most of the rubbing, hence you save the wear, tear, time, hard work. Things that have less cleansing power are more expensive to use. You use more of them, you have to rub, and that soon wears out the clothes. **Pearline** Saves Everywhere.

**SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG.**

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy is Free to All Who Send Name and Address

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realm of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 71 Halton building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir



DR. JAMES W. KIDD.

of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy today. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

**RUPTURE AND PILES** QUICKLY, SAFELY CURED AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fistula, Fissure, Ulcerations and Hemorrhoids. No Cure No Pay. Pamphlet of testimonials free.

DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linz Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

AUSTIN WHITE LIME CO. Manufacturers of the celebrated WHITE LIME and dealers in Portland and Rosedale Cements, Plaster, Hair, Sewing Pipe, Fire Brick, etc. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

**DIRECTORY.** HEFFMAN & CLARK, San Angelo, Tex. City Linn, Ranch, Farm and Irrigated lands and Live Stock.

IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.

Pa. Gov. St. John said, "I live in a town of 1900 population—Olathe. We have not had a saloon for ten years. Under the old system we had no macadamized streets nor flagstone pavements; to-day we have both. Since we closed our saloons we have built waterworks costing forty or fifty thousand dollars, and additional school buildings costing forty thousand dollars. The town has doubled its population and has ten churches. Compare this town with Sacramento, Cal., a city under high license. Olathe, with only 1900 population, has no saloons and ten churches; Sacramento, with 20,000 population, has 490 saloons and only eight churches. To-day in our county of 25,000 population, I don't know of a common drunkard; I don't know twenty or thirty of them. We have not had a man in our calabozo for more than three years, and we have not had a street fight for ten years. We celebrate our Christmas and New Year's festivities, and get up just as big Fourth of July celebrations as anybody, and have no drunkenness there. In one of our Sunday-schools I asked the children how many of them had ever seen a drunken man, and not a single little hand went up."

On the 12th of July, 1887, Gov. Martin, of Kansas, wrote to the Associated Press as follows: "The argument that saloons promote the prosperity and growth of communities has been answered in Kansas by the convincing logic of facts. In 1880 the population of this State was 396,096; in 1886 it was 1,406,728, and it is now fully 1,650,000. In 1880 Kansas had only 2194 miles of railroad; on the 1st of March last the Railroad Assessors reported 6295 miles, and from 699 to 800 miles will be added before the close of the year. In 1880 the assessed value of all real and personal property of the State was only \$160,891,689; on the 1st of March, 1886, the total was \$277,575,362, and for the present fiscal year the returns indicate a total of \$300,000,000. In 1880 there were 5215 school-houses, 2914 churches and 547 newspapers in Kansas; there are now fully 8500 school-houses, 3500 churches and 700 newspapers. In 1880 only 8,868,000 acres were planted in crops; this year the area planted exceeds 10,000,000 acres. In 1880 the value of the farm products of Kansas was only \$4,571,000; for 1886 their value was over \$261,000,000. For the fiscal year 1889 the percentage of State taxation was 5 1/2 mills; for the present year the total percentage levied for all State purposes is only 1 1/2 mills. During the past two years and a half I have organized seventeen counties, and census-takers have been appointed for four other counties, leaving only two counties yet to be organized. The cities and towns of Kansas have kept pace, too, with this marvelous development of the State. Many of them have doubled their population during the past year. It is a remarkable fact that several cities and towns languished or stood still until they abolished their saloons, and from that date to the present time their growth and prosperity has surpassed that of other places with equal natural advantages. Summing up the facts of the census confute and confound those who assert that the material prosperity of any community is promoted by the presence of saloons. So far as Kansas is concerned, the reverse of this is true. The most wonderful era of prosperity—material, moral and intellectual—ever witnessed on the American continent has been illustrated in Kansas during the six years since the temperance amendment to our Constitution was adopted, and especially during the past two years, the period of its most energetic enforcement."

Since Gov. Martin's emphatic statement made in 1887, nearly fifteen years have passed, during which prohibition has remained steadily in force in Kansas. Now, after these twenty-one years of prohibition rule in that State, let us listen to the following recent statement of Gov. Stanley: "Prohibition in Kansas has been marked by very beneficial results, and this is apparent to any one who will travel through Kansas and through any of the license States and note the difference."

In 1900 the New York Tribune, a paper that has never been accused of being friendly to prohibition published the following concerning prohibitory law in Kansas: "The law is enforced as well as any other law in at least four-fifths of the State, and the popular feeling is for the enforcement of this law with as much rigor as any law."

Mr. T. E. Stephens, a former Secretary of the Kansas Temperance Union, and a resident of Topeka, Kan., said recently: "In some parts of Kansas there is considerable violation of law, but careful investigation, made recently by myself in surrounding license States, convinces me that there is not one-fourth as much violation of the Kansas prohibitory law as there is of the average license law, nor one-fourth as much drinking in Kansas, in proportion to her population, as in the average license Commonwealth."

On the 8th of last February the Kansas City Journal, one of the most widely-read papers in the West, contained the following editorial statement: "Evidence is constantly accumulating to show the remarkable temperance sentiment developed in Kansas under the prohibition law." At the Editorial Convention in Manhattan the other day it was stated by one of the members that of the 782 newspapers and periodicals published in Kansas it was possible to get a whisky advertisement into only sixty-one. There is no State save Kansas in which there is a practically united secular press refusing this kind of patronage. It is obvious that there is aside from any temperance principles possessed by the editors an overwhelming demand on the part of Kansas subscribers to have this sort of advertising excluded from their papers. And in view of such indications as this, the talk of re-submission in Kansas has little ground to stand on."

From the foregoing facts and statements, it is perfectly clear that in Kansas, as well as in Maine, prohibition has not only been a decided success but has produced in the hearts of the people so strong a temperance sentiment as to make them utterly unwilling to have the law repealed. Many more facts like these could be brought forward showing the success of prohibition in other States and parts of States, but the state of things in Maine and Kansas alone is sufficient to prove, beyond question, that wherever prohibition is fairly tested it is a positive success, and that its success (not its "failure") is most conspicuous in those States where it has been most persistently tried. C. W. MEYERS.

Don't think that eruption of yours can't be cured. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla—its virtue is its power to cure.

