

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

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

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REV. J. M. DYE, D. D.

"Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine."

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GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The great powers of Europe do not by any means fancy the course Russia has pursued towards Bulgaria, particularly the reply of the Czar to Prince Alexander; further, ordering him to abdicate the throne, which order he seemed to have understood well enough to comply with instantly, although there was a silent murmur of disapprobation from Turkey, Austria, and England. He thought prudence the better part of valor, and left in hot haste, after relinquishing, as it seemed, to the unanimous call of his country. The reply of the Czar was short, crisp and decided. They have recently had a very great celebration of the events connected with the revolution of 1885, and passed resolutions recognizing the Prince as one of the grand heroes of that occasion, and inviting him to return, but he will be certain not to do it. Russia will certainly name his successor, however much the powers may complain and threaten. It is still believed that France will form an alliance with her old enemy—Russia and that will be another fulfillment of the proverb that "Time makes very strange bed fellows." The only pretended republic in Europe, connected with a real autocracy to accomplish national ends and maintain the equilibrium of power.—The riots continue in Belfast, between the city authorities and the revolutionists, and no one can foresee the end of these troubles, and the prospect is that it will extend to other cities and create similar disturbances.—England is still busy with her Irish interests and other questions, and seems too much employed to take any part in the figuring of the nations on the political chess board.—Italy still has cholera in her great cities, and poor old Turkey is sick through and through. So much so that our genial and accomplished Minister Sunset Cox will have to return home.

DOMESTIC.

Charleston is fast reviving from the destruction of life and property by the recent earthquakes, and will soon have her streets full of business and people. The old city has commercial advantages that very few cities in our country have, and they cannot be taken away from her unless there be a complete inundation or overthrow. The people of the North are responding to the cry for help with all the alacrity that the South responded to the cry of Chicago in 1871. Ours is a great people. We may hate and despise each other for a time, but the true Anglo-Saxon blood will reassert itself and without and natural interference we will right up our natural difficulties and go straight forward on our way of natural progress and development.—Augusta, Georgia is worse off from strikes than Charleston is from the earthquakes. Her wheels and spindles are all still, and laborers are suffering by the hundreds, while capital is reaping no dividends. If we are correctly informed, the laborers in this case are right. Eighty-five cents is not enough to work in factories in Augusta, Ga. No skilled workman can afford to work at any such wages. Why not give the extra time and fifteen cents more per day, and have willing, thoughtful labor, rather than to undertake to force reluctant and unfriendly labor at 85 cents per day?—Our President is still having a good time with his elegant new bride, away up on the lakes, fishing and enjoying life. If he took the Presidency to leave a real, nice, social time of it, in which to get married and have a honeymoon of several years, he is making a great success; but if he accepted it to help the American people and build up National fortune, he is certainly a great failure. The fact is, Mr. Cleveland has developed nothing that reveals any great statesmanship or that gives any assurance that the party that elected him to power has any resources to redeem their promises to restore the government to its former purity and relieve our people from financial embarrassment. If democracy means to keep millions locked up in the National treasury, the debt of the people unpaid and all the people embarrassed, then democracy is a failure.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Ward H. Bailey, of Eufaula, I. T., wants to know if we will take in the red sons of the forest. We hope to be there, Doctor.

Bishop Granberry, now in Brazil, will visit the most important points in that country, and then leave Rio for home on the 22d.

Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, was at the Missouri Conference. They were delighted and worked him well.

Rev. J. C. Ritter reports the good news from Wheatley. Only two votes for license and one hundred and three against. Bannar town with a splendid school.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix is holding the Kentucky Conferences. He sent a very kind dispatch to his old mother Conference. Of course they responded heartily.

Rev. W. R. Gardner writes from Springfield, Ark., to know if we will be at his town. Wish we could, but our time is fully occupied in the Empire State at present.

Rev. W. A. Candler, D. D. the Associate Editor of the old Nashville Advocate, is fairly making that paper glitter. In fact it sparkles like a new diamond.

Rev. W. A. Steele writes of a great work of grace at Waldo, on his circuit. He tells of three new churches and 170 conversions. His circuit is in a revival flame. May the good work go on.

Bishop J. S. Key is making headquarters at Waco, Texas, at present, and Brother Bishop, our pastor in that city says he is making a fine impression on the Texans.

Rev. W. C. Young, a preacher of rare attainments, is living in this city. He was once a member of Ouachita Conference in our State, and was located in Little Rock in 1854.

Rev. James Young, the great temperance orator was here last Sunday night, and is looked for back tomorrow. He has seen much service in Texas, and has done good work.

Prof. W. D. Vandiver writes of a glorious re-opening of Bellevue Institute. Six from Arkansas. The old building has a new mansard roof, and is a beauty. We send our congratulations.

Rev. J. H. Warmoth writes us from Manleyville, Tenn., and calls to our mind a promise to be at his camp meeting. Sorry, but can't come. He reports 77 conversions and 66 accessions. That is very good.

Rev. J. C. Brown, formerly of Helena, but now of St. Joe, Mo., won golden opinions by entertaining the Conference. He had White River last year. He is equal to any emergency. We have only loaned him to Missouri.

Rev. D. C. Kelly, of merit everywhere, our indomitable, indefatigable, and untiring Missionary Treasurer, is working up Missouri in part, and then goes to Montana and the Pacific coast. Success is awaiting you.

