

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN ARKANSAS.

REV. A. R. WINFIELD, D. D., Editors.
REV. J. M. DYE, D. D.,

"Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine."

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NO. 50.

GENERAL NEWS.

Foreign.

The Great Head Lines are startling—War Clouds—The World's Navies Maneuvring in Hellenic Waters. A General European War probable over the Eastern Question. Hostile Attitude of Greece—The Berlin Frontier Line—Russia watching the British Fleet.—Fighting strength of the Turk. Greece is certainly making great war preparations—It is said that this Little Power can put 100,000 men in the field—Mr. Delyannis unites in his own person the functions of Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, while his predecessor governed the country for three years as premier and Minister of War. The former's task was perhaps the easier as it is simpler to raise an army than to pay its expenses. Both of these great officers aver that Greece does not want war, that while she is abundantly able to take care of herself in the field or on the sea with Turkey she still prefers to negotiate for peace—with all the Powers if need be, if she is allowed her choice with One Power to be selected by her or with Turkey alone. The last is her real preference.—France has endeared herself very much to Greece by taking no part in the great naval display in Hellenic Waters. It is the general opinion among the nations that Greece will be very badly beaten by Turkey, if all the Powers observe a strict neutrality, but still little Greece is plucky and her Prime Minister has turned the dogs of war loose and the fight seems inevitable.—Mr. Gladstone is still insisting on his bill for home rule for Ireland. The breaking up of the Cabinet is imminent. Lord Kimberly, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Mundilla refuse to assent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of the Customs, and they threaten to resign if such a measure be insisted on by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley demands a modification of the plans for the buying out of the landlords. Mr. Gladstone, however, remains inflexible and will maintain his full scheme intact. He can make his statement without the approval of the ministry. Our country with Canada and Australia has contributed to the Irish National League and other Irish Funds \$974,510, twice as much as Great Britain and Ireland combined.

Domestic.

The past week has been one of disaster and gloom. Rains, winds and floods combined with strikes has made it a memorable week, and that very remarkable personage the "oldest inhabitant" has declared in various places that the like was never seen or known. But the great strike is passed. The rain and floods have subsided, and our people begin to breathe more freely, and business begins to assume its wonted channels and a brighter day dawns on us.—Sam Jones has closed out five weeks of earnest labor in Chicago, where thousands have been converted to God. The great Evangelist has shown his true manhood by leaving off tobacco, and the other Sam has joined him in this; and they have set a noble example for their brethren. The principle of Christian Life as stated by St. Paul is correct. "If eating meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no more meat etc." Let all preachers and Christians come to this text and stand by it or on it.—There is coming up now a great fight between the Trunk Lines, and fares are being rapidly reduced. If it will only continue through the season of travel, a vast multitude of people will seek the sea shore and other fine watering places from the heat of next summer. Gen. Longstreet said as a General he never backed down on his own account, but he had to, when he settled with the Comptroller of the United States. Uncle Sam must not be trifled with and usually makes and enforces his own rules for settlement. President Cleveland is a man with a head on his shoulders and a big heart in his bosom and he makes everybody know that he is President. We like that style of a man.

STATE NEWS.

The transfer steamer Marion handles about five hundred car loads per week—even at this dull season.—Arkansas City Journal

Fort Smith has just passed through one of the severest winters and duldest trade seasons that she has had in many a year.—Ft. Smith Tribune.

Large numbers of hogs have died all over the country, and from what we can learn, starvation has had more to do with the loss than disease.—Vidette.

The Commissioners of Accounts for St. Francis county are now at work, and in such a manner that if there is any crookedness in the books of any of our officials, tee people map expect to hear of it.—News.

The Texas & St. Louis railroad is doing a heavy business since the strike commenced on the Gould lines. Several car loads of freight was transferred this week from the depot at this place to be re-shipped for points up the river.—Sun.

Articles of Association were filed the other day of the Agricultural Star of Arkansas. It is to act in harmony with the State Agricultural Wheel, and is to be composed strictly of colored men, and no one not actually tilling the soil is eligible to membership.—Ozark Democrat.

If Hickory Plain gets a railroad Des Arc will stand a much better chance to get one, so everybody to the wheel, and let's help Hickory Plain out and thus help ourselves. Remember to-morrow is the day for the grand rally and the basket dinner.—Des Arc Citizen.

The old game of negroes and white men engaging together in card playing has been revived, and we would say to those gentlemen possessing tender feelings and sensitive honor, that if they continue in these low practices they may expect to see their acts portrayed in the columns of the Herald.—Randolph Herald.

Are we ruined by the withdrawal of the patronage of Cooper, Howard, Story and the three saloon men? We guess not. The space made vacant by their withdrawal has been filled to overflowing, and has created a patronage to the Advocate almost double what it had heretofore.—Center Point Tocsin.

We were under the impression from the reports of persons visiting Brinkley, that it was unusually prosperous under prohibition rule, and are a little surprised to read in an article from a correspondent of the Gazette that it is "conceded by all unprejudiced and liberal-minded people to be a deadner on any town." However, the Gazette and its people always see things that way. The most of folks see them in a different light. If the sentiment of the people of Brinkley is with the Gazette, why, of course, when the present prohibition order expires they will return to the license system again. If Brinkley does this it will be the exception. Most towns, after having tried prohibition two years, are so well pleased, that they continue it, and we do not believe Brinkley will be an exception.—Jonesboro Times.

PERSONAL.

Secretary of State Moore will be his own successor. He has made a good officer and will be reelected.

Bishop Granbery is working up to his full strength among the Missourians. He is in labors abundant.

Rev. C. C. Godden is off for a long tour to DeWitt and adjacent circuits. He stirred Pine Bluff to its depths last Thursday night.

Rev. H. Jewell called, on his way to Des Arc, and gave a fine report of his work. He is delighted with his new home at Benton.

We ask all our readers to notice the ads. found in our Conference Minutes. These are all first-class houses and we commend them all to you.

Our Junior is still suffering, and would halt and complain, but it is understood that we do the grunting and quarreling of this office. Who next?

Dr. Hunter called to see us, and we agree with Prottsman that his genial, good looking and manly face is a constant love letter. He is well and preparing for the sanhedrim.

Rev. A. D. Jenkins, like this writer, has had a fearful attack of epizootic, and both of us are on the complaining list. Let everybody be amiable.

Drs. McFerrin and Brown give notice that they are ready for us at Nashville on the 2d of May. We hope to be there and our better half too. Take notice, Mr. Young.

Mrs. Geo. A. Dannelly is dead. "It is well with her." Brother Dannelly is deeply afflicted and needs and will have the prayers of our readers. Hope some one will send us an obituary soon.

Rev. M. H. Neely writes that his delegation expects to join us on our excursion to Richmond, Va., via Nashville. We will be delighted to go with the Jolly Texan. We hope a host will come.

Rev. Jno. F. Carr was a visitor to our city last week, and we were delighted with his visit to our sick room. His meeting is still in progression at Pine Bluff and everything indicates a most wonderful work.

Bishop A. W. Wilson was in Louisville, Kentucky, a few Sabbaths ago and preached twice on the same day, a thing he has not ventured to do in many months. Hope he will be in excellent trim in Richmond.

Hon S. P. Hughes was a caller at our office this week. We were sorry we missed him, for we take great stock in our governor. He is a truly great man. We won't quarrel if he is renominated. How is the Gazette?

Rev. D. C. Ross of the Arkansas Conference, has been literally pouring down the subscribers on us from Goshen and surrounding country. It only shows what can be done with proper effort. Well done, my brother, well done.

Rev. L. M. Keith responds at once to money for minutes, and adds the \$4 from his charge for delegate expenses. He compliments our minutes highly. We know they ought to be good, for printers never had better copy than Brother J. R. Moore furnished. Thanks, my brother.

Rev. Leo Rosser, D. D., is out in an elaborate argument in favor of evangelists and evangelistic work. We are opposed in toto to our church adding any such fifth wheel, but if we are forced to have it then we insist on our nomination of Sam Jones as Bishop of the corps.

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., is off to the Florida Chatanqua. and will doubtless have a good time in the land of orange blossoms and magnolias. Hope he will be well seated for the work on the Daily at Richmond, and we hope it will be far superior to the one of 1882.

Rev W. H. Potter, D. D., of the Wesleyan has been down that way, too. Wonder what is to pay in that region. "Where the carcass is thither will the eagles be gathered." But there is no carcass there but a new, live and living paper. Success to you, brother De Pass.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Rev. R. G. Porter alias Gilderoy, contributes a newsy and interesting communication to our paper this week for which we are his debtor. He inquires as to a little spat between us in other days. Oh brother I have had

so many rough and tumble fights since that time that yours and my little scrimmage had passed away from my recollection. Dr. Boswell said you scooped us in litt e less than no time but the Doctor was rather hard pressed himself at that time. Well I offer the flag of truce, and my terms of surrender are that R. C. Clark and yourself subscribe for the ARKANSAS METHODIST. And I will come to Verona next November.