NATH MORALIZES ON THE ADVOCATE.

(Advocate of August 21st reviewed.) I like your editorials; they are practical. If you were to die I could write lots of nice things about you. "Study of Higher Criticism." Your notion suits me. Those dogs all seem on a cold trail of their own, hardly any two on the same track. I am going to wait till they see the possum between me and the moon, and know what I am climbing after before I start up the tree. A dog that always trails but never treads, is no good in God's pack. "Self-Distributing Life."—That is all o. k. too. God pity the man who is no bigger than himself. I would be ashamed to go to heaven by myself. I want my life to be an ever-green, ever-bearing fruit tree, for every fellow immortal and created thing to find help in my touch. "Applied Christianity." You are burning non-Divine Methodism is limping right there. We are using too much steam in whistling and popping off. The Church that shall find the fastest growth and most eternal life must believe in the doctrine of doing something. Our Methodism must build hospitals in every city of the South of any size. We already have the doctors ready and anxious to co-operate with us. Many of our girls could be angels of mercy as trained nurses around the sick bed. They are waiting the Church's call and encouragement. We need trained Christian women nurses in every community of any size. Not only could they so much glorify God, but they could make a good living for themselves. The up-to-date doctor, the trained nurse and praying preachers could lengthen out life and bring health and happiness to many a suffering soul. Our Orphans Home at Waco and our Rescue Homes at Dallas and San Antonio have done a world toward making Texas Methodism hug herself and the outside folks respect her. We are using more religious wisdom on our foreign fields than we are at home. I tell you, brethren, we need to mix more plasters and position with our prayers.

A lot of our Christianity is like a fire built out doors—much of the heat is wasted on the desert air. Let's put our fire in stoves, brethren, catch every beam as it goes by and transform it into cooked bread and meat. Some fellows are all the time talking about sowing seed, and they have never even raised seed. Applied Christianity is shaking the bottle well, pulling the stopper out, pouring it down sick folks or rubbing it in. God deliver us from these stationary drugstore devices. Give us a living Christianity that goes about doing good. Our Orphan and Rescue Home assessments are wings to our other collections. Now begin on your hospitals, brethren, and you will add another wing to the Methodist bird. "The Breweries and Beer Dives."—I am so glad we have an editor with

**SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER**



**Wise Words to Sufferers**  
From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will send, free of any charge, this Home Treatment to every woman who writes me, without the aid of any physician. It will not cost you anything to give the treatment a trial, and it will give you something to show for it. It will cost you nothing to give it a week. It will cost you nothing to give it a month. It will cost you nothing to give it a year. It will cost you nothing to give it a lifetime. It is the best of all remedies for women's ailments. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure every case of women's ailments. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure every case of women's ailments. It is the only one that is guaranteed to cure every case of women's ailments.

Thousands besides myself have speed themselves with it. I can refer you to well-known ladies of our country who can attest to the truth of my statement. I will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism. Through its strength it relieves muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, so that you may not lose your chance. Address: **MRS. N. SUMMERS, Box 187, Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.**

**Educational.**

**The University of Texas**  
Wm. L. Proctor, LL. D., President

The University of Texas, established in 1878, is the largest and most comprehensive university in the South. It offers a wide range of courses in the liberal arts, law, medicine, and agriculture. The university is located on the campus of the University of Texas, and is the largest and most comprehensive university in the South. It offers a wide range of courses in the liberal arts, law, medicine, and agriculture. The university is located on the campus of the University of Texas, and is the largest and most comprehensive university in the South.

**ELIZABETH COLLEGE**  
High Grade College for Women  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Elizabeth College is a high grade college for women, established in 1889. It offers a wide range of courses in the liberal arts, law, medicine, and agriculture. The college is located in Charlotte, N. C., and is the largest and most comprehensive college for women in the South.

**CORONAL INSTITUTE**

On the 24th inst. Coronal Institute opened the session of 1902-03 under the most favorable conditions. The large chapel was filled, quite a number of the patrons and friends of the school being present, showing the deep interest felt by the citizens of San Marcos in this institution, so long the pride of the town. Opened with an enrollment of 170 pupils, and now scholars have been coming in from various sections every day since the opening. This is a very gratifying showing when we consider the drought-stricken condition of Coronal's territory. The school has never been better equipped for thorough work than under present management. Prof. Peirce, et. the able, conscientious and untiring President has spared neither effort nor money in the selection of a faculty. He has employed Prof. F. Z. T. Jackson, an A. M. of Emory and Henry, a teacher of long experience and a most excellent Christian gentleman; Prof. J. H. Roddy, an A. M. and first honor man of Southwestern University, a young man of fine mind and character; Miss Kate Matthews, of long experience in primary work; Miss Hendrix of the New England Conservatory of Music. These, added to the number of efficient teachers who remain with him from last year, make a strong faculty, and under which Coronal promises to do the best work in its history.

Our Church is trying to keep up with the procession. We have not been idle; have repainted our building which adds very much to its appearance, making it the most attractive and imposing building in the town. The W. H. M. Society has carpeted the church. Have received eighteen members up to date, forty-six of this number on profession of faith. Under the management of our zealous and consecrated Sunday-school superintendent we have enrolled seventy-five new scholars, and think we will come out with a clear financial record at conference. We give God the glory for this measure of success, but pray and will labor to have better and more wonderful things to tell of his saving power in our town by conference.

NEW HARRIS, San Marcos, Texas.

The true instructor learns more than he teaches.—Ram's Horn.

**North Texas Female College**

Conservatory of Music  
SHERMAN, TEXAS

Our preparation for the coming year are now completed, and we invite investigation. Students in the teaching field of the Library Department and but few in the Conservatory. We have a most excellent faculty. We have a most excellent faculty. We have a most excellent faculty.

Mrs. Lucy Kidd Key, President.

Woman household, backache, and a rule by meals or men who

**SEASER**  
entertainment  
12, 1902  
ings by fire late in the e best Fair we have nber of new and high l displays throughout l be surprised to see ution.  
N. H. GASTON, President.

California Dollars  
Why stay? at home?