Dr. J. H. Carlisle, continues his practical observations of the lessons of the Sunday School every week. He is a man of wonderful genius, and one of the most literary men of our Church. His observations are real gems. They ought to be preserved.

Bishop McTyeire is now holding the St. Louis Conference, at Piedmont. We had hoped to meet the two St. Louis editors there, but Texas calls us now. Hope they will have a pleasant session, but St. Louis will remain in "Statu quo."

Mr. J. M. C. Lehman, formerly foreman of the Gazette, now post master at Middlebrook, says, we have a strong anti-whisky man from Randolph county. Good. He says Bro. Davis, P. C. is having a grand revival. Many thanks Brother.

STATE NEWS.

The Frisco extension is completed two miles west of Ft. Smith.

Ouachita College, at Arkadelphia, opens with one hundred pupils. Good for our Baptist brethren.

Central Collegiate Institute opened with a boom. Lots of students and every one ripe for a good years work.

Ft. Smith is showing her energy and enterprise in the way she is getting up her fair. She has the best fairs in the state.

Prohibition does not seem to have had a very depressing effect on Atlanta; the fair just held there being said to be the most successful one ever had in that city.—Woodruff County Vidette.

A vein of coal four feet thick was discovered by the workmen in Drewery's brick yard last week, at a depth of forty feet. The coal is of excellent quality and will pay well for working.—Van Buren Graphic.

The Wheel Agency of St. Francis County is an established fact. It is the accredited representative of more than five hundred farmers of this country. It can be made to accomplish much good.—St. Francis News.

Rev. Mr. Sanborne, pastor of the Congregationalists' church in this city, some time ago preached a sermon on the "Purifying of Politics" which, although it has met with some criticism at the hands of our state papers, was timely and good. The METHODIST endorses it.

Little Rock is again putting in her claim as a cotton market. The people of Arkansas can well afford to give her a trial, and if she is as good as others, why of course it will be best to market at home. But it depends on whether she can make it to the advantage of shippers or not whether she gets the Arkansas Cotton.—Russellville Democrat.

Hon Zachariah Baker, of Benton, has been returned to the House of Representatives. It is reported that Mr. Baker has another speech in preparation. Mr. Baker is a good, honest, whole souled, country gentleman, and besides this, a good humorist; but he should remember that the House of Representatives is no minstrel company.

Miss Sibbie Lewis is a candidate for enrolling clerk of the next legislature, Miss Jean Loughborough for enrolling clerk, and J. P. Leake, of Sebastian county, for chief clerk of the lower House. He was assistant clerk of the last House, and was only defeated by four votes for the chief clerkship. The young ladies have many friends, and being well qualified, will doubtless receive the positions.—Searcy Wheel Enterprise.

There are two things badly needed in Arkansas in which newspaper men should be vitally interested, not that they are of personal interest to them, but that they are of such great importance to the general public. The first is a decent legal advertising law, and the second a more closely guarded law under which to let our public contracts, especially that of public printing. The first defect can be supplied by the passage of the bill adopted by the Arkansas Press Association at its last session, and which will be presented to the next legislature. It is to be hoped that every newspaper man in the state will make it his personal duty to see the representative from his county and urge the passage of that bill. The second defect will have to be cured by some such measure as that presented by Senator Hicks at the last session. It is evident to every one that there are too many loopholes in the present public contract law for robbery of the state by putting in not strictly legitimate bids and making it profitable by what is known among printers as legitimate stealage of salvage. It is to be hoped that the defect will be remedied.—Morrilton Headlight.

THE PRESS.

Several of the inland towns of California have adopted the plan of compelling girls and boys to leave the streets after 9 P. M. A good law, which we commend to the right home rulers of this country—the fathers and mothers.—Nashville Advocate.

The country is full of bad imitators of Sam Jones. The levity and claptrap indulged in by certain small intellects in altar and pulpit performances, would disgust the eccentric rivalists, if he could witness them and know he is being aped.—Holston Methodist.

"I am going to send the most of you to better charges than you had last year, because I am going to send the most of you to the same charge that you had last year." So said a Northern Bishop to one of his conferees just before he read the appointments. Would that this remark were for every conference, annually in order and full of truth.—Texas Advocate.

There are diversities of gifts. There is many a good man whose lack of a special gift shows conspicuously as a blemish in his character, and brings him much criticism from his brethren. But let them have charity. What he lacks in one way he probably makes up in another, and on the whole, he may be of more value to the church than those who so rudely criticize him. United Presbyterian.

A Life of Little Rock representative called at the executive chambers last week and found a noble looking man pouring intently over an open book. That open book was the Bible, and that serious reader was Simon P. Hughes, the honored governor of the State of Arkansas. Blessed is that people whose rulers acknowledge the Supreme Governor, and happy are our people in the Christian governor whom they have chosen.—The Life of Little Rock.

Who among our Christian people at their magnificent homes, or seated in their costly furnished parlors, or at their plentifully supplied tables, or kneeling in prayer beside their soft and cozy beds, remembers the sad condition and asks the great Father to have mercy on the poor, penniless, pitiless, houseless, homeless, hopeless, godless, graceless, guideless, friendless vagabonds of our country?—Gurdon Advocate.