Rev. Josephus Anderson, D. D. our able and indefatigable pastor, at Newport, sends us an invitation to come there and lecture and offers us rare inducements. We will put forth our best efforts to reach there before leaving for General Conference. We are rejoiced to hear of the progress of that fine parsonage. Just think of an airy, two storied parsonage in the elegant and enterprising town of Newport with all modern conveniences. All such buildings indicate real growth and solid prosperity. Dr. Anderson has done a fine work at Newport.

Rev. Jas. A. Heard, D. D. of Florence, Ala. writes me a long letter full of brotherly kindness and good cheer, and at the same time containing many wise suggestions and christian advice. We are really sorry, we shall not meet him at the meeting of our Great Sanhedrim, but Doctor just see Rush and tell him all and then allow him to tell me. Rush is a whole team driver and all, and with every thing complete. Sound in advice safe in action he will do on all the ground. Fill him up, and send him on and you may rest easy. He has a brother coming from North Texas, that is no slouch.

Rev. D. C. Kelly, D. D. our little big treasurer says in the South Western Methodist "a little tired Poor Kelly what will you say when you open the great official and see brother Adams and Haygood. Well Davy my son, didn't I tell you so; you will pitch in and of course they will pitch into you. But Davy you are right in this fight and this writer is with you from top to bottom. My candid opinion is Dr. Haygood went off half cocked, and Adams fired without a rest and I reckon got kicked over. Stand to China. Stand for China. We must have China, but we don't need any Bishop in China.

Rev. T. H. Ware, P. E. of Monticello District writes us just as kind a letter as can well be written by any one. It was brotherly and really christian. Tom is a noble true man, and you always know where to find him. That is right stand by us and we will win the day for total prohibition, and the great and enlarged prosperity of Arkansas. We are very much obliged for your kind words in reference to our paper. We are working incessantly to make an abiding power for good in this land. Stir your preachers up to help us and then we can help them.

Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D. our able pastor at West End, and Vanderbilt University, has recently assisted in a most wonderful and extraordinary work of grace in Gadsden Alabama. Our Brother Thompson writes a splendid account of it. We are delighted to hear of it, and to note the fact that the olden power of the Gospel is still with the churches. Our Dr. Leftwich is a splendid preacher and a fine worker. He stood fairly and squarely, by Sam Jones in Nashville, and much of the good done is attributable to him. We hope to be with you Doctor on the 2nd of May.

THE PRESS.

They have expunged the name of God from the text-books used in the public schools of Paris. Hark! the moaning of a rising ocean like that which swept over fair France in blood and flame when atheism was enthroned by a former generation of fools who

said in their hearts that there was no God.—Nashville Advocate.

"As State Fast days are observed we fail to see that they help at all the honor of religion. We shall not regret if some governor fails to appoint one. We do not know that it is any less a sporting day in Connecticut, where Good Friday is the day selected."—New York Independent.

Watch the little sins. If unchecked they will soon break out in great ones. It is all important that we watch against the beginnings of departure from God, or these will surely lead to bitter endings. David would never have fallen into gross outward sin, had he not been too familiar with it in his own heart; there had the evil been oft times committed before it broke out in the wicked deed. Young man, are you secretly indulging in some sin? Oh, beware! beware! and forsake it at once, by God's help, or you will bitterly regret it.—Watchman

Pistol selling is not likely to be a thriving branch of business in Mississippi hereafter. The recent Legislature passed a law levying a privilege tax upon the sale such as to amount to a prohibition. Some hardware merchants have boxed up their stock of "Smith & Wesson's", "Lightning Colt's", "Bull Dogs" and "Self-Cocking Tranters", and shipped them back to the factories. That is wholesome legislation. Such an act years ago, rigidly enforced, would have saved many useful lives to the State.—N. O. Advocate.

The battle is about to be joined in this city between good and evil, deliverance and bondage. There is no room for debate with the man who loves order and sobriety, be he a professing Christian or not. Surely no man who professes to follow in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good can for one moment hesitate as to how he will vote in the coming election. Can it be that there is a professing Christian man in Richmond who will vote to continue the evils that we have endured from whiskey, and fasten the chains of slavery afresh upon his fellow men? No right thinking or praying man will bring this stigma upon the Church of Christ. "Do good unto all men" is the command, and not evil.—Richmond Advocate.

Much of the discouragement good men cherish as to the future of God's cause is due to magnifying too greatly their own personal relations to it. We often fancy the great interest would sink but for our advocacy of them, while all around are multitudes who might more than fill our places. A pastor in this city once gave as a reason for not resigning that "it would be the ruin of the Church;" but when he left another stepped into the place vacated, and the Church has had greater prosperity than ever before. God took good care of His cause before you were born, and He will care for it after you are dead. "The sun will rise as bright as ever, the flowers smell as sweet, the plants spring as green, people will laugh as heartily and marry as fast, "the morning after your exit from the world as ever before.—Religious Herald.

The following suggestive paragraph is taken from an article on "Church Debts," by J. G. Holland, which appears in his work entitled Every Day Topics: "The way in which church edifices are built nowadays really necessitates a new formula of dedication. How would this read? "We dedicate this edifice to Thee, our Lord and Master; we give it to Thee and Thy cause and kingdom, subject to a mortgage of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We bequeath it to our children and our children's children, as the greatest boon we can confer on them (subject to the mortgage aforesaid), and we trust that they will have the grace and the money to pay the interest and lift the mortgage. Preserve it from fire and foreclosure, pray Thee, and make it abundantly

useful to Thyself—subject, of course, to the aforesaid mortgage."—Texas Advocate.

That letter of General Sherman, in which he declines to give to the fund for an aged public-school teacher in St. Louis, has a sentence likely to do as much execution as Dr. Burchard's three Ra: "I have owned real property in St. Louis since 1850, on which I have paid thousands of dollars in taxes, though I have never received a cent in return. My family is Catholic, and Mrs. Sherman would no more consent to have her children enter a public school than a common tavern. Therefore, in addition to my school taxes I have been compelled to pay large prices for education in private schools." This witness shows two things: What folly it is for a Protestant to marry a Roman Catholic; and what determined enemies the public-school system of this country has in Roman Catholics. That letter will plague all related to its writer, and give a new meaning to the familiar sentence: "The letter killeth."—New York Advocate.

Two things may be regarded as fixed: First, that the movement to suppress drunkenness will not stop until that result is reached; and second, that a large tolerance of differing opinion as to methods must prevail in the present formative state of public sentiment.

A Northern Methodist minister, a Union soldier, has lately refused a pension allowed him because the money from which it may be paid is liable to be money received from a tax on whiskey and tobacco. This is a phenomenal American.

Prof. Josiah H. Shinn is a candidate for State Superintendent of Public instruction. His announcement appears in this issue. He is a native of the State and has had considerable experience in the school-room both in the State and out of it. Prof. Shinn possesses ability and energy, and if elected will discharge the duties of the office creditably to himself and the State. He is at present the editor of the Arkansas Teacher.

We call the attention of the people of Arkansas to the announcement of Governor Hughes as a candidate for re-election to the office he has so ably filled for the past term. Of course he is subject to the democratic convention. He has made a splendid Governor and the people of Arkansas will say well done and call him to serve them another two years.

We this week insert the card of J. G. B. Simms of Chicot county candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Tenth Judicial District. We cheerfully announce him the to people of that district as a first class lawyer and a perfect christian gentleman. Our people will make no mistake if they elect either Simms or Wood.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Hon. R. F. Lea, which appears in our paper. He is a candidate for re-election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial District, subject to the nominating convention of the district. He is a strong clever man and has made a good officer.

We call attention to the card of Col. Wood E. Thompson candidate for re-election as Public School Superintendent of Arkansas. Col. Thompson has made a faithful officer and will be hard to beat. Of course he is subject to the democratic convention.

We invite the attention of our readers to the announcement of Auditor A. W. Files for re-election subject to the State democratic convention to convene in this city on the 30 of June. He is a first class man and has made a first class officer.

Arkansas Methodist

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL. -- NO. 17.