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, 170 Masten Street, Dallas, Texas.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

A few days spent in Chautauqua, N. Y. after the formal closing of the Summer Assembly on August 25, were days in which hours were spent in rambles through the lovely grounds, lingering here and there for a rest upon some convenient seat beneath the shade of the noble forest trees, or seated upon the lake shore looking out over the sparkling waters, the outline of the green hills on the opposite shore rising and falling in graceful undulations forming a most attractive framework for the whole picture, and the steamboats and other vessels giving animation to the scene.

The days thus spent in the congenial companionship of loved ones from Texas, who are among my nearest and dearest by ties of relationship, were indeed "halcyon days" which only such environment and such association combined can give to us in this mortal life.

A number of the boarding-houses of Chautauqua remain open to guests through the month of September, and quite a number of summer visitors avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to spend a few weeks of quiet enjoyment there, this being one of the most lovely seasons of the year, the soft atmosphere and the breezing calm resting upon all outdoor nature being similar to that of our own lovely October in Texas.

One afternoon we enjoyed a drive through a portion of the charming country surrounding leaving our boarding place soon after the noon hour and returning about sundown. The sun shone with a soft mellow radiance as we drove out through the large gateway of the rear entrance to the grounds and turned our course toward Maxwell, a thriving little town about three miles distant. We drove through this town with its long avenues of shade trees and its attractive homes, surrounded by well-kept lawns adorned with light-hued flowers, cut into the country beyond. In our ride of about sixteen miles we drove through a half dozen villages and hamlets, and passed many comfortable-looking farm houses surrounded by acres of well-tilled land, all giving evidence of thrift and careful management. The principal productions on the farms are wheat, alfalfa clover, timothy grass, buckwheat and corn and here quantities of fine butter and cheese are prepared and shipped to the neighboring towns bringing in no doubt a fine revenue in return to the producer. We passed also acres and acres of vineyards, where varieties of grapes—chiefly the Concord grapes—are cultivated and shipped to the distant markets, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps in our Eastern Texas home we may have enjoyed luscious bunches from some of these vineyards as they were shipped from time to time from the Northern markets. One most attractive feature of the country through which we rode was the miles and miles of noble forest trees standing in rows on each side the road, their branches touching and overarching as we rode along affording ample shade and giving added beauty to the scene. These trees with such massive trunks and spreading branches had certainly the growth of over half a century, and standing in such even, regular rows showed that they had been planted there by the hands of a former generation—those of our forefathers, who had in mind the beautifying of the country as well as the comfort of the generations to follow. In the entire ride we never lost sight for many minutes at a time of lovely Lake Chautauqua, but followed the road which skirted along the lake shore, making a circle of the lake and finally bringing us to the "Narrows" where we crossed the lake upon an old-fashioned ferryboat, and with the light of a glorious sunset all around us, hurrying the waters of the lake with cold and sliding the tops of the encircling hills, making a scene of enchantment, we drove up to the place from which we had started out.

From Chautauqua we went for a visit of a few days to Toronto, Canada, going by way of Buffalo, N. Y. where we took the train for Lewiston, only a short distance away at which point we went aboard a steamboat on Lake Ontario, crossing the lake and landing in Toronto in about two hours.

The few days spent in Toronto were full of interesting experiences. The House of Parliament, a massive imposing building; the University of Toronto, and the Victoria University, all situated in the beautiful Queen's Park were buildings of especial interest to us, as was also the City Hall, situated in another section of the city, only recently completed at a cost of about three million dollars. Of these build-

ings the one most interesting to me was Victoria University, a Methodist school for the education of both sexes, a building of mammoth proportions, built of gray granite and fitted up with all the latest appliances in every department, surrounded by extensive grounds, opening out into the Queen's Park. A commodious new building was in process of erection near by, which the librarian of the school informed me is to be used as an annex to the University, to be called the "Barbara Hook Hall," named in honor of that noble woman whose influence was stronger in the planting of Methodism in America than that of any other woman of colonial times, and who was afterward such a stalwart defender of the faith in Canada. Toronto is known as a Methodist center, that denomination being the strongest of all the denominations in the city, having the greatest number of church buildings, all for the most part large and handsome structures. This city is a model as to its law-abiding population, its observance of the Sabbath, and the strong curb which is held upon vice and immorality of every kind. It is, indeed, a city where "vice, the monster of hideous men," can not thrive, and where immorality is hunted down and routed from its hiding place. Oh, that the same could be truthfully said of the cities of our proud America—"the States," as our country is designated over there. It were well for us as a nation if we would take our fair sister city across the border line for an example, and strive for the height in moral excellence to which she has attained.

Toronto is not only a clean city morally, but a clean city in its material aspects, the broad asphalt-paved streets being kept carefully clean, and the grounds around the many public buildings and the homes of the people—many of the residences being most stately and elegant—all showing the effect of the scrupulous care bestowed upon them. The Sabbath which we spent in the city was as lovely a day as a clear, blue sky and a bracing, crisp atmosphere could make it, a quiet pervading the city and a sense of peace resting like a benediction upon the place. I attended the 11 o'clock service at Trinity Church, a handsome, commodious stone edifice, and heard a most helpful sermon from the pastor, and was privileged to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In dispensing the elements of the sacrament individual cups were used for the wine.

On our return from Toronto we stopped over in Buffalo a day or two, for the purpose of visiting Niagara Falls. We went out from the city early one bright morning on a trolley car to Niagara, a ride of over an hour across a stretch of the country and along the shore of beautiful Lake Erie. The car carried us to the very entrance of Prospect Park at Niagara Falls. Here we alighted and entered the park and made our way along the broad cement walks, crossing the "rapids" of Niagara River on a massive stone bridge, passing midway the bridge upon one of the "lookouts" to view the rapid river in its rushing course beneath us, and to note the attractive aspect of nature on all sides of us. Up to this time we had declined frequent urgent invitations to ride by the enterprising hackmen who have a variety of conveyances for the convenience of the tourists, whose number is estimated to be nearly one million. We knew we had plenty of time at our disposal, and so decided to walk to the points of interest. We crossed the bridge and followed well-arranged walks through the densely green forest, a throng of tourists, some riding some walking, coming and going all about the way, the guide-posts placed at intervals directing us to the prominent points of interest.