The returns from the counties show great gains against license, and we would not be surprised if, after the official count is made, it appears that a majority of the votes in the state were cast against license. Evidently the Gazette's tow-line was weak to pull in high license. About the only effect the Old Lady's pseudo arguments have had, is, if mistake not, to bring the Arkansas Democrat to aid in behalf of high license. They are strong papers, but they can't pull hard enough to keep high license on top in this state. Better draw in that tow-line, gentlemen, or it will be broken.—Ozark Democrat.

CORNET CAMP-MEETINGS—One hundred preachers at a camp-meeting, the singing led by a horn, and seventy-five converts who hold up their hands or stand, in the new style. One dozen preachers at a camp-meeting, with congregational singing, led by a Christian man who well understands how to sing in the spirit, and a hundred converts who shout the praises of God, in the old style. Which is better? Take a camp-ground in the woods, where they never saw a wire fence and know nothing about rented oats, etc., and in the fear of God we will be instrumental in saving more souls that will stand the test, than forty big Methodist pic-nics and summer resorts with the religious attachment.—Correspondent Alabama Advocate.

PARAGRAPHIANA.

Dallas has 9000 cases of dengue, a real brake-bone fever. Some one describes it in this wise—you feel like you are pulverized throughout. Like sea-sickness, it never kills, but so much the worse for that, for you will want to die when you can't. It seems especially to take to this city this year and it is very severe, though not so bad as last year. Dallas is growing very rapidly, but there is much territory to fill. It is rather unseemly in some parts, but will be a fine city in the near future.

Some of our State papers are in favor of high license, and think it the best method to stop the whiskey traffic. What logic! High license a thing to stop it! They say that if you prohibit it altogether, it will cause whiskey to be sold, but if you put on a high license it will stop it. Will one of these papers name a town or county in Arkansas where high license has stopped the sale of liquor? These same papers take particular pains to tell all the counties that go for license, but they are very silent on the other side. Have our city papers not heard that Malvern went against license, and that the third ward in Little Rock did, also? Now they might as well report all, for it will come out. Several counties went against license that never have before, and Hot Springs comes forward with the three-mile law, and will free that famous valley. We have made a gallant fight and won a noble victory. Arkansas is still ahead. Grand old State.

OUR PAPER.—We need hardly make an apology or write an excuse for inviting our preachers and people to the real necessities of our paper. We have between 6,000 and 7,000 subscribers, or at least we have that many names on our subscription books, and we send out that many papers every week, at an enormous expense. Now what we want to say is this—that we desire every preacher to write on a postal card and send to our office a list of the post-offices in your bounds, and we will mail you a proof of every office and then collect and renew for us, and help us to get rid of a great many subscribers who never have and never will pay us anything. We want to renew our books and correct our lists, but we can't do this without your help. Will you help us? Who will be the first one to respond to this call? You are now in the midst of your meetings, with great revivals and many new converts. Will you try to get us some new subscribers? Our paper ought to go into a great many more homes. Do put us among your people, and we will help you wonderfully. We will stir your stewards and move up your people all along the line to pay you and support the church. We will help you to build family altars, start Sunday schools and build churches, and lead our people to God. We hope you will all try to collect what is due us on your works, and every man come with some new subscribers. Recently our clerk has been sending out "duns," and a great many who had paid became angry and determined to quit us. Now that is all wrong. It is impossible to prevent mistakes where we have so many names, but we are always ready to correct these mistakes, and will do it at all times when the subscriber assures us that he has paid. Even preachers get mad and threaten to quit us. How foolish that is! Don't you know that it is to our interest to please you and not to offend you? Come, brethren; away with such foolishness. Keep in a good humor and help us build up our paper. We hope every preacher will do his best by our conference. Start out to win some of our good prize books, and see how much you can do between now and conference. The editors work hard and do not draw any money, and indeed it takes all our receipts to meet our current expenses. We need help and must have it.

THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

The 70th session of the Missouri Annual Conference convened in the city of St. Joseph, Sept. 8th at 9 A. M.—Bishop McTyeire presided and John D. Vincil occupied the Secretary's desk. The conference was opened with a solemn and impressive communion service, conducted by the Bishop, who was assisted by several older brethren. We had a delightful and harmonious session of the conference, which was enlivened by the presence of Dr. Fitzgerald, editor of the Nashville Advocate, Dr. Kelley, Dr. T. M. Finney, of St. Louis, Dr. Matthews, of Kansas City, Dr. Morton; of the Church Extension Board, Dr. Boudne, of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, Dr. Godbey, of the South-Western Methodist and other visiting brethren.

The evenings of the conference were given up to religious services and the anniversaries except the Missionary anniversary, were held in the afternoon. And they were successful too. At the Church Extension Anniversary, held Saturday afternoon, and addressed by Drs. Morton and Fitzgerald, \$1,000 was raised, which brings up in full the assessment on the conference.

There was an advanced movement this year along the whole line in the Missouri Conference. Over 7000 conversions were reported, with a net increase of 4,354. When this was announced, we felt like singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," but the bishop thought that would be too much like our brethren across the line, and so we repressed our enthusiasm. Last year our increase was 1886 and this year it is more than double that.

More than 2,000 conversions were reported on one district and that same district brought up five candidates for admission.

Fourteen very promising young men were received on trial and we had three transfers. Julien C. Brown, White River Conference, T. G. Whitten, Tennessee Conference and J. R. A. Vaughan, Denver Conference. While welcoming these, we regretted to part with three of our best men, two of whom, A. Mizell and W. M. Wainright, go to Texas, and one, R. W. Howenton, to Denver.