A further description of the Bank of England will not be considered out of place before we pass away from the city. "It is the most extensive banking institution in the world. Situated north of the Royal Exchange; about 1000 clerks are constantly employed here, ranging in salary from \$250 to \$6000 per annum. The buildings are rather low and peculiar in appearance, they with the courts, include about eight acres. Many of the offices are open to visitors, but the private ones can only be visited by permission of a director. The most interesting apartments are the bullion office, weighing office, treasury and the apartment where bank notes are printed; here is a steam engine, which moves printing presses, etc., and with its beautiful movement forms a most interesting sight. The bank is managed by a governor, deputy governor and twenty-four directors. The Royal Exchange was opened by Queen Victoria in October, 1844. The buildings cost \$900,000. The Exchange consists of an open court surrounded by a colonnade. Here we see statues of Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Hugh Middleton and others. Back of the Exchange is a splendid statue of our own banker George Peabody, by our own sculptor, Story. It is very life-like. In the eastern portion of the rooms are Lloyd's Subscription Rooms, where merchants, and, in fact, nearly all business men congregate and discuss all news, foreign, political, commercial or local. The number of subscribers was said to be about two thousand; admission, \$125; annual dues, \$21; if an underwriter, \$52.50. The Mansion House, the residence of the lord mayor, is situated between Cheapside and Lombard streets. It was erected between 1739 and 1741, and cost about \$350,000. It is decorated with statues by modern artists. The principal hall is called the Egyptian Hall, and here, on Easter Monday, the lord mayor gives a banquet and ball to some three hundred and fifty persons. The lord mayor is elected from the board of aldermen every 29th of September, serving for one year only; his salary is \$40,000, but he generally spends much more. The lord mayors in all city celebrations, take precedence of members of the royal family. The entire city is under his charge. The "Mayor's Show" has ceased since 1867 to attract much attention. Now, on the day he is installed, the procession starts from Guild hall at a trot, and escorted by cavalry, passes through Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street and Strand to Westminster Hall, where he is sworn in by one of the barons of the Exchequer, and then returns by the same route to preside over the royal dinner at Guildhall. The principal hall, which is used for public meetings of the citizens, is 150 feet long by 50 broad and contains some ordinary monuments. The two giants in the hall, known as Gog and Magog, were formerly carried in the procession on the "Mayor's Show" day. The common council chamber contains numerous portraits and statues; in this hall the mayor gives his inauguration dinner, at which the government ministers and great law officers of the crown attend. The banquet usually costs over ten thousand dollars, half of which the mayor pays. The other half is paid by the two sheriffs.

The library of Guild hall contains 30,000 volumes.

The General Postoffice St Martin's-le-Grand is a spacious building in Ionic style, with lofty central portico. The establishment employs more than 20,000 clerks, carriers, etc. in different parts of the united kingdom. There are said to be over six hundred million of letters delivered annually. The annual postage revenue amounts to seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars.

The Custom House is situated in Lower Thames Street, facing the river. It was erected between 1814 and 1817. Almost one half the custom dues of the United Kingdom, which amount to some hundred millions of dollars, are collected in London. Liverpool, which is the next principal city, only collects one fifth as much as London.

HOW I WENT TO ARKANSAS, ETC.

NO. 3.

Closing up my work on Delta Mission and, in a measure, recovered from my late sickness, I was ready for my transfer to Arkansas. The two conferences convened on the same day. The Memphis, in the city of Memphis, the Arkansas, in Van Buren, more than two hundred miles apart. Having met the committee on examinations, and awaited the passage of my character, I called upon Bishop Andrew for a transfer to Arkansas. With my transfer in my pocket I immediately left Memphis for the western part of Kentucky. There I bought a horse and arranged for my field of labor. In a few weeks I shipped myself and horse on a steamer, from Paducah to Helena, Ark., at which place I was landed between midnight and day about the 23rd of December, 1846. My horse, a noble animal, I led from the boat to a livery stable. The night was bitter cold. My horse cared for, (he had no fondness for steamboating) I sought shelter in a hotel, to await the developments of morning. In getting my horse from the boat, I literally ruined one of my boots; a new pair must be had. After breakfast I started out to find the boots, and then to the postoffice where I found a letter from Brother Brown, informing me that he had been returned to the District and that Helena was left to be supplied in view of my coming. I was directed to take charge of the work and make full proof of my ministry. I returned to the hotel to settle my bill and to the livery stable to pay fare of my horse. I then took count of stock and found I was the possessor of three silver half dollars. Helena in 1846 had a population of about six hundred inhabitants. The location is peculiar. At the terminus of a long ridge, extending north and south through Arkansas into Missouri, the little town nestling in the narrow bottom between the hills and river, presented a picturesque appearance.

In my walk over town I discovered a small, neat church. I furthermore learned that it belonged to the Methodists, but as they had no preacher, it was occupied by the Presbyterians. I understood that the appointment was a circuit, but of what extent I had no idea, for I had no plan, not even the name of a single church member. I do not reflect on the P. E. The war with Mexico had left the circuit without a preacher, he having gone with the troops.

With this information, picked up from different parties, I prepared to leave town for the country. I had not made the acquaintance or learned the name of a solitary man in town. Getting my horse I inquired of the livery man if he could tell me where I could find a Methodist preacher in the country. He swore that he knew where but one preacher lived, but whether a Methodist or a Baptist he did not know. Getting directions I started. The evening was cold, very cold; I was fasting if not praying. Once upon the highway my meditations were not of the most cheering character. A stranger in a strange country, almost without money or friends, if I should ever have them I had them to make. There was but one thing of which I felt certain, and that was, that the gospel was the power of God unto salvation. In this mood I reached the house to which I had been directed, about six miles north of Helena. Dismounting I entered and found the family seated around a cheerful country fire; ample fire-place, blazing hickory logs, and before the fire, held in place by a large flesh fork, a fine spare-rib. I was cold and cumbered with blanket and overcoat; to warm by such a fire was a luxury; and to a hungry man the flavor of the cooking rib and steaming coffee pot, exhilarating. Learning that the name of my host was Harris, and that he was a Methodist preacher, I handed him the letter of the P. E. which he read, then turning to me said: "I suppose you are our preacher. Boys, put up his horse; we will try him, anyhow." The family consisted of the husband, wife and six children, three of whom were small. The good lady spread her table before that fine fire, and the supper was good, spare-rib and all.

That man was Love M. Harris, then about forty years old. His wife was

a Burras, daughter of the man who had entertained the boat load of preachers ten years before; amongst whom was John Harrell, Andrew Smith, David Cummings and others. L. P. LIVELY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

The President continues to give a banquet each Thursday to a platoon of Congress, Senators and Members. At these dinners, political subjects are never touched upon, but there is a great deal of jovial, entertaining conversation. Political friends and foes are mixed up indiscriminately, and the President is enabled to become better acquainted with men whom he needs to know.

Mr Cleveland took a day off last week, and joined some Albany friends at Magnolia, Md. His absence was criticised a little on account of the illness of Secretary Manning. Others said the president was quite right in taking some recreation. If the Secretary of the Treasury had done likewise he might have escaped his present prostration from hard work and no exercise.

It is thought here that Mr. Manning will never again resume his duties as head of the Treasury Department. The strain has been too great for him, and he will scarcely dare to return to his post. A fatality seems to lurk over the Treasury. For twenty years, Secretaries, one after another, have fallen sick, either from their onerous duties, the unsanitary condition of the building, or its proximity to the Potomac Flats.

The main feature of interest on the social calendar of this week is the Mi-Careme at Mrs. Whitney's on Thursday evening. It is for the benefit of the News-Boys Lodging House. This will be the first large reassembling of the gay world since Lent began. Mrs. Whitney lends her beautiful house for the occasion and supplies the supper and music, so that the total receipts can be used for the object stated. The ladies are now planning for two other charitable entertainments which will make heavy demands on the purses of those who attend them. As there is no difficulty in selling the tickets for each of these benefits, however, the presumption is that the prices are not too high. The tickets for the Mi-Careme cost \$5 each, those for the Garfield Hospital entertainment, to be held at the Chinese Legation, are sold at \$3 each, while the Kermess tickets will cost \$5, \$3, and \$2.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives, whose prayers are just now creating a sensation, is a remarkable man in more than one respect. He can give more accurate descriptions of Westminster Abbey, Cologne Cathedral, Notre Dame, and other Old World Monuments he has visited, than can the majority of those persons who have not been dependent upon other people's eyes and on their sense of touch. He can describe the rocky outlines and mountainous declivities of the Sierras and of the Rocky Mountains and the picturesque beauties of the Blue Ridge with a force and vigor combined with accuracy rarely equalled, even by writers who still retain their sight.

His first invocation in the House that attracted notice was a vigorous denunciation of stock gambling. Next morning he denounced blood and pomp in a striking way, speaking of the fable of blood—Norman, Guelph and Gibelline. Then he cast his previous utterances into the shade by referring to the present labor troubles in such a manner as to call forth from a Representative the remark that it was an "incendiary speech."

Dr. Milburn, on hearing this, said he had no desire to make speeches before congress, that he was more conservative than incendiary. He believed, however, that prayer was a statement of our needs to God. "I have been struck by the evils existing in our time," said he and I think I am justified in petitioning the Almighty for their correction.

The blind man gave me a little autobiography. He related how, when he was five years old, a playmate preparing to cast away a piece of glass, struck back his hand and accidentally struck him in the left eye and cut the ball. A scar appeared and the doctor in charge attempted to remove it with nitric acid, which burnt terribly, but

which removed the scar. It appeared again, however, a couple of weeks later, and the Doctor wishing to make a neat job of it, regardless of the boy's protestations, again washed the whole eyeball with nitric acid and effectually destroyed all its sight. The other through had treatment also became almost useless, and Dr. Milburn passed through his school days and college life with a shade over his right eye and his book close up to his face. Later he lost his sight entirely.