Our first view of the falls was from Goat Island, a position commanding the best view on the American side. As we ascended the stone steps leading up to this eminence, and finally paused and looked out upon the mighty fall of waters, I stood as if were transfixed with wondering admiration. I have often read of this wonderful exhibition of nature's power as displayed in the mighty rush and fall of waters—such an exhibition as is seen nowhere else upon this earth of ours; but I now realized that I had never yet conceived of the magnitude and overpowering majesty of the spectacle. The fall of the great volume of water down the rocky wall 167 feet high, and rushing with such force and momentum converted the waters into something foam as white as the driven snow, so that it seemed to me more like some vast volume of falling snow rather than water; and when the sunlight threw the arching rainbow across it, no tongue can describe the beauty, the tinge of the seven colors upon the snow-white wall of waters. But it is useless to say more, for pen of mine is powerless to describe what we saw while there that day. It is altogether a sight which one must see for oneself to fully realize its magnitude and grandeur. Within a short time after our visit

to Niagara Falls we found ourselves again starting forth—this time "homeward bound."

As I reflected upon the delightful time enjoyed in Western New York, and of all that had been granted me to see, a feeling of thankfulness welled up to the great Giver of all good. But in the midst of my reflections upon it all, my heart went out to that great State lying toward the setting sun, surpassing all other States in our great Union, perhaps, in resources and in its future prospects and possibilities. And as I pen these lines to-day within "my own four walls," I say within myself—"I am thankful that my lines have fallen unto me in such pleasant places"—I am glad my home is in the great State of Texas!

FLORENCE E. HOWELL.

MRS. F. B. SINEX.

In the death of this good woman the Woman's Missionary Society lost a devoted worker and a wise leader. As long as she was able to put forth any effort she lost no opportunity to do or to say something in our behalf. Her last days were days of suffering, but she was patient, submissive and trustful to the end. Just over her mantel and in full view of her bed, she kept the following beautiful and expressive verses where she could read and ponder them:

I do not ask that God shall always make My pathway light; I only pray that he will hold my hand Throughout the night; I do not hope to have the thorns removed That pierce my feet; I only ask to find his blessed arms My safe retreat.

If he afflicts me, then, in my distress, Withholds his hand, If all his wisdom I can not conceive Or understand, I do not think to always know his why Or wherefore, here; But some time he will take my hand and make His meaning clear.

NOTICE.

To the W. H. M. Auxiliaries of the North Texas Conference:

We have secured a rate on the certificate plan, of one and a third fares on the railroads for our annual meeting in Greenville, October 29-31. We want each auxiliary represented by two or more of its members. Let us make this our best meeting. Bishop Hendrix will be with us one night.

MRS. L. P. SMITH.

"WILLING WORKERS"

Our juveniles are such a source of pride and happiness to me that I can not resist telling you something of their work during the vacation, though I am very much afraid I can not do them justice, for, while I may give statistics of the work, the sweetness of the dear little workers can not be realized except through association and a real knowledge of the precious hearts and busy little hands. The society is called "Willing Workers," the name having been chosen by the President Eugenia Harrell, and right well they merit the name.

I pity from my heart the impoverished soul who can not appreciate children, the sweetest of all earth's treasures.

Our Juvenile Home Mission Society has a membership of twenty, a full staff of efficient officers, and all earnest workers. How readily they understand the work; how anxious to be "going," as they seem to realize the importance of each department; how anxious to become connected—to be identified with the great work and workers for Christ! And they take great pride in "tithing" their little "all"—a striking contrast to the dear sister who had listened to a long explanation of "systematic giving" and as a revelation seemed to dawn on her mind exclaimed: "Oh, I don't mind giving the Lord my tenth! I thought you meant 'give our tenth' to Sister Mattie!"

Following is report of juveniles for quarter ending August: Twelve meetings held; thirteen pledged to tithing; thirteen visits to sick and strangers; fourteen papers and leaflets distributed; two names on Baby Roll; \$2 raised for dues; 50c Baby Roll collections; \$10 for missions; \$37 for local work; 70c still in treasury; total, \$50.20.

During school months their time will be very much occupied—as of course, is right and quite essential—with school duties. However, earnest hearts and willing hands can accomplish a great deal when the dear Savior is our helper, the Lord's vineyard our field, and the Master's will our "guiding

star." It is said, "And a little child shall lead them." Ah, yes! "a little child shall lead them"—lead many, and in many ways. There is one dear little child whom I know is leading his father and mother to Christ, and through them others still. He was only 8 years old, yet old enough to love Jesus and to grieve over the wickedness of his parents. So often would the beautiful little face be bathed in tears and the sweet, pleading voice wail, "Papa, mamma, why can't you be good?" But one day the dear voice was hushed, the beautiful blue eyes closed, and the lovely golden curls were laid away and the beautiful little angel, too sweet for earth, went to heaven to live. What his loving presence, his sweet influence and pleadings could not accomplish in life, from the other shore his beekoning little hands are leading them on, where even the grim "gates of death" are twined about with the "morning glory" of bright promises and the glory of heaven gleams beyond, where the precious flower of their love has been transplanted.

Who shall doubt the wisdom of the all-wise God? Fathers, mothers of cherished darlings, take heed, "be good!"

God grant that this little band of "Willing Workers" may prove the "little leaven," not only in its home circle, but that its influence may reach out and extend in good works for the dear Lord until the measure of their sweet lives is full to overflowing with blessings, that they daily demonstrate their "watchword."

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

MRS. FLORENCE KORTHNER, Eagle Lake, Texas.

WHEN MANDY'S MAD.

She has a disposition sweet, She labors like a Turk, She keeps all things a-lookin' neat, An' ain't afraid t' work; But something happens now and then That riles her to the core, An' one can allers tell it when My Mandy slams the door.

She'll bustle around about the house A-hummin' some old song, As meek an' quiet as a mouse, 'When presto something's wrong! I've 'learned it down!' do t' talk— Talk won't her peace restore— And so I simply walk the chalk When Mandy slams the door.

But then I never blame my wife; I've noticed that the sex Have saddled on them all through life The little things that vex; An' I've seen Mandy take things good At which I'd up an' swore; But put me down as "sawin' wood" When Mandy slams the door! —Albany Times-Union.

Put your stomach, liver and blood in healthy condition and you can defy disease. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS is a successful system regulator. No work of grace is accomplished till gracious work appear.