Dr. W. M. Rush, Jesse Bird and W. A. Terwater, three of the leaders in our Israel, have died during the year, and our memorial services were solemn and impressive. Dr. Rush has long been the recognized leader in our conference, was nearly always the chairman of the delegation to general conferences, and was a man of influence and weight not only in our own conference but throughout the connection. It was with sad hearts and tearful eyes that we spoke of these brethren, who have gone to join the grand sacramental host beyond the river. Our old man are falling, and our conference is now composed largely of young men in the prime of life.

You should visit our conference, doctor, and see what a noble set of men we have.

The Conference moved up on the Missionary question, and passed a resolution recommending the Board to assess the Church on the basis of fifty cents per member \$4,222.69 was reported as raised for Domestic Missions and \$6,289.54 for Foreign Missions. And this, notwithstanding the drought and short crops, which have cut down the receipts of the pastors.

Resolutions were passed expressive of the gratification of the Conference at the election of Bishop Hendrix to the Episcopacy; also a resolution expressing our pleasure at the presence of Dr. Fitzgerald among us.

The next Conference will be held at Mexico. As this is near St. Louis, we hope that you will look in on us. We will give you a hearty welcome.

It seems strange to me to be without a pastoral charge. But the brethren have granted me a "lay off" and I will leave next month for the land of the orient, the great mission field of the church. I am so fortunate as to have a traveling companion in the Rev. W. B. Palmore, of the North-West Mission Conference, and together we propose to circumnavigate the globe. Give us your prayers and good wishes. M. B. CHAPMAN.
St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 17th, 1886.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.

My last letter was mailed from the old and famous city of Alexandria, Egypt, [Not received yet.] and now I am writing from Jerusalem, "the city of the Great King."

Leaving Alexandria, we went aboard the good steamer Flora of the Austrian Lloyd Line, and were soon under way for Port Said, a new city at the head of the Suez Canal, made by the great highway of the nations, which has two harbors, one of them a rapidly growing city. Port Said has now 16,000 inhabitants, and will soon double its population. Sitting on the deck of the steamer and looking out upon the vast throng of people on shore and those approaching our vessel, we thought of the city as one wholly given to idolatry, and we wondered if our God had a remnant there. Just then a stranger approached and very politely asked if we wished to purchase any books. "What sort?" inquired, "The Bible," he answered. My heart leaped for joy. The stranger was Andre Winstein, a converted Jew, and an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. "Yes, I will buy a Bible." He sold me a good copy for one shilling and six pence. Soon he introduced Rev. Mr. Whytock, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, and we felt much at home. In the evening we went ashore, and visited the new town and then the old, (Arab). What a contrast! The former was clean and rather elegant; the latter one of the filthiest I ever saw, far more so than Naples; and nothing we have seen either in Jaffa or Jerusalem will compare with it. We looked upon the miserable mosque and the degradation. Surely it was a great relief to pass on to the mission house where we enjoyed a season of prayer and praise in a clean, nice room. On Sabbath morning, it was my privilege to talk to a few people of the city and a few from the steamer in the extemporized chapel of the Mission. To my own soul this service was a blessing.

Sunday at noon we took our leave of the brethren, and steamed out into the Mediterranean, bound for old Joppa, now called Jaffa. Early Monday morning we were in sight of the friendly lights on the shores of the most wonderful land in the world. Palestine, 200 hundred miles long and 60 miles wide, has a history different from that of any other country on earth. No one can describe his feelings when for the first time he gazes upon the desolate and barren shores of this land of the Bible. We saw Jaffa by the light of the rising sun. What a singular looking city! It has no harbor. Vessels can approach only in calm weather. There is no street running back from the sea, and none at all wide enough to admit two carriages. The houses appear to be erect without order or plan of any kind, and are all of white stone, that fairly glistens under an eastern sun. We expected to be on shore in an hour; but, alas for human calculations! We were soon informed of the existence of a quarantine and told we must lie where we were for twenty-four hours, or go to Beyrout and return. Fortunately for us Beyrout was quarantined also, and our captain decided to remain off Jaffa. So we weighted anchor and waited until the authorities would allow us to go on shore. How long such a day! What a good time to learn patience, but how hard to practice it! However, the day closes, the night wears away, and we are told at last that we can land. Soon a boat with the flag of Thos. Cook & Son is at the side of our steamer, and with bag and baggage we are gliding over the waves toward the shore. To make land requires steady hands and firm nerves. One must just yield himself to the care of the boatman and, if he can, dismiss all fear. We got within a few feet of the shore and stopped amid rocks, in low water. How I do wish our friends at home could have seen us as we were carried to the shore on the backs of Arabs! Mine was a strong, sure footed charger who carried me with ease and put my feet down solidly on the shores of Jaffa. In a few moments we were passing through the so-called custom-house (a mere mockery) and then we moved on to Jerusalem Hotel, kept by the vice-

consul of the United States. It was pleasant to get out of the filthy streets of Jaffa and away from camels, donkeys and Arabs, and to find ourselves in a clean kept house, partaking of a good breakfast—the best coffee we have tasted since we left home. Two hours in Jaffa, and preparations are completed for our ten days' trip in Palestine. The cost of such a trip is enormous, but the arrangements of Messrs. Cook & Son are well nigh perfect. There is but one carriage road in Palestine, and that one is from Jaffa to Jerusalem, a distance of forty miles. Two thirds of the route the travel is splendid, and the stranger concludes that every one has been practicing a deception on him in the descriptions of the fearfulness on the route. How his mind changes while moving along the last third of the journey! It is a repetition of Boston mountain, between Alma and Fayetteville, as I realized it one night in 1878, while going to the Arkansas Conference at Fayetteville, when I got some severe jolting. Our vehicle was what we used to call in Arkansas a *trick*. They are gone now—thanks to railroads. We had three horses and five passengers, besides the German driver. The time to Jerusalem was twelve hours. But now for a few words about Jaffa and the route to Jerusalem.