Washington, March 29, 1886.

SCHOOL TEACHER PREACHERS.

When I came to this place in 1880, I entered into partnership with my friend and Vanderbilt classmate, the Rev. Edwin B. Chappell, in charge of the McTyrie Institute then called McKenzie College. He was then a probationer in the Memphis Conference. We remained in partnership two years. During that time I became fully convinced that no preacher had a right to claim membership in an annual conference by virtue of the mere fact that he was a school teacher. Brother Chappell also began to canvass in his mind his call to the ministry, and before the close of the second year, he announced to me that it had become a matter of conscience with him to preach the gospel, and not teach school. While I regretted deeply to lose him as my colleague, I could make but one answer to him, that an enlightened conscience is the last resort on moral questions. He accordingly transferred to Texas, and is there gaining that reputation which his merits so richly deserve.

About the same time our friend R. W. Erwin was teaching at Troy, and holding membership in our conference. He also left the school room and announced his readiness to take "regular work." When I asked why he had abandoned educational work when his prospects in this field seemed so bright, he revealed to me the astonishing fact that the school teacher preachers makes teaching first and preaching a matter of second importance, and his conscience refused to be satisfied with that state of things. He is now probably the most promising young man in the Memphis Conference. About the time these two cases of conscience arose, a worthy and esteemed Doctor of Divinity, whose life has been spent in the school room while his name was on the conference roll, volunteered advice to a young school teacher itinerant, attempting to dissuade him from his profession, and referring to his own experience, confessing that he had committed a great mistake which had for years been a source of grief to him, but which, unfortunately, he was unable at this late day to correct. The young brother took his advice, profited by his experience, and is the coming man of the conference.

Not long since the Rev. Doctor A. (whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention) who has for thirty years been one of the leading educators of girls in our church, sent for Brother B to advise with him on spiritual matters. He felt conscientious convictions that in failing to itinerate he had failed to do his duty, and now regretted that he had wasted so much of his time in the school-room when he ought to have been in the regular work. Brother B administered all the consolation in his power, but felt his inability to offer much, for he believed that the Doctor's ground for regret was well taken.

So much for personal cases. Let us look at the matter impersonally. What is it that makes school teachers ex-officio itinerants? They have regular appointments and fill them. So do all efficient local preachers. They hold religious exercises in their schools. So do the laymen. They talk to their pupils on the subject of religion, and teach by precept and example 'the beauty of our holy religion.' So the laymen and local preachers. The mere hearing of lessons is purely secular; they can not offer that as a ground for claiming seats among travelling preachers. Indeed I would like to know wherein their *itinerancy* does consist. The "field hands" are investigating this question, and the wind is blowing in the direction of requiring the "professors" to become travelling preachers in fact, or local preachers in name. In the Memphis Conference

there is no mistaking the way the wind is blowing.

We have in our church here a local deacon, the Rev. E. P. Randle, who is also steward, classleader and trustee. He is postmaster of our town and for usefulness and efficiency I will put up against any two professors on our conference rolls. His post-office is not a resort of politicians and loafers; but the odor of piety surrounds it, and from that fountain issues streams of religious influence that will make glad the city of our God. He does not figure before the church and world as Doctor Randle, or Professor Randle, but brother Randle, and saints and sinners recognize his undisputed claim to that title. He is a modest man and does not seek notoriety; but I want him to join conference with the understanding that he is to be appointed by the Bishop, postmaster of McKenzie. I know the discipline does not make any provision for such an appointment; but there is more provision for that than there is for some school teacher appointments that were made in the last round of annual conferences.

In the foregoing article I have not intended to give offense to any Brother who differs with me on this question. I have written my honest convictions.

GRANVILLE GOODLOE.
McKenzie, Tenn. March 17, 1886.

FIELD NOTES.

April first—and there never was a brighter day, and this old scribe and field had never felt much worse or less like work, but there is no alternative, and the work must be done. We begin with a stirring note from Brother M. M. Smith, P. E. of Newport District, White River Conference. It is good and cheering. "Enclosed I send you notice of my second round of Quarterly Conferences, which you will please publish and oblige yours, etc. I am now finishing my first round; everything is moving on very nicely. Two brethren I believe have the "Decks Cleared" in subscription—worth 100 cts. on the dollar and cash together. Some churches are being built and others are contemplated; some revival spirit and the outlook is encouraging. We want this country for Christ. Pray for us."

Next comes brother C. L. Bell from Malvern circuit. Our brother Atchley will be heard from over there and a good report will come. "As I see nothing in the columns of your most noble paper from Malvern circuit, I will write you a few words. Well, we have had no preaching yet since Bro. A. S. Scott, which was our preacher last year, has left us. Brother Atchley has been delayed because of sickness; we sympathize with him for we know he is a good man and would like to do a good work. May the good Lord bless him in his afflictions. Brother Scott did a good work here last year. We loved him and ever will. Some of the church members here seem to have forgotten the reasons why it is wrong to dance. Wish Dr. Winfield would give some scriptural reasons in the METHODIST. May our children be saved from this and all other evils Success to the METHODIST."

We will attend to the dancing part of this soon. Next comes our brother W. T. Walker from Powhattan. He is a good man and of course has a good report. "We are moving on with our present charge about as well as usual. Our first quarterly conference has just been held. We had a pleasant time. The Lord was with us and warmed our hearts with his blessed spirit. What a joy it is for brethren to dwell together in Christ. We hope to see many souls converted this year. Pray for us. God has already given us success in raising our general collections. Everything assessed against us by the annual conference is up in cash and good subscription. Now we hope to do a good deal for the ARKANSAS METHODIST, and trust it will be a great help to us and all the people. God bless all our church papers and all the means of grace and knowledge."

We will close this week's report with a short but excellent account of Dyersburg District by Rev. J. H. Evans, the P. E. It is cheering—and we hope to fall in at Dyersburg and other places—before the first of next October. Now read brother Evans' and then wait another week for more: "My district is in good trim. Everything moving up hopefully. Large district—plenty of work—but that's

all right. What has a preacher got to do but to work for the Master? Three and four sermons at each Quarterly Meeting, when the weather is suitable, whether on Saturday and Sunday, or Tuesday and Wednesday. What's the difference? I believe, taking it a year through, I have preached on an average five times a week, for the ten years I have been in the presiding eldership. Yet that does not equal John Wesley and some others, the heroes of Methodism. It has not killed me yet, either. I have grown stronger on it, at least physically, if I have not mentally. Away with the lazy idea that a man can't preach more than once or twice a week! and if he has to ride a few miles through a little mud or cold weather, must be forever crying out hardship, hardship, the toils and labors of the ministry! I have no patience with it. I like your paper wonderfully well. You have improved it much. It is what I call a live paper, and must do good wherever it is circulated and read. Give Dyersburg a call in your going to and fro, up and down on the earth. We will give you good congregations, and some subscribers to."

MISSISSIPPI LETTER.

Editors Methodist:

I do not see so much of you since the Western Methodist faded away, and yet you are on *terra firma* and still making "foot prints on the sands of time." Look here, do you remember what a round you and I had, once, in the columns of the Western Methodist, and how you "whaled" me out? or did I get the better of you? How was it? We began on the manner of taking up collections for missions. I enjoyed that bout. Indeed, Doctor, I do not like a man who agrees to everything I say. Of course, I generally say sensible things, but then I do not like for them to be endorsed too readily. I want to work with men who have opinions of their own, and courage enough to stand flatfooted in any presence and say so. One can learn something from a man of this sort.

Say, how are you getting along with the ARKANSAS METHODIST? What kind of a paper is it? How do you like to sit on the tripod? Is Editorial work really as hard as some editors make out like it is? Now I shouldn't like to write when I don't feel like writing. It is hard work to pump wind out of a dry well. When I was a boy, I didn't mind churning when the butter would come, but to churn and churn for an hour at a time and no sign of butter is an up-hill business. It was awfully discouraging to a boy. It is much the same way when one has to write and yet nothing comes.

Are you getting rich off of the paper? Is there money in it? It ought to pay if all the Methodists in Arkansas would take it. Do they? What proportion of your Methodist families take a church paper? Do you know? You have been a paper and book man these long years. You have felt the paper pulse of our Methodist people pretty thoroughly.

How does the temperance cause come on in Arkansas? We have had a great work here these last few years. We are going to win a great victory. Mark what I say, we will win. We've set in for the whole war. This cause must be put away from us. We will get clear of it. God helping us, we will.

Doctor Garland has waked missionary echoes from every nook and corner of our Methodism. I am glad of it. This agitation will do good. A good cause is helped by a good airing now and then. The attention of the people is called to great questions. They consider matters they otherwise would not have thought of. We need a stir now and then. The meeting must not die of stagnation.