Advertisement for Radcliffe shoes. Features the brand name 'Radcliffe' in a decorative font, the slogan 'The Wonder Shoe for Women', and an illustration of a woman's foot wearing a high-heeled shoe. Text describes the shoe's quality and price: '\$2.50 a pair'. The Radcliffe Shoe Company, Dept. 20, Boston, is mentioned at the bottom.

Advertisement for 'COLLECTION CARDS'. The text reads: 'COLLECTION CARDS. Price, Postage Prepaid. Per 100, 50 Cents. For Sale by L. BLAYLOCK, DALLAS, TEXAS.' The advertisement is framed with a decorative border.

Advertisement for 'THE KATY FLYER'. It features a large illustration of a train engine and the text: 'THE KATY FLYER SAYS: "ONE FARE AND \$2.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO TOURIST RESORTS IN THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, EAST AND SOUTHEAST. WRITE TO "KATY" DALLAS, TEX. AND TELL WHERE YOU WANT TO GO.' The ad is framed with a decorative border.

Advertisement for a summer excursion. Text: 'Something Doing This Summer via SOUTHERN PACIFIC (SUNSET ROUTE). ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS To Points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin. THROUGH STANDARD PULLMAN AND EXCURSION SLEEPING CARS. FREE CHAIR CARS, BOX VESTIBULE TRAINS. TAKE A TRIP TO NEW YORK via NEW ORLEANS & CROMWELL LINE. S. F. B. MORSE, Pass. Traf. Mgr. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen. Pass. & Tr. Agt. T. J. ANDERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. HOUSTON, TEXAS.'

Sewing Machine and Texas Christian Advocate 1 Year for \$23.50

I am very much pleased with the machine. It does fine work. Mrs. A. M. Ireland, Georgetown, Tex.

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Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price, five cents per copy.

McGILL—Sister I. E. McGill was born in Alabama, came to Moulton, Texas, two years after the war from whence she came to Flatonia, where she resided until the time of her death. She was over 60 years of age...

MASSIEY—William H. Massiey was born in Lancaster County, S. C. February 19, 1828, and died August 28, 1892, in Navarro County, Texas, near Lone Oak, in the midst of his family and friends, aged 66 years.

BANISTER—Laura Bell Banister, little daughter of Bro. Martin S. Banister and Sister Mattie E. Banister, was born December 21, 1869. She was dedicated to the Lord in holy baptism at Hopewell Church, July 8, 1891, by Rev. C. R. Frazier.

LOGAN—John C. Logan was born in Rutherford County, N. C., in 1828, and died at the home of his son, Dr. M. H. Logan, in Finis, Jack County, Texas, June 23, 1892.

ARMSTRONG—John M. Armstrong was born August 28, 1868, and died August 23, 1892. Oh, how hard it was for us to give him up, though God called him and we had to give him up.

BALENTINE—An Easy Way to Make Money. I have made \$1000 in 90 days selling Dick-Washers. I did my housework at the same time.

Mrs. W. E. McCLURE

ANDREWS—Sister Dora Andrews (nee Ward) was born January 22, 1881; joined the M. E. Church, South, at 11 years of age. She fell on sleep in Jesus August 25, 1892. She leaves two little babies, a broken-hearted husband, three brothers, two sisters, father and mother to mourn their loss.

PLEASANT—Again the joy hand of death has brought sadness to our hearts, claiming for his prize husband, father, friend, one whose place can not be filled by any other.

HEARD—Sister Mary Martha Heard was born in Tennessee, January 1, 1826. In 1850 his parents moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and settled in the north part of the Little Village, Nashville, in the City Spring community.

DAVIS—Sister Sarah Davis was born in Palestine, Texas.

RICHARDS—A. W. Richards was born August 28, 1868, and died August 23, 1892. Oh, how hard it was for us to give him up, though God called him and we had to give him up.

WHITESIDE—James, the 1-year-old son of Dr. T. Forest and Sister Mattie E. Whiteside, was born July 21, 1891, and died August 25, 1892.

P. B. WORKS.

Asked by the family to furnish the Texas Christian Advocate with an obituary of the late P. B. Works, I feel that I can do no better than furnish the readers with the memoir read at the funeral of Bro. Works.

PASTORS' REGISTERS.

Bro. P. B. Works, y. e. born August 25, 1852, at Beazer Springs, near Waxahachie. He was converted when quite young and joined the M. E. Church, South, December 2, 1874.

He was sick for one week. At no time had it appeared that he was in a dangerous condition, though the disease is treacherous and he was not a very stout man.

My association with him was always of the most pleasant character. We met often. He was always pleased to have a few words with me about the Church. I was glad to hear him say "I love my dear old Mother Church."

He was a steward for about twenty years in this Church. His hands, with which he had worked for a day or two before he died. The money he had collected for the next Monday meeting was in it. But he has given an account of his stewardship, and is no longer a steward.

MAY—Sister May Gertrude May was born in Louisiana, October 25, 1881. Her mother was a kind wife, an affectionate mother and an inspiration not only to her own home, but to those with whom she associated.

SPREULL—William Henry Spreull, infant son of W. W. Spreull and Annie Spreull, was born March 25, 1891, and fell asleep in Jesus September 1, 1892.

SHUTT—Sister Sarah Shuttle was born in Palestine, Texas.

MRS. MAY GERTRUDE FLOYD SINEX.

The subject of this memoir was born in Lenoir, North Carolina, May 12, 1867. She was the daughter of Rev. John W. Floyd, member of the North Carolina Conference, and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Campbell Floyd.

She was a kind wife, an affectionate mother and an inspiration not only to her own home, but to those with whom she associated. She was a kind mother and an inspiration not only to her own home, but to those with whom she associated.

For three long years she and her friends have known that her disease was consumption. Slowly the fell disease has made its progress, but she has been met with courage, her spirits never flagging.

Long as the battle was, the end came suddenly and unexpectedly. On Friday morning, the 5th of September, she was up at breakfast, and passed the coffee for the family. Before breakfast next morning she was with God.

She died on Sunday morning, September 6, at 6:35. Her death was a great loss to her family and friends.

HARRIS—Miss Mildred Harris, daughter of Rev. Tommie and Mrs. E. J. Harris, was born November 15, 1882. She professed religion under Rev. N. M. McLaughlin in 1891 or 1892, and united with the Methodist Church.