Jaffa was a sea-port town of importance before the Christian era. Hiram, king of Tyre, floated here the cedars of Lebanon used by Solomon in building the temple, 1 Kings, v. 9. Jaffa was originally within the boundaries of Dan, Joshua, xix, 46, and was then called Japho. The materials for the temple under Zerubabel also were brought from the coast of Lebanon to Jaffa, Ezra iii, 7. Jonah fleeing from the presence of the Lord, went to Jaffa and took ship for Tarshish, Jonah i, 3. Here Peter raised Dorcas to life, and here he was sleeping at the house of Simon, the tanner when, he saw the great vision recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, and was sent to preach the gospel to the house of Cornelius and to break down the wall of partition between Jew and Gentile. On our return we wish to see that house, the lodging place of Peter. Dean Stanley thinks it has been fully identified. Jaffa has a remarkable history in connection with the Maccabean wars, before the coming of Christ, and since those times its history has been still more remarkable. In the last Jewish war Josephus states there were 80,000 slain by Cestius. Jaffa having been destroyed and rebuilt by pirates, who ravaged the coast even to Egypt, and for their outrages the town was again destroyed by order of Vespasian. During the Crusades Christians took and retook Jaffa alternately, as occasion served. For a thousand years it has been the principal landing place for pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem. The population is variously estimated at from 8,000 to 16,000 souls. There are no curiosities to attract the attention of travelers. Orange groves are plentiful. The view from the sea is enchanting; but Jaffa itself is a miserable, dirty town, full of Arabs, with their camels and donkeys, and full, too, of sights and smells so disgusting that the traveler is anxious to leave at the earliest moment possible.

In passing from Jaffa, the road is delightful, and with our poor team of three ponies, in two hours we were at Ramleh, twelve miles distant. Here we halted to lunch and refresh man and beast at the Hotel Frank. Passing from the orange grove to Jaffa, we entered the valley of Sharon, now a desolate waste, giving not a sign that here once grew the rose of Sharon. But here we know it bloomed in beauty in the days of Solomon, who gave it immortality in song. At Ramleh there is to be seen nothing remarkable, except a strange tower, that yields the traveler a fine view of the distant mountains and of the winding of the river Jordan afar off. On our return we shall ascend this tower. Ramleh was once famous as the headquarters of the Crusaders, and of Napoleon the Bonaparte during the French invasion of Palestine. It was at Jaffa that he ordered five hundred men, his own sick soldiers, to be poisoned—an act that has branded him forever as a monster. Ramleh is now in ruins, with no sign of returning to life. The road hence toward Jerusalem is very rough, and devoid of interest, except as the dragoman associates objects in view with events of the past, and it is to be kept in mind by the traveler en-

tering Palestine that he must find his enjoyment in the past, and not in the present, unless in its relations to the past. No part of the country has a recent history. It remains to-day a perfect fulfillment of our Lord's prediction. Every stone, tree, shrub, mountain, valley, river, sea, shows a curse on Jerusalem and the Abomination of Desolation spoken of by Daniel the prophet.

After leaving Ramleh we passed several insignificant valleys, and then entered the valley of Ajalon, where Joshua gained his great victory over the Amalekites, and where he commanded the moon and sun to stand still till the victory was complete. Joshua xix, 42. From this point can be seen the two Beth-Horons, and the recently indented seat of Gezer. It was once a royal city, captured by Joshua when he defeated the King of Gezer. It was then given to the Kohathite Levites. Afterwards it was a strong fortress of the Philistines for centuries. It was invaded by David, and was finally captured and burned by Pharoah, who gave the site to his daughter, wife of Solomon, and by that king it was rebuilt. We were shown the route taken by the Amorite kings when they fled to the Cave of Makpedah, Joshua x, 16, 17. Next we passed the village of Latrum, meaning robber, said to be the place of Dimas, the penitent thief; but this is as uncertain as the opinion that Ramleh is Aramathia—it is nothing but tradition. Near here we were pointed out the village of Ammas, or Emmaus, but not the Emmaus of St. Luke's gospel. We shall find that elsewhere, and hope to hear there sweet words from the Master, such as he spoke to his despondent disciples long ago. Soon we came to Ain Karim, situated amid olive and fig trees, and said to be the birth-place of John the Baptist. Kolemih is further on, a beautiful village of orchards and vines, and is doubtless the ancient Emmaus—everything makes one think this is the place from which it is a journey of an hour and a half to Jerusalem. O, that memorable walk and talk! "Did not our hearts burn within us?" Mr. Wesley felt his heart strangely warmed—how many, many thousands have felt the same! Read that chapter in St. Luke's Gospel.