How many Bishops are you going to have? Some say three and some say fifteen. Well, that is room enough in the matter of Bishops. One lady said, "I want Bishops enough elected so that I can see and hear one." If Bishops were as thick as blackbirds they'd be too common.

Say, how do you stand on locating the General Conference? It is not supernumerary nor superannuated and we can not give it either of those relations. If we do anything, why just locate it. It is getting to be one of Dr. Lafferty's giraffes, too big for any stall. He wants to corral the General Conference at White Sulphur Springs. Dr. Young, a giraffe himself, wants to quarter the animal at Nashville, the Jerusalem of Southern Methodism. Some say, plant it down at Mt. Eagle. Well, you who go to General Conference can settle that matter.

Doctor come out to see us. Come to Verona. Come to my cabin. Your old friend Col. R. C. Clark lives here. "Uncle Dick" we call him. He is about as full of life as any old man you ever saw. He'd like to see you. If you are going out on a lecturing tour, as some of the papers report, why come to Mississippi and to Verona. A great man would be a good thing here. Our people have never seen many great men. In the last four years fully a score of people have asked me, "Look here, isn't Dr. Winfield the Bishop of Arkansas?" I always answer "yes" and then I go on to explain the nature and extent of your Bishopric. God bless you. Your brother, GILDEROY.

ARKANSAS METHODIST.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1886.

"Owe no man anything, but to love one another." Why our people will run in debt, trade beyond their means and involve themselves we can't see but really to some people there seems to be an infatuation to run in debt. It is real slavery to be in debt and dreadful bondage it is. It is human nature to be presumptuous and overbearing toward those that are dependant on them. Keep out of debt. Pay what you are owing brother, and never go in debt again. Love everybody and settle all accounts as you go and your friends will be many.

"For if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive your trespasses." Our God teaches us to forgive, as we hope to be forgiven, and we are to extend the kind and quality we expect to receive. But, says some one, are we bound to forgive without being asked. By no means; but then we must be always ready to forgive. We must cultivate a spirit of forgiveness and not a spirit of revenge. We must not cultivate malice or nurse our anger. Our God is pitiful and always ready to pardon, and so must we be.

"The Child's Prayer." It may appear a small thing to an unbelieving man to see a child kneeling at his mother's knee and saying, "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep; and if I die before I wake, I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take," but that little prayer has saved millions from hardened crime, preserved them from the evil of unbelief, and laid the granite foundation for a true christian faith in after life. That little prayer comforts childhood, sustains manhood, and is often the cementing bond of the two. Teach it to all the children.

"Feed my Lambs." How very few ministers understand how to instruct and interest the children. They feed the sheep and put everything in racks far beyond the reach of the children. We sometimes see a score or more of children in a congregation and the only attention paid is to watch and see that they do not interrupt the grown folks, one half of whom are watching the hands on the face of their watches more than the preacher. See here brother, stop a few times between fourthly and fifthly to give the children a few straws or a little morsel of pure doctrine. It will pay.

"Aimless preaching." Oh, how much of time and opportunity are wasted by ministers who do not study to reach the consciences and hearts of their hearers. No minister should ever enter the sacred desk to preach the gospel without stopping to inquire as to the motive that now influences him to preach, and what are the probabilities of reaching the hearts of his people. Will this test and sermon move the ungodly to action? Will it stir my membership to greater diligence and anxiety to save men? Will it give comfort and strength to the needy? Let us be certain to go in the strength of our God.

"Growth in Grace." How few people ever really understand what is implied by a growth of grace. We understand the meaning of grace to be favor or strength. Now we think a proper interpretation of growth will imply an increase in both of these, strength to do and suffer God's will, and then an increased evidence of the favor of our God as a compensation for laboring and suffering. Don't imagine that you are growing in grace because of any mere exhibition of religious feeling, but see if there is a hungering and thirsting after God, and a great delight in him and his work.

THE BISHOP'S DOMICILE.

Of course a domicile does not make a resident Bishop in a technical sense. Certainly there is no violation or evasion of any law for a Bishop to reside in Richmond, Nashville, Baltimore, or Shanghai. But when our brother of the Wesleyan Advocate intimates that the General Conference by resolution can fix these residences, we do claim there is legal objection. The Bishops can and should arrange this important matter themselves, but the General Conference cannot do it.

We most earnestly approve the plan of our chief pastors residing in the different localities of our Connection. Some sections have doubtless suffered for lack of episcopal service in consequence of the distant residence of the Bishops. This should be considered and arranged by them in view of the wants of the Church at large.

[N. O. Advocate.] That is certainly High Methodist Episcopacy. Who are these great Functionaries of the Church that are so high and exalted, that the very Church, who gives them birth and to whom they owe everything they have and are creatures of their own creation, and the very moment they are made, turn upon their makers and disclaim all their authority and defy all their power? When did it come to pass that the General Conference has lost all power to control or regulate the movements of the Bishops or Superintendents they have elected? Of course we have no sympathy with the views of the Northern General Conference as expressed in the case of Bishop Andrew. But then all the measures they proposed were extra-judicial and perfectly unconstitutional, and at the same time was an attempt to degrade Bishop Andrew. But it will be an evil day for us when we resort to the other extreme, and acknowledge that the Bishops are beyond the control of the General Conference either as to their place of living or their work. We contend that the General Conference has just as much right to control the movements of their Bishops, as the Bishops have to control the movements of the other preachers. Suppose for instance the General Conference should erect or cause to be erected Episcopal residences at the most suitable and eligible points in our country. Could we not require the Bishops to occupy these or by the law of analogy in relation to other ministers either to furnish their own houses or forfeit the use and value of the Episcopal residence? Suppose all our Bishops should find it most agreeable to themselves to domicile themselves in and around Nashville; would the General Conference be powerless to interfere and would its constituted authorities be helpless to protect the Church. Let them try it and we think, the General Conference would hustle the old gents and that without any violation of law. If Brother Galloway had been old enough to occupy a place in the General Conference of 1858, where a Bishop was proceeded against upon mere complaints of mal-administration etc. etc., he would hardly put forth such High Doctrines as are found in his editorial, from which this was taken. Our Bishops are Overseers or Superintendents, and are in no sense High Church Functionaries as held by the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. We only hold to two orders in our ministry, and our Bishops are not an order either by divine or church right, but an officer of the Church and for the Church, and clearly recognized by the general power conferred upon the Church in the days of the apostles. Any attempt to put our Bishops beyond their legitimate sphere of "primus inter pares" will be certain to react upon those attempting it, and will have the tendency to drive the Church in the other direction. Ours is a Methodist Episcopacy, and so long as we keep it on that line, there is no danger, but it must be kept there. Our brother of the Wesleyan is to our mind eminently right in his views. There is no danger in fixing the domiciles for Bishops, but there would be a great deal in electing Bishops for certain localities.

OUR REPLY TO BRO. BOSWELL.

We see a long communication from Rev. J. C. Boswell in the South-Western Methodist of March the 27th, and another from J. W. Boswell in the Nashville Advocate of April 3rd. Now we do not propose to have anything to do with these papers, only so

far as they refer to our own paper. We do not desire a controversy with Brother Boswell on any subject; he is a man we always prefer to agree with, but this comes upon us unawares. We had no notice of any disagreement on the matter referred to. We knew he differed with some of our correspondents, and we did, too, but we did not know that our little recommendation of making the presiding elders the constitutional advisers of our Bishops was regarded as so very revolutionary and dangerous. For a long time they have been so in fact without the sanction of law and we only asked to do by law what we were doing without law, and thus give the Bishop legal counsel and shut off much that is now approaching him in an illegal way. My brother sees ruin and mischief all along that line and hangs out red lanterns everywhere. It will put the Bishop in the hands of the presiding elders. By no means, but it puts the presiding elders in the Bishops hands and makes them share responsibility. "But poor little men that no P. E. wants, will have no friend at court; no Bishop to carry gum logs." Exactly. Let the presiding elders take responsibility and notify all such men that they are not wanted and then if they refuse to retire locate them on the grounds of general unacceptability. But the Bishop will lose his power and soon, indeed, we will spell Bishop with a little "b." Well, brother, that won't hurt anybody. You say in your Nashville article, "they are only called Bishops for the sake of convenience," and that being so, what does it matter whether it is a little or a big B? It is not an order but an office, and the General Conference certainly has a right to give them their constitutional advisers, Bishop Soule certainly viewed them as such, and that it was their legitimate prerogative to appoint them, and would not be ordained till the General Conference surrendered them this right, and here was the cause of our troubles in the days of O'Kelley. How can it be possible that any such trouble as the brother imagines will grow up from these constitutional advisers of our Bishops. Our idea is to magnify the Presiding Elders, while we do not minimize the Bishops. We are glad to know that our brother, so far as we know, stands solitary and alone in finding out the great revolutionary danger in our proposition. We were rather astonished at the lecture our brother Boswell was reading the South Western Methodist about the compliments of its correspondents and reporters, and their copying compliments of their paper. Well, the South Western, like ourself, is a young candidate for public favor, and such things are rather allowable in papers which are just commencing to build up. We did not know that the South Western was subject to such reports as we are receiving from our Field Hands. But it seems as if it was from these strictures of Brother Boswell. We are sorry, indeed, if our brethren or ourselves have given offense to our brother, for we did not mean it. We beg pardon, but somehow we can't help saying a kind and loving word to a good worker; really we don't cry. We don't understand why Brother Boswell should seek other papers to lecture ours, when ours is ever open to him. He can answer for himself.