She was a most noble young lady. Her friends were numerous, for she had such a pleasant disposition. She was sick about two weeks, during which time her fever was unusually high, yet she retained perfect consciousness.

WILLIAMS—The subject of this sketch, Mrs. M. A. Williams, was born in Lincoln County, Middle Tennessee, December 7, 1828.

She was a kind wife, an affectionate mother and an inspiration not only to her own home, but to those with whom she associated.

OLD PEOPLE. Do not always receive the sympathy and attention which they deserve. Their ailments are regarded as purely imaginary, or natural and unavoidable at their time of life. Disease and infirmity should not always be associated with old age.

LOPAS—George Lopas was born at Trevo, England, October 6, 1818; joined the Methodist Church at Benton, Ill., 1854; came to Texas 1861; taught school for twelve years; was elected Grand Secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Texas in 1867, and served faithfully in that office until the day of his death, which occurred August 22, 1892.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the eyes, itching, swelling of the nose and relief of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will Afford Instant Ease. INTERNALLY—A half a teaspoonful in half a number of cases will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Rheumatic Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

ESTEY. This Name on an Organ or Piano. Positive assurance that he will get the GREATEST POSSIBLE VALUE for the smallest possible price.

TRAVEL. The Road That Pleases The People. EQUIPMENT UNEXCELLED. A card or a call brings satisfactory information from any Cotton Belt Agent.

Waxahachie District. Atwood, at Anderson; Stamford, at Spring; Colorado; Call, at York; Claiborn, at Elkin; Snyder, at S.; Putnam, at F.; Baird; Eastland, at Strat; Albany and M., at A.; Crystal Falls, at Baker; Truby, at Melrose; Merkel; Bufford, at Cap; Colorado mis., at Lorr; Rob; Sweetwater, at S.; Abilene.

Waxahachie District. Bristol, at Carral; Milford, at Henry's ch.; Frenson, at Frenson; Italy; Lovelace, at R.; Hacco; Grandview; Alvarado; Red Oak, L. Branch; Midlothian; Hardwell; Alma; Ennis; Waxahachie; Bog; Palmer, at Dixon; Weatherford District. Alamo, at Alamo; Farmer, at Farmer; Graham; Graham, cfr.; Eltsaville, at Gosenack.

Table of local districts and their representatives. Includes: Northwest District (Beymour, Benjamin, Monday, Throckmorton, Ross, Timbers, Chillicothe, at Big V), Clarendon District (Canyon City, Matador, Floydada, Emma, Lubbock, Plainview, Wellington, Dalhart, Memphis, Stratford, Canadian, Higginson, Channing, Silverton, Cataline, Clarendon sta., Fustorg, will please conference.), Corsicana District (Berry, at Tinkle; Blooming Grove, at I; Dresden, at Dresden; Lone Cedar, at Lone; Horn Hill, at Horn; Groesbeck, at Groes; Thornton, at Thornton; Wortham; Kereus; Brown, at Brown; Eureka and Birdston; Armour; Dawson, at Harmony; Hubbard; Corsicana, at Harris; Fort Worth District (Cresson, at Acton; Glenwood; North Fort Worth; Grapevine, at Grape; Smithfield, at White; Mansfield, at Mansfield; Azle, at Azle; Joshua, at Marystow; Covington; Blum, at Blum; Cleburne, at Cleburne; Arlington; Kennedale; Brownwood District (Bangs; Santa Anna; Robert Lee; Glen Cove; Blanket; May; Burke; Fleming; Comanche; Lometa; Center City; Goldthwaite; Ceyra; Indian Creek; Brownwood, W. M.; Waco District (Mount Calm, at M. C.; Troy, at Troy; Lavena; Morrow Street; Peoria, at Peoria; Mart, at Mart; Morgan, at Morgan; Woodville; Aquilla, at Aquilla; Homewille, at Ever; Fifth Street; Austin Avenue; Abilene District (Anson, at Anderson; Stamford, at Spring; Colorado; Call, at York; Claiborn, at Elkin; Snyder, at S.; Putnam, at F.; Baird; Eastland, at Strat; Albany and M., at A.; Crystal Falls, at Baker; Truby, at Melrose; Merkel; Bufford, at Cap; Colorado mis., at Lorr; Rob; Sweetwater, at S.; Abilene; Dublin District (Rising Star, at Pugh; Hockaby, at Huckabay; Morgan Hill, at M. M.; Bluff Dale, at Marvin; Glen Rose, at G. R.; Garbary; Duffau, at Duffau; Ireland, at Fair; Carlton, at Carlton; Proctor, at Oak Grove; Stephen's mis., at Se; DeWittmonta, at Deadm; DeLeon; Carbon mis.; Carbon and G., at Carl; Green's Creek, at Ling; E.; Waxahachie District (Bristol, at Carral; Milford, at Henry's ch.; Frenson, at Frenson; Italy; Lovelace, at R.; Hacco; Grandview; Alvarado; Red Oak, L. Branch; Midlothian; Hardwell; Alma; Ennis; Waxahachie; Bog; Palmer, at Dixon; O. F. S; Weatherford District (Alamo, at Alamo; Farmer, at Farmer; Graham; Graham, cfr.; Eltsaville, at Gosenack).







### PRISON WORK AND REFORM AND NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The work of the Chaplain is multitudinous. Preaching is only a small part of his duty. He has general oversight of all religious services, beginning at 7 a. m. and continuing till 3:30 p. m. Besides this, he visits monthly several convict farms near by. He is required to visit the hospital daily, to hold funeral services, and attend all burials. He is required to superintend and aid in teaching the night school for the benefit of the inmates.

He is also ex-officio librarian, and as such must make purchase of all books and literature.

Besides all this, he is to be a general agent of reform and good order among the men.

These duties require a man's entire time, so that he can not follow other lines of business.

There are now about 550 men within the walls here. Of these about 100 are professed Christians, many of whom have been converted since coming here. Twenty-five men have professed faith in Christ and joined some Church during the biennial period (twenty-two months) which closed August 31, 1902.

We believe that the work of reform should be equal if not paramount, to any other department of our penal system. Its importance should demand greater recognition. For this purpose we propose to discuss in this and following papers some needed legislation. As we see it, the reform work in our penitentiaries is as yet a very feeble response to the demands of Christian thought and activity.