We had hoped to see Jerusalem for the first time by the rays of the setting sun; but we were doomed to disappointment. Our first view was by moonlight at ten o'clock p. m. What memories filled the mind and heart on entering Jerusalem, the city of the centuries, the center of all light and truth! This world has no history, unless you begin at Jerusalem. Christ is the great fact of all history, and his life on earth is inseparably associated with Jerusalem.

We are now in the objective part of this journey, and here I pause. My next letter will be of Christ, his birth in Bethlehem and his death in Jerusalem. To-morrow we start for the Dead Sea and the Jordan, and then we shall spend a few days studying, and seeing Jerusalem, after which we start on our homeward journey.

Our company now consists of seven persons, besides our dragoman and escort, viz: Rev. Mr. Rayburn and wife, of New York; Dr. Wright, of Rome, Georgia; Mr. Redfun, of England; Mr. Brachi, of Italy, Brother Colburn and myself—all pretty well at this time.

This letter is the last one I shall mail to you unless we are detained. Others will be delivered in person, I trust, early in November.

A. R. WINFIELD.

[Post-marked Jerusalem, Sept. 31.]

SALT LAKE CITY.

This unique city is encompassed by walls more extensive by far than those that inclosed Babylon, and so high that their tops are bathed in the snows of eternal winter. They were reared in the remote past by the fist of the great architect, and may be as old as Ararat. The city was founded in 1347 by the great Apostle of the Latter Day Saints, Brigham Young. It covers nine square miles, and contains a population of 27,000, about 22,000 of whom are Mormons. It is laid off in ten acre blocks and checked off with streets 132 feet wide. The sidewalks are 16 feet, leaving the main streets 100 feet wide. Between the streets and sidewalks are ditches two feet in

width, along which clear running water from a mountain stream, plays sportively as it hastens to mingle with the bright waves of the great lake. The sidewalks are bordered by shade trees growing along the margin of the streams that add much to the comfort and beauty of the city.

Telephones, electric lights, street cars, railroads and water-works are all in successful operation, giving every convenience that other cities enjoy. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Catholics all have respectable churches and congregations.

The Mormons have a Tabernacle, an Assembly Hall and a Temple. The Tabernacle is an immense structure, built upon 44 piers of sand-stone, each 3x9 feet, and from 14 to 20 feet high. It is 150x250 feet and 80 feet in height, having a gallery 30x480 feet, with a capacity, altogether, to seat 10,000 people. To this hall there are 20 doors, 9x9 feet, above each of which are transoms of some dimensions designed for lighting and ventilating the room. The top of the tabernacle is an oval arch, without a supporting column, and has the shape, exactly, of a tureen lid. The west end of the building is used for the grand organ, choir stand for 100 singers, and the chancel.

The organ is 30x33 feet and 58 feet high, and was made here in Salt Lake City. The writer attended service in this hall, on August 22d, when there was supposed to be 6000 people present. The sacrament of bread and water was administered to not less than 4500 Saints. This service was performed by the stewards while the Elders were preaching.

The Assembly hall, about 50 yards south of the Tabernacle, is a superb granite church, completed and dedicated in 1880, and cost \$90,000. It is 68x120 feet, and 130 feet high, with four broad entrances on each side and end. The roof consists of four gables, surmounted with ornamental spires, as also are the four corners. It too has a gallery on the two sides and the east end—the west end, as in the Tabernacle, being occupied by the organ, choir-stand, pulpit and sacramental board. The ceiling of this elegant edifice, for its artistic design and historic reminiscences, is worthy of special mention. It is divided into 16 panels of different shapes and sizes. Each panel is occupied by a beautiful fresco ornament or painting representing historic scenes in the early rise of the Church of the Saints, and drawings of the different Temples completed and in process of construction by the Mormons. The two largest panels are over the east and west ends. The one in the west end contains a painting of the angel "Moroni showing the prophet Joseph where the plates were hid in the Hill Cumorah," and the one in the west a delineation of the All-seeing Eye, with the Temples of Kirtland on Navoo in the lower corners. This church will seat 3000 people and its acoustic properties are said to be perfect. To see this building is to admire it.

But the grandest work ever reared by Mormon hands is the Salt Lake Temple, now being built on the same block with the Tabernacle and Assembly Hall just mentioned, a model of architectural skill and beauty. It was designed by Brigham Young himself, and the corner-stone was laid in 1853, just 33 years ago. The material used is speckled granite, quarried at Cottonwood canon, 20 miles southeast of this city. The temple is 99x186 feet and the walls 100 feet high by 9 feet thick at the base. To the top of the tallest spire will be 210 feet. An average of 75 workmen are employed daily to toil on this work which, it is thought, will be completed within the next decade, at a cost of three and one-half millions of dollars, and when it is done it will be well done. It would challenge admiration in Rome, as Rome was, or in Paris, as Paris is.

Between the two front towers at the east end of this splendid Temple, are inscribed in golden capitals, these words: "Holiness to the Lord. The house of the Lord, built by the church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints. Commenced April 6th, 1853; completed ———"

In my next it is my purpose to give the readers of the METHODIST a sketch of Brigham Young's grave and surroundings; of the museum and the Z. C. M. I. organization.

Truly Yours, P. B. BAKER.

FIELD NOTES.

HEALTHY RIDGE.

Well, Mr. Editor, if you will pardon my long delay, I will give you a few dots from these parts.