DR. WINFIELD.—I see that you are on the programme for Montague this summer and I am enjoying in advance the travel and the sights of Egypt and Palestine. I read that Dr. R. W. Jones, President of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College, Columbus, Mississippi, is to lecture on "The Air We Breathe," and surely no more health giving breezes blow, than those that continually fan the face of the great mountain. I am just returned from Montague—my first visit—and I am enthusiastic, although I saw things without their summer glory. But I went worn with a continual cough, and the air was such a balsam that though my stay was short, I came back almost cured, and so charmed was I with the scenery, and with the grand possibilities of the place, that I walked, and talked, mile after mile without weariness. Well, I love mountains, provided, I do not have to climb them, but even climbing mountains can be accomplished with pleasure, and now that once on the way, as the great en-

gine with labored breath and groan carried us up and round and round until the train looked like a big black serpent with sinuous folds. More than once did I say a thousand blessings on the boy whose brain first conceived the thought of capturing and chaining the giant and making him the world's burden-bearer.

The Assembly will spare no pains to make this Summer home all that could be desired. The programme is an attractive one every way, nor are material wants less to be considered forces of old time people will ask what shall we eat? A question that demands right prompt reply in the appetizing air of this mountain, where I am told that a man's normal state is to be hungry.

The Montague Hotel, where I lodged and ate, is large, well lighted, well ventilated and with accommodations for from three to four hundred guests.

Many persons are purchasing lots and erecting neat cottages for summer homes. Those who prefer like the Arabs to stretch their tent can do so and take their meals at the restaurant. There is the Nashville Home for teachers, Alabama, Memphis, Georgia—and my pen was about to write just by the most natural order of things—the Arkansas Home—but, I hold my hand, for I do not recollect that your State is thus represented on this mountain height. That, however, is only a question of time, for I think all our Southern sisters will in due course come to this place for a reunion, and for that chosen companionship, that does, indeed, make the whole world akin!

Here are all the requisites for a desirable home during the heated term, especially for workers who would keep "in their chosen calling" and have the inspiration that comes from contract, where mind meets mind, and the currents of social life flow pleasantly but never in doubtful directions. The locality is charming even now, and must be doubly so, when men, women and children add animation to the scene. It will delight the pansy blossom who will come to the mountain to know that Pansey herself, Mrs. Alden, will be here, and they can see for themselves the writer of that wonderful child-story "Christies Christmas," or the no less charming history of the Decker Family "Preaching Out."

But, if I begin to talk of the many pleasant persons to be met at Montague, and of what their presence promises, there is no telling to what length this letter will grow. So I would better stop, especially, as I am not on the mountain this morning, and here this is a possibility of getting tired, and more than a probability that I tire other folks.

MRS. SUE F. MOONEY.

TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors Methodist:

Bishop Hargrove just escaped pneumonia at the session of the Fla., Conference where he was during the cold snap in January. He returned to Tennessee to rest, read and recuperate a little, but there was an earnest call for him to return to the far west to attend to affairs in his Episcopal District, and some weeks were given to District Conferences and other matters in New Mexico and Colorado. Hearing of his return last week, I had the good fortune to find him wanting to spend a Sunday in the country, and regardless of the damp weather and his still suffering from the effects of the exposure and work of the winter, he went out with me ten miles to Centenary where he preached a very suggestive and practical sermon on "The woman at the well." And then visited an aged afflicted brother recently sadly bereaved.

The Bishop has only held ten annual and twenty or more district conferences during the past twelve months in California, Oregon, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Mississippi, Fla., and Tennessee.

After his election to the Episcopacy four years ago, he desired the consecration services not to be held on Sunday, as that was the time appointed for his quarterly meeting at State Line Mission, his farthest and poorest work in the district.

That was his last labor among us as an elder, after taking Episcopal vows.

Then his last, and I think only sermon for some time in our conference was on a country charge. When he was in charge of a school in our conference thirteen years ago, he came and staid several days at a time and aided me in a protracted meeting on a circuit. Much as I have seen of the Bishop during the years of our acquaintance, I have no recollection of ever seeing him use tobacco in any of its filthy forms.

He early won me by his liberality, fidelity and firmness. And now I rejoice to testify that I think he is not a user of tobacco. By the way the conversion of the two Sams from the use of tobacco at Chicago, reminds me of Wesley coming to America to convert the Indians, and on the voyage finding out that he needed conversion.

When I read Sam Jones announcing that Sam Small had quit, and endorsed what D. L. Moody said, a man using tobacco might be a christian but he was a nasty christian. I thought surely Sam Jones is under conviction. Now I rejoice that he has come through.

I hope in the election of Bishops next month that the new panel will contain one or more men, who for the sake of cleanliness and self-sacrifice will not defile their lips or raiment with tobacco. I am no extremist much less a fanatic on this subject. But the taste, culture and decency of this day and country demand self sacrificing ministers to be examples to the people if not leaders, in every good word and work. Isaiah asks: "Wherefore do you spend money for that which is not bread?" Tobacco is not bread and yet it costs more than the bread bill of all America.

Does not the church contribute as much for tobacco, as is expended for all church purposes? What proportion of our preachers who use tobacco suffer physical damage therefrom? Physicians and preachers who have experience, tell me nine out of ten.

Are they true in testimony? Have any of our Bishops at any time been hurt by the use of tobacco? Who will say no.

I was glad to see in your paper of recent date so much space given to Mount Eagle. I know of no place in the South "which I could recommend so heartily to persons in the South and West, who desire to spend a while in the summer in rest and recreation, where health pleasure and knowledge, can be so readily secured. Nearly all the summer resorts I have known in Tennessee and Alabama became nuisances, because people flock to them for sport, and the dance, cards, billiards, ten-pin-allies, etc. become the chief centers of attraction. I am glad to know that there is one place in our State and the South, where people may resort and find a superior combination of appliances to give enjoyment, health, mental and moral elevation, and I trust all will be at cheap cost.

All seems to be quiet and prosperous on the campus of the Vanderbilt this year. The latest expenditure was for ground on the north west corner near the gymnasium, fronting on Broad Street or West End Avenue which was desirable for more than one consideration. I am glad to report such a favorable outlook for all the departments of the University. The chaplain, Dr. Leftwich has returned from a very remarkable revival at Gadsden, Alabama, three hundred professions and more than one hundred joined our church in less than a week.

S. M. CHERRY.

Near Vanderbilt University, Tenn April 2, 1886.

OUR EXCURSION

Will certainly leave here on the 30th of April for Richmond, Va., via Nashville. The L. & N. R. R. will be in charge, and nothing will be wanting in either attention or transportation to secure comfort; and the M. & L. R. R. offer the following reduction at different points: Little Rock, \$29.65; Argenta, same; Brinkley, \$27.40; Forrest City, \$26.15; and return tickets at one-third of these rates. If other roads fall below, then this road and the L. & N. will go as low as the lowest. This is our route, and the 30th of April our time; then nearly two days will be passed in Nashville. We hope all Arkansas and Texas will go with us.

MINUTES.

All mailed to the preachers and now we ask a speedy response. If price is not marked on the bundle, remember it is 7½ cents per copy. Calculate and return the money and a few dollars for delegate money. Brethren, please see to this.

HOW THE GAZETTE ANSWERS AND ASK QUESTIONS.

In reply to question No. 2: We believe a well regulated system of high license as a method of decreasing the admitted evils of intemperance better calculated than prohibitory legislation to accomplish that result. Now, will Brother Winfield answer these two "little questions":

1. If the democratic state convention, to assemble June 30, shall refuse to incorporate a prohibition plank in the party platform, and the republican state convention, if one be held, shall incorporate a prohibition plank in its platform, will Brother Winfield support the republican state ticket in the editorial columns of the Arkansas Methodist, and also give it his personal support?

2. If neither the democratic nor republican state convention shall incorporate a prohibition plank in its platform, will Brother Winfield seek to turn the State Prohibition Alliance into a political party, put a prohibition party in the field, and give it the influence and support of the Arkansas Methodist, and the personal support of its editor, Brother Winfield?

The answers to these questions will decide the character of the institution to which we shall turn Brother Winfield over.