The Chaplain alone can not do much. His efforts should be reinforced and buttressed by the moral character and help of all other officials and the intense interest and earnest co-operation of all good people throughout the State.

The office of Chaplain is too subordinate. The position carries with it plenty of work, but little or no authority and but slight official recognition. No work can prosper when thus handicapped.

The work of the Chaplain is not a little useless side-show, or at least it ought not to be. Any effort to so place it is nothing short of moral assassination.

Reform work in a prison does blend, and must blend, with all other lines of work conducted therein. The prosperity of one department should not be obtained at the expense of any other. It is generally recognized that the objects of prison confinement are twofold—the protection of society and the reform of the criminal. This latter object should never be lost sight of. Prison confinement either makes a man better or worse. If he is made worse, when he goes out he is more dangerous than ever. Every law-abiding citizen should feel a keen interest in the reformation of the criminal classes.

Let every one take an interest and see that this work is enlarged and intensified. The time is ripe for an advance movement in this line. We hope to agitate public opinion on this matter and call the attention of our Legislature to this important field of work.

S. H. MORGAN,  
Chaplain Huntsville Penitentiary.

### JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said (As, yawning, he crawled out of bed) This is my own, my native land?"

David loved Mt. Zion, "the city of the great King," and Jerusalem, the more for the mountains that were round about her. We honor the Swiss for their devotion to their Alpine homes, and the Scot for his highland heritage and native heather.

If crops partake of the nature of the soil on which they grow, no marvel that the grandest and most noble product nature yields should take on character and develop attributes due to the land that gave them birth. At any rate, I am glad that in the providence of God I took my being in the mountains of old Virginia, and that my ancestors for many generations caught their first breath from her mountain homes. Were this my only boast, I am glad from my heart of this.

Thirty-two years ago, after an absence of thirty-three years, it was my privilege to visit the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, now West Virginia, where I have more relatives living than in any other part of the world, and while there I visited my birthplace near Covington, county seat of Alleghany County. This spring I visited the Greenbrier White, as the springs are familiarly called, renewed the acquaintance of other years, and

**GILLOTT'S PENS,**  
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS,  
HAVE GAINED THE  
**GRAND PRIZE,**  
Paris Exposition, 1900.  
THIS IS THE HIGHEST HONOR AWARDED TO PENS.

preached for the people one sermon. Though several days were spent, my time was too brief, for the golden opportunity may never come again.

Returning to Charleston, where I had spent two delightful weeks, making my home at the old stone mansion built by my uncle in 1845 and now occupied by his son, Sam D. Littlepage, and finding that I would spend one more Sabbath in the city, it was announced in the city papers that I would preach for Dr. Barr in the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock and for Dr. Canter, of the Southern Methodist Church, at 8 p. m. I had preached for Bro. Canter three times before this, and my relatives belonging to Dr. Barr's Church and congregation, there was a degree of pressure brought to bear upon me to occupy the pulpit of this venerable man, who had been the pastor for over thirty years, that would have been flattering to my vanity of a younger man. I can truly say that my last Sabbath in Charleston was one of the most delightful of my whole ministry. I suppose there are epochal days in the ministry of every preacher. This was such a day in mine. I have always been partial to the old school Presbyterian Church. It was the Church of my mother and my childhood. At her altar I was baptized when an infant, and I felt that God owned my message to this grand old people that day. The tide of feeling had been rising all day, and observing many at the Methodist Church at night who were with us in the morning service and enjoying the same spirit of liberty, the flow was full and bounding. My theme in the morning was "The Sufficiency of the Gospel for the Salvation of the World," and at night "The Unity, Perpetuity and Spirituality of the Church." The best of all is, God is with us. The pages of memory can not hold everything, but the recollection of my last Sabbath in the city of Charleston will live forever.

S. C. LITTLEPAGE  
Alvarado, Texas.

### Depressed and Nervous From Excessive Smoking and Drinking.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, a most valuable remedy for relieving the immediate ill effects of excessive smoking or drinking. It cures the heavy, dull headache, depression and languor, and induces restful sleep.

### HOMES WANTED.

In my city mission work I often have in my care women with infants—one child—who want homes, not fallen girls, from houses of shame, or girls taken from the slums of the city, but women of good character, poor but worthy. They do not want to give up their children entirely, which is commendable in them. The children are too young to be admitted into any orphanage, hence they must keep them. They are poor but worthy women. There is a great demand now in cities, towns and country for house help. It looks as if plenty of homes could be found for all who want work, but no, that is not so. Many who want help do not want a woman with a child, and right there is the turning point in their lives. And too often many of them take the wrong road. They love their children—they are as dear to them as any mother's child; but when a woman walks for days in a city, hunting work, and at every home hears the expression, "I do not want a woman with a child," it takes courage to say no to the temptation to go into the wrong place. Oh, how many sad stories I hear of this kind: "I was tired and hungry, and no where for me and my child to go, and I yielded to the temptation to come to this place." And then follows the story of sorrow. It occurs to me that our Christian women, and men, too, who live in the country can go into a door of usefulness if they will take this matter up. Let me be understood: I want people who are willing to pay value received for everything done. Do not say this is a fine chance to save hire of a woman, and open your door as an act of kindness, and still have selfish motives in it. It is true that it will be a charitable act to take such a woman in your home, but her labor will be worth as much to you as any one that you might hire.

Now, the best plan for the woman to be taken into the home is not as "one of the family," but to make a contract with her to do so much work and you pay so much money, and that will be best for the family and for the woman. Then do not put a great social gulf between her and the family. Socially let her feel that she occupies the same position as wife and daughter do, and entitled to as much respect as any member of the family. If this were done, there are a great many good women who will be greatly helped. I want to see the time when it will be as great a compliment to any young woman to be able to perform as well on the stove as on the piano. I do not see why members of the Church should not take hold of this, as well as any other Christian work. We have provided for the girl who has

fallen into a life of shame in our rescue homes, and that is all right; let them go there, but let us try to prevent others from falling into the same trap. This is the best way I know how to do it. If there are any homes in Texas that are wanting such help, let them write me, enclosing a stamp, and stating at the same time all the conditions of their home, such as number in the family, what the woman will be expected to do—whether simply keep house, cook or wash, or all these things; then state amount of wages you are willing to pay, and at the same time help her to pay her transportation from where she is to where you live.