The reason I have sent you nothing before is that I have been sick, but that does not sound right for my heading, yet a person will be sick anywhere on earth. Since my last these field hands have had several hard contests with the weeds and grass, for we have had good rains and the hands had to stir. But the battle is now over and we have good crops of corn, cotton fruit, etc. Now the gathering of fodder, corn and cotton comes, so you see the farmers have not much time for anything else but the field, especially when nine or ten people are dependent upon each field hand.

Religious influence is getting a better footing. Some good meetings, some professions and the church is revived. The outlook for a general revival is good. Oh, that the great Head of the Church may send it speedily. Pray for us. A. T. B.

GOOD NEWS.

I send you greetings this morning, and good news from Springfield and Hill Creek. The good Lord has been with us at each place in convicting power and saving grace. The church has been revived and mourners converted. We have had 17 or 18 conversions and 30 accessions, and the good work still goes on. I have added 46 names to our church role this year, and there are more to follow. Pray for us, that scores may yet be converted and added to the church before conference. W. R. GARDNER.

FIFTY IN THREE WEEKS.

I have just closed my meeting at Newberry's Chapel. We had a good meeting. The church was revived and twelve or fifteen souls were converted, and there were 14 accessions to the church. This makes even 50 accessions in three weeks. We are praying and laboring for 100 this year. The Lord has graciously blessed us, whereof we are glad.

Your brother in Christ,

J. J. TARTLTON.

THE LORD WAS WITH THEM.

Dear Bro. Winfield:—You can tell Brother Dye that I went across White river into the bounds of his conference early this year, at the earnest request of the people. For they said, "we have no church privileges," as it is not convenient to the pastor on that side of the line. So I gave them a service in the afternoon of the second Sabbath of each month. Last week I gave them a special service which lasted several days, and the Lord was with us in great power. Luke-warm Christians were revived and made happy. We received into the church thirty persons, a goodly number of whom are heads of families. They want their membership in connection with Des Arc station, for it is only a little over three miles from this place, and always accessible.

We are getting along very well in Des Arc. It is our intention to hold special service there about the second Sabbath in September.

Z. T. McCANN.

PLEASANT RIDGE AND MILL CREEK.

Our late protracted quarterly meeting and dedication service, at Pleasant Ridge, this circuit, resulted well. Our P. E., Brother Birmingham, was with us until Tuesday, and the meeting continued until the following Friday night. There were, I suppose, 15 or 20 conversions, and 21 joined the church. Adults baptised, 6; infants, 1. Some who quit the use of tobacco during the meeting looked much wilted at the close.

We have also had a good meeting at Hill Creek Mountain (New Prospect), in conjunction with Brother Liche, of the C. P. Church. There were several conversions and twelve joined the M. E. Church, South. The C. P.'s also had several accessions.

I am now at work in Charleston. Their big barbecue, the Governor, etc., have put things a little out of the revival groove, but we hope to get back. Four have joined the church.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

A GRACIOUS REVIVAL.

We have just closed a gracious revival at Bethlehem church, seven miles east of Arkadelphia. It began with our third quarterly meeting and embraced two Sundays—the 3d and 4th

in August, closing on Tuesday night following the 4th Sunday. Some of the results were as follows: Thirty-five professions of faith in Christ; twenty-seven joined our church; three children were baptised; the church was wonderfully revived and seven new subscribers to the METHODIST were obtained. It was one among the best meetings I ever attended, but as brevity is one of the chief merits of notes for publication, I will forbear further details, except that the success of the meeting was greatly due to the earnest efforts of Brother J. R. Moore, who was with us more than half the time. How much good he did, eternity alone can reveal.

Your request was to report our revivals without any reference to those assisting in them. I have ventured to mention Brother Moore above, and must ask space to say that Bro. T. A. Hearn has rendered very valuable aid in three of my meetings, preaching with great power and acceptability. He is one of God's men, most certainly. Yours in Christ,

W. R. HARRISON.

Tulip, Ark.

TWO MEETINGS.

I have concluded this morning that I would give you a few dots for your columns, which may be of use to some care-worn traveler, from Time to Eternity.

I have held my third protracted meeting. The result of the second meeting was only one conversion that I know of, and four accessions to the church. A good revival in the church. The third was a joint meeting. Bro. Hughes, of the M. E. Church, joined in with me, and we held a joint meeting. The results were: 14 conversions and three accessions to our church, and twelve accessions to the M. E. church. Eight adults were baptized on Friday, the 20th inst.

I am now engaged in my fourth protracted meeting. Brother Hughes is with me in it. Thirteen conversions last night, and a good revival in the church. I will give you the final result when the meeting closes. Success to you. May you live long and do much good in the world and may the grace of the Lord Jesus be with you.

Your friend,

JAMES H. CUMMINS.

VIOLA CIRCUIT.

We have just closed our third quarterly meeting for Viola circuit. Our good brother, H. T. Gregory, P. E., was present and presided. After the conference business was over we had a good meeting on Saturday night, and an experience meeting Sabbath morning. We are now starting on our round of protracted meetings, and are holding prayer meetings and constantly praying for good meetings. We have all our protracted meeting appointments in the hands of committees to prepare harbors for the occasions, as our houses are not large enough to seat one-fourth the attendance.