The Gazette attempts to force an issue and then ask us to decide on such forced issue. There is no such issue before the people of Arkansas in this year of grace, 1886. No party will be asked to define itself on this question. We are, for the present, content with the legislation we have. We are not ready to ask for a Prohibition Amendment to be submitted to the people. When we are ready we will ask and we will demand of the Legislature to submit it to the people, and should there be a constitutional convention called, we expect to ask that Prohibition be inserted as a part of the Constitution of our State. Whenever the Prohibition Alliance to which we belong shall determine to make a demand for Prohibition, by law, we will certainly go for the party that favors prohibition. If neither party will, then we will stand by our Alliance and support men known to be in favor of Prohibition. We shall ask for no plank this year, whatever, in any platform, but will only support good men for office. When we make the issue then we will make Prohibition the paramount question. To question 1, we answer: There is no such issue before us. When the issue is made we will go with the party that will adopt the Prohibition plank.

Question 2. If, when the time comes, neither party will adopt our plank, we will make the issue and the fight squarely on prohibition. We hope you are answered to your satisfaction. Your answers, if such they can be called, will be published next week with the questions, and your beautiful High License exposed. Why don't you be consistent, you know there is no prohibition in high license and that it only means, that you are in favor of whiskey selling and a whiskey selling aristocracy.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Such literature, then, unfits a man for the duties of citizenship. That said, it is not necessary to say that it unfits him for higher duties. But there is another aspect of life to which its relations should be considered—the social. So far as such literature is read, it cultivates a taste for low gossip and scandal to an extent which excludes the desire for anything better. Now, what must be the effect of such newspapers upon social conversation in society? Does it not give the men and women and the boys and girls a keen appetite for slanderous gossip about their neighbors? And does it not prompt them to make themselves entertaining talkers by inventing or furnishing slanders upon those whom they know? It is impossible that it should not have this effect. Such papers are, therefore, great schools of scandal, and every one who reads them, is a pupil in that school.—Interior.

Arkansas Methodist.

OBITUARIES.

VENABLE.—William T. Venable was born the 1st day of September, 1855, in Sevier County, Ark., and was called from his sufferings on earth to that rest that remaineth for the people of God, on the morning of the 17th of October, 1885. He was taken sick on the 8th of October and only lived till the 17th, when he died at his old home surrounded by weeping friends and relatives. He leaves a bereaved widow and two little boys, a dear devoted Christian mother and three brothers to lament his early death and to weep for the loss that to them can never be replaced in this world. But they only mourn his presence gone from their here. For they know, what to them is a sad loss, to him is eternal gain. He left a host of warm, true friends here, young and old, to mourn his loss, for all loved him. He was a friend and an earnest advocate of everything that was good, firm and unyielding in doing what he believed to be right. About three years ago the Quarterly Conference licensed him to preach (for he had felt from his boyhood that he was called to preach) and the same fall he joined the Little Rock Conference and from January 1882 until August 1884 he taught and preached the Gospel of the Son of God. But his health gave away and he had to leave the field he loved so well, but he did not quit preaching. Whenever he was able he preached to the same people that had known him up from early childhood, and though we were sorry his health failed, were glad to welcome him back to old Chapel Hill.

I had forgotten to state that he was converted in 1871 at Sabbath school and soon after he joined the M. E. Church, South, was received into the Church by Rev. Andrew Hunter and has lived ever since an earnest, sincere Christian. When a boy he was beloved and respected by his associates and schoolmates. I remember on one occasion when attending the same school with the writer, an angry dispute came up between two young men. They went so far as to draw knives and were very angry indeed. William walked up to them and placing a hand on the shoulder of each began talking to them in a firm, gentle voice. The arms that held the knives dropped, the angry looks melted, and one wiping the tears from his eyes walked off, the quarrel was over.

God knows best, and as he often exclaimed on his deathbed, "The Lord's will and not mine be done." Those were his last rational words. It seems hard to us, but the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. But oh how his friends will miss him! how the Church, Sabbath school and prayer-meeting will miss him, none but God can know. And we do hope and pray, though he is gone from us forever, here, that his life, the influence that he had exerted for good, will be the means of yet bringing many to the saving knowledge of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus, and more especially may his dear brother James, for whom he has prayed so long and earnestly, be converted and finally saved. And though we shall never more see him standing in the pulpit, nor hear his voice comforting his brethren and sisters, nor warning and pleading with sinners to flee the wrath to come, we feel that it will not be very long till we shall all "gather round the great white throne, where tears and parting are unknown and storms of sorrow never rise."

A FRIEND.
Chapel Hill, Sevier County, Ark., November 18, 1885.

NORMAN.—Henry C. In token of our warm affection toward him in this community, the following resolutions were adopted by the members of the M. E. C. S. at Big Flat, assembled on the 20th day of Feb. 1886.

Whereas, it hath pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the church militant to the church triumphant our beloved Brother H. C. Norman, Whereas, we deem it right to manifest our appreciation of his love and give expression to the deep feelings of affection we cherish toward him,

Therefore be it resolved:

1. That in the death of Brother Norman, not only has the church lost a faithful member, but the Sunday

School a most earnest advocate.

2. That while we mourn on account of our sad bereavement yet we bow submissively to the will of him who doeth, all things after the counsel of his own will.

3. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends and pray Gods blessing to rest upon them.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the ARKANSAS METHODIST for publication, and also to the parents of our deceased brother.

ISAAC N. MERRELL,
B. D. MINICK,
F. A. ROBISON,
Committee.

Big Flat, Ark. Feb. 20, 1886.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

JACKSON.—Rev. David Jackson was born at Stevensville, Welland Co., Canada, May 7th, 1845, moved to Arkansas in 1863, and departed this life March 14th, 1886. He was married twice. He came to this country an infidel, but having married a pious Christian woman who died in 1874, a most triumphant and happy death, all of Brother Jackson's infidelity at once gave way. Shortly afterwards he found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. August 1874 was the date of his conversion to Christianity. In 1875 he was licensed to preach to others the gospel which had saved him. He located in Brinkley, Ark. where he spent the rest of his days.

Brother Jackson was a man of fair culture. He had collected a good library of choice books. These books were not placed upon the shelves as an ornament, but were digested. Brother Jackson was a good preacher, and if he had been blessed with a clear voice and distinct articulation, he would have been one of the ablest preachers in the bounds of the White River Conference.

As a teacher he was popular and successful. At the time of his departure he was the recording steward of my charge. He was also Superintendent of our Sunday-school at Brinkley. Brother Jackson was a true friend of the temperance cause, indeed he was the chief cause of the success of the "three mile law" at Brinkley.

We have sustained an immense loss in the death of David Jackson—an irreparable loss. Many hearts are sad. Brother Jackson seemed to have a special tact in finding the sick and suffering among the poor and destitute. As a husband, he was loving and devoted, as a father kind and courteous, as a citizen he was public spirited, as a Christian firm and conscientious. His last moments were truly sublime. I visited him after nightfall on Saturday. I found him rational but suffering too much to engage in conversation. Being sick myself I could not remain with him long, shortly after I left he began talking.

He rejoiced the remainder of the night. Just about sunrise Sunday morning he closed his earthly race.

"Servant of God, well done."
Rest from thy loved employ."

C. H. FORD,
Clarendon, Ark. March 25, 1886.

SOLLINS.—Sister Rachel B. Sollins was born in Cannon count, Tenn., December 20th, 1840, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus Feb. 6th, 1886. She had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for about twenty years. She leaves a large family of children, and a heart broken husband to mourn her departure. May God sanctify this sad bereavement to all their good. May it prove the means of leading the husband and children to seek Christ.

T. B. WILLIAMS.

BOWEN.—Nora A. infant child of Thomas and Alice Bowen, was born June 9th, 1884, and died February 27th, 1886, near Walnut Hill, Randolph county, Arkansas. Yes little Nora is gone out from mamma's house but my sister you will meet her in the morning when the day of life is over.

You shall meet your little Nora on the heavenly shore.

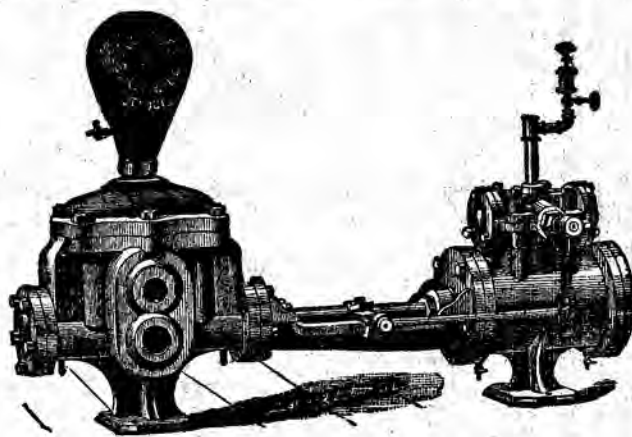
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The United States Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
INCORPORATED ACCORDING TO LAW.