Hoping that by this notice some good women will be able to find a home, and the cause of Christ advanced,  
I. Z. T. MORRIS,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

### SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERVICE AT VICTORIA.

In 1852, just fifty years ago, the first Methodist church was erected in Victoria. At the 11 o'clock hour, on the first Sunday in October, a suitable service will be held for the purpose of commemorating the semi-centennial of the event. The Church at Victoria wishes to invite all former presiding elders and pastors now living, and the members of the families of the ones now dead, to be the guests of the Church on the occasion of the celebration. Rev. T. G. Woolfs, now of Utopia, West Texas Conference, and who was the pastor when the present church building was erected, is expected to preach the memorial sermon. Rev. H. S. Thrall was the pastor when the first church was erected, and though he is gone to the better world, we would feel honored to have Sister Thrall be with us. To her we have sent a special invitation. And if there is any living member of the immediate family of Rev. B. L. Peel, under whose pastorate a large proportion of the money for the first church building was raised, we would like to extend to such a member or members a most cordial invitation to attend this service and be among our guests of honor. And two other special invitations we wish to give—to any member of the immediate family of either Jesse Hord or Joseph P. Sneed, if there are such and now living. Jesse Hord, we suppose preached the first Methodist sermon in Victoria in the year 1839, and Joseph P. Sneed organized the Church here in 1842. Ten years later, under the pastorate of Homer S. Thrall, the old down-town church building was erected.

We have sent through the mails special invitations to all the former pastors and presiding elders and the other invited guests whose addresses we know, but if that mail invitation fails to reach any one we hope that all will see this, and we will feel honored if all accept the invitation, though, of course, we can not hope so much of our wish to be realized.

And one thing more: Whether those invited can come or not, we would be glad to have a word from them. Address the present pastor in charge,  
A. L. SCARBOROUGH,  
Victoria, Texas.

### FROM REV. F. B. SINEX.

To whom it may concern:  
The death of my wife has made it imperative that I leave Texas temporarily in order to make proper provision for my children. I desire to say to my many friends in Texas, and it grieves me very much that I am forced to make this change, that my

### HOLD FAST

that which God hath given you. A wholesome stomach, prompt bowels, sound kidneys and active liver are your inheritance. A healthy mucous membrane lining to the head, throat, stomach, intestines and urinary and reproductive organs was provided and must be maintained if health and vigor of body is expected.

You who read the pages of the Texas Christian Advocate are entitled to receive, free and prepaid, a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine if you need it and write for it. One small dose a day of this remarkable medicine cures the most stubborn cases of distressing stomach trouble to stay cured. Constipation is at once relieved and a cure made permanent.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is a specific for the cure of catarrh of the mucous membrane in head, throat, stomach, bowels and urinary organs. All readers of this publication, who need a cure for sluggish and congested liver, catarrh, indigestion, flatulence, constipation and kidney troubles should write immediately to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y. for a bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. It will be sent promptly, free and prepaid. In cases of inflammation of bladder or enlargement of prostate gland it is a wonder-worker. The original and genuine Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is made only by the Vernal Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

heart shall ever be with them and with the work of our beloved Church. I have resigned as Treasurer of the Board of Education with the Northwest Texas Conference and the interests of that board are in the hands of Rev. W. L. Nelms, its President; also I have resigned as collector of the Twentieth Century Fund for the Texas Conference and these interests are now in the hands of Prof. H. C. Pritchett, Huntsville, Texas, the Treasurer.

Any one desiring to communicate with me can do so by addressing me at 605 East Elm Street, New Albany, Indiana. F. B. SINEX.

Your soul is a picture gallery. Let its walls be hung with all things sweet and perfect—the thought of God, the image of Christ, the lives of God's saints, and the aspirations of good and great men.—Dean Farrar.

TAKE THE  
**"SAP"**  
(San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry.)  
Thro' Sleepers and  
Chair Cars between  
Dallas, Fort Worth  
and San Antonio.  
JUST TRY IT.

## SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINE WOOD WORK



WITH ALL THE LATEST ATTACHMENTS.

THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATES OUR NEW SWELL FRONT DROP head furniture fitted to our ball bearing stand. The design of this case is patented and controlled exclusively by the factory furnishing this machine. It is furnished regularly in Oak or Walnut finish, at \$23.50. The front of the table is beautifully curved with the long center drawer made to conform. The drawers are of the swell front pattern formed to correspond with the corners of the table and made up of three thicknesses of wood with the grain crossed, and bent to form, which makes them very light, yet strong. The drawer cases where the drawers slide are fitted with raised platforms, and the sides of each drawer are extended below the bottom of the drawer proper, thus forming guides which fit closely to the case platform, and serve to guide the drawer so that it will slide in and out readily. This construction insures the drawer always working freely and never binding or sticking, a very common complaint and source of annoyance with the ordinary style of construction. The technical finish is very high and the grain of the wood is all carefully selected, and, as a result, the general appearance is extremely rich and pleasing. One year's subscription to the Texas Christian Advocate and this fine machine for

**\$23.50**

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dallas, Texas.

REMEMBER, we still sell the old reliable machine that we have sold for years, freight prepaid, for \$22.00.

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Vol. XLIX.

Ed

OUR TEXAS  
ENCE

We took care to demerit the method of the Voice, through to find out how were willing to of the State for That method was adopted by barros poses and altoget standard of mor represent the to people in its sh less the decepti caught a large n unawares and pletely away. of these editors out to the barro the Voice and Texas. Theref while severely r state of thing ple of Texas. had one hundred tors in our Sta liver themselves heart over to th by them to furf room and the de hundred and fit cording to their Voice, were will tion matter "a any kind" and time as bona fi published in th paper publishing prevail. Forty-f ing and anxious editorial space" and quoted rate to dispose of to the honor a ber of our ses with contempt thinking that bative of the lqu of pride to our torial fraternity sale venality. W we have such m people can pla and editorial d for sale and the slave-purchasing dealers' bureau. now open their newspaper liter their homes. A that any new-pe news columns a debauching met worthy a place i a paper is false the moral weal sake of a little just as well lear have any influen sentiment they f