Gives protection to every race and nationality, male or female, from 15 to 65 years of age. A policy of \$2000 costs \$8, and \$2 every six months as semi-annual dues, and an assessment upon the death of each member. A \$1500 policy will cost \$6, and \$1.50 every six months as semi-annual dues, and the fourth of an assessment upon the death of each member. A \$1000 policy will cost \$4, and \$1 every six months as semi-annual dues, and half of an assessment upon the death of each member. A policy of \$500 will cost \$2.50, and one-fourth of an assessment upon the death of each member. At death the beneficiaries receive the amount of the policy, less 10 per cent for collecting and disbursing the same, or the benefit of an assessment. We give an accidental or sick benefit of \$5 per week, which costs \$10, and \$1 every month thereafter. Burial of \$50 at death will cost \$5, and \$1 every six months after. OFFICERS AND INCORPORATORS.—Frank P. Dunn, Pres.; S. R. Newwood, Vice-Pres.; T. J. Oliphint, Treas. and Att'y; J. B. Dunn, Sec'y. Office—307 West Markham St., (P O Box 247) Little Rock, Ark Jan 9-86 AGENTS WANTED

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Dr. Higgin's Huckleberry is the most Southern remedy for curing Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all such ailments. It is sold by all druggists at 50 cents a bottle. Two Cent stamp for "TAYLOR'S LITTLE RIDDLE BOOK," the health of home and amusement of the little ones.
Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Georgia.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. With positively sure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlets free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Dr. L. B. Johnson & Co., 22 O. H. St., Boston.

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Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of farmers, gardeners and planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large!

James J. H. Gregory, Maclelland, Tenn.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S HOMOEOPATHIC LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM,
The Most Wonderful Liver and Kidney Cure in the World.

Will relieve and cure diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, such as Inflammation, Febrile irritation of the Bladder, Catarrh, Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness and Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Torpid Liver causing Headache, Bright's Disease, Female Troubles, Leucorrhoea, Mental Dullness, Gloomy Forebodings, Derangement of the Natural Functions, OR ANY DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER OR BLADDER. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT! Dr. J. H. McLean's Homoeopathic Liver and Kidney Balm will cure you.

This entire family was cured and made happy by taking

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(We have thousands who testify, but have space for only three letters.)

M. A. CROWELL, Lead Hill, Ark., writes us: "Dr. J. H. McLean's Homoeopathic Liver and Kidney Balm and Dr. J. H. McLean's Homoeopathic Liver and Kidney Pills give the greatest satisfaction here. We have as yet to hear of the first failure."

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Price \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

DR. J. H. McLEAN, Cor. Broadway & Biddle St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL and BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. J. H. McLean's Homoeopathic Liver and Kidney Pills.

They are little white pills, size of a pea, but they perform wonders in cleansing the Bowels. When the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys are in an unhealthy condition, there is generated Bacteria (Animalcules), which if not destroyed produce various forms of organic disease. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills, will destroy and move these terrible parasites and cure all troubles of the liver, kidneys and urinary organs. They daily removing the cause of all derangement of their natural functions, and taken with Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm, have cured thousands of cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Irritation of the Bowels, Constipation, Gravel, Rheumatism, Thick Urine, Urinary Strain, Pain in the Region of the Liver and Kidneys, Piles, also loss of nervous power. One of these little pills taken every night before going to bed will produce an easy evacuation of the bowels and bring the natural functions into a healthy and regular condition. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Pills cost 25 cents each vial, and can be sent by mail. One dozen for \$2.00. DR. J. H. McLEAN, Cor. Broadway & Biddle St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Our Seed Warehouse, the largest in New York, is filled up with every variety for the prompt and careful filling of orders.
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Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NEWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of 10 cts. (in stamps) to cover postage.
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Apr 14, '83-ly

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Board and lodging per week, 7.00.

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1/2 Column	15 00	25 00	35 00	70 00

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When the number of insertions is not specified, the advertisement will be inserted until forbid, and charged for accordingly.

No communication will be published unless the author's name is known by the editor.

All communications for publication or on business, should be addressed to ARKANSAS METHODIST.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE METHODIST is authorized to announce Hon. F. R. McKennon of Johnson County, a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

THE METHODIST is authorized to announce that J. H. Harrod of Faulkner is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, subject to the action of the democratic judicial convention.

We are authorized to announce Carroll D. Wood, Esq., as a candidate for the office of circuit judge of the Tenth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Josiah H. Shinn as a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the action of the democratic convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. Wood E. Thompson as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the action of the democratic state convention.

We are authorized to announce that John G. B. Simms, of Chicot county is a candidate for Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, subject to the action of the Democratic Judicial Convention.

We are authorized to announce Robert J. Lea as a candidate for re-election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

We are authorized to announce A. W. Files, of Ashley county as a candidate for re-election to the office of Auditor of State, subject to the action of the convention of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce E. B. Moore a candidate for re-election to the office of Secretary of State, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention.

We are authorized to announce Simon P. Hughes a candidate for Governor subject to the nomination of the democratic state convention of the 20th of June next.

Dudley E. Jones Co., Little Rock, sells gas pipe, fittings and brass goods.

Has not Failed.

Wm. Paisley, Dohyville, Ark., writes: Your Hughes' Tonic having been highly recommended to me, I ordered a short time since, 1 dozen bottles, soon sold every bottle and have yet to hear of a single instance of its failing to effect a speedy cure of chills and fever.

Prepared by R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky. Sold at retail by druggists generally.

One might as well try to stem the rapids of Niagara, as to expect perfect health while a Scrofulous taint exists in the blood. Through its alterative and purifying properties, Ayer's Sarsaparilla removes every vestige of Scrofulous poison from the blood.

Democratic party should insert a Prohibition Plank will the Gazette support it?

If the Democratic party should submit a Constitutional Amendment for Prohibition, will you stand by the party? Answer.

DELEGATE EXPENSES.

Editors Methodist.

General Conference will soon be here. Our delegates will need every cent allowed them and more. Will every preacher in Fayetteville District immediately take this collection and send to Bank of Washington County, subject to order of Rev. H. M. Welch. We call the attention of all.

JAS. A. ANDERSON.

Bread Without Yeast.

It is a well known fact that bread made with yeast, if eaten before it becomes stale, frements again in the stomach, producing indigestion and numerous other complaints. Bread raised with Royal Baking Powder, instead of yeast, is entirely without this defect; but on the contrary, is one of the most effectual preventives of indigestion or dyspepsia. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the saccharine properties of the flour, which are destroyed by fermentation with yeast, are preserved and the bread is made more nutritious. Ten per cent more bread is baked—because of this saving—from the same quantity of flour.

The Royal Baking Powder will also make sweet, white Bread from an inferior quality of flour, a property possessed by no other leavening agent. Thus, much flour that is dark in color, or from other cause is considered below the finer grades, and therefore or much cheaper, can be utilized and turned into a perfectly sweet and wholesome bread. Nor can bitter bread ever result from the use of too much, or more than the required quantity, of Royal Baking Powder; as, whether used in small or large quantities, its proportions are in such exact equivalents that they always neutralize each other. Bread made in this way does not require mixing over night, but may be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes; an advantage that will be readily appreciated by every housekeeper.

We call attention to the gorgeous advertisement of Gus Blass & Co. in this paper. Their store is simply magnificent and in goods and prices defy all competition. It is one of the great houses of our growing city. Be sure to call to see them. We ask our country friends to call and see for themselves. Price their goods and study your own interest before you go elsewhere.

Hundreds of physicians prescribe Sallenberger's Pills, knowing them to be the only Antidote for Malaria.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 19, '85.
Dr. Shallenberger:—I use a great many of your pills in my practice, and as one-half the cases are among the poor I am compelled to ask your lowest price. What will you charge for 1000 pills in bulk? They give great satisfaction in every case.

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Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

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Difficulty of breathing, a short, dry cough, a quick pulse, and pain in the left side are symptoms of approaching consumption. Relieve the chest and cure the cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. This remedy is swift and certain, at any drug store at 25c., 50c. and \$1.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c. Fike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c.

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and a stock of Furnishing Goods second to none in the southwest. We extend to one and all a kind invitation to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as nothing will be left undone to save you money. Polite attention by our corps of salesmen and sales ladies is assured. Most Respectfully,

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Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a handsome book of 128 Pages, with hundreds of illustrations, two colored plates, and tells about the best Garden, Farm, and Household Hints. It is a book of real value, which can not be obtained elsewhere. Send postal note for the most complete catalogue published.

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Crab Orchard Water
A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. 10 and 25c. per bottle. Sent in bulk. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

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Farm Implements,

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Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Cashmere Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 50 cents for 5 more, subscription to Farm and Household, a large 50 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address or money refunded. Address

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FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Infantile and Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BACKACHE, Uterine Pain, Soreness and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA.

ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Warranted. 25c.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my hair is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. —Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff. —Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

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