Our part of the State, as it is generally known, was visited in May by the most destructive hail and flood of water ever seen here, and now we are being visited by the worst drought that has ever been witnessed here, and the farmers and merchants are very despondent. It makes it very hard for me to raise anything for any purpose whatever. Had we been favored with good crops we would have built a new church at Viola and repaired all the others, but now we have to be content, even on short living. But oh, that home and country we are all seeking! Should we not all be happy to expect to get there, where there will be no more hard living? I am of the opinion that we should all strike at evil in all its forms. Shall I occupy my pulpit simply to warn my people against one sin only? Shall I preach to all others and tell the newspaper men I am not preaching to them? I have a very high opinion of publishers of papers and their editors, generally, but if you believe the cause of religion and public morals is trampled upon, you should not be restrained or even keep still. Respectfully,

Viola, Ark. W. T. ATKINSON.

FROM PORTIA.

We have just held our protracted meetings for Marvin's Chapel and Hopewell. The results were four conversions and several accessions, a deep work in the church and several backsliders reclaimed. The meeting at Hopewell embraced the third quarterly conference. Brother Smith, P. E., was on hand. He never fails. The writer married a couple Sunday morning at church. W. ARNOLD.

ARKANSAS METHODIST.

Entered at the Post Office at Little Rock, Ark., as second-class mail matter.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

"I HAVE never been appreciated by my Conference or by my Church, and I think I will transfer to another Conference. I will join another Church." So some ascetic brethren talk and feel, and sometimes they act under these feelings and either seek other Conferences or different connections, and in nine cases out of ten they never cease to regret it. In a majority of such cases the temptation is from Satan, and grows out of too much ambition and too little religion. Strive to be useful in every sphere you move; always aiming for converts and you will have no time for such feelings.

THE greatest fault-finders in our Church are those who do the least; give the least, and who are always in other people's way. An angel from heaven could not please some folks, indeed they can't please themselves, and they don't deserve to be pleased. You can see fault finding is their part of the programme and they don't mean to do anything, and they put in all their time looking for somebody or something to find fault with, and they are almost sure to find the people and the things they want. Such folks are a real nuisance and ought either to be made to do something or be put out.

THE very best way in this world never to get your pay or get your collections, is to join all your people in complaining at the Church for wanting so much money, and then join the whippers and smokers and pass all your time in talking of empty nothings, and gadding around aimless and without purpose, and the people will simply let you rock in and think you are very well paid for what you do. If you want to be well paid, and have all your collections well up, then be a man of affairs and stir like you were either a book agent or a lightning rod man, and you will be sure to succeed. Stir and keep on stirring.

How to miss the good of a Sabbath service. First, sleep late. Second, cost much more than any other day. Third, be certain to read all there is in the secular paper, even to the society news and whiskey advertisements. Stay away from Sunday School. Walk to the post office before Church and get your mail. Ramble into Church without hymn book or any other preparation. Listen to your preacher and be making calculation all the time as to whether you will make or lose by your "futures," and then go home to criticize your preacher, and find fault with all your brethren, and the day is lost.

How to enjoy a Sabbath and its services. Prepare on Saturday and leave nothing for the Sabbath that you can possibly avoid. It is a very poor Christian that will shave or black his boots on Sunday. Rise early on the Sabbath. Eat lightly. Be sure to read your Bible before breakfast. Don't fail to go to Sunday School, and either have a class or be in one. Put yourself where you can hear well and listen very attentively, with a desire to be benefited and not to criticize. Take the rake and not the pitchfork. Take all you can to yourself and feed on the words. Read in the evening and attend Church at night.

It should be the duty of every Christian to visit the sick and care for the needy. Don't allow yourself to become such a man of business, or so completely a keeper at home as to lose all interest in people not at your home. Take time to see your sick neighbors and look after the needy of the Church. It will encourage your views, keep you from selfishness, and make you like your Master, who went about doing good. It is a very poor life that knows nothing but business, and it is one that is very little to stay at home, and lose sight of every body but your own family.

READER, did it ever occur to you how very pleasant it would be to that old, plain, honest sister who attends your church, to have a little ride now and then and take a little fresh country air. Dear old soul, she hardly

sees even the roads, and knows nothing of a good ride and pure air. Take her out with your family, and show her the city and the park, or carry her to the Church a few miles off, and then put your hand in your pocket and find one dollar, with which to furnish her the ARKANSAS METHODIST and she will bless you every week.

OUR BISHOPS.

We come now to write of their distinctive work, and it really seems to us that the very name given to their office, would very clearly indicate their work. Superintendent; overseers; over. Superintending all the work of the Church in his Episcopal District, preachers and people. Visit from place to place, and see how the preachers are doing their work. See how they administer discipline and in what way they can be helped. Take in the wants of the people, and by visiting cities, towns and densely populated neighborhoods, he can learn much of the moral status of the people, and of their real loyalty to our Church and fealty to our institutions. Many a man is sought to be removed and set aside for doing his duty, and if the Bishop could have been on the ground and known everything, it would never have been done. Let our Bishops go abroad and preach more. Our people want to hear their chief pastors, and a visit would be highly appreciated. Not to preach set sermons of great length and learning, but to stir the Church to duty. Why should not our Bishops hold revivals. Don't we believe as a Church, that revivals are the normal state of the Church, and is not our Church pre-eminently a revival Church? Why then should not our Bishops take a part in these meetings, and lead our hosts? Wonder how long it has been since some of them conducted a revival. The greatest work perchance of Bishop Pierce's life was his last trumpet call to Southern Methodism to rally our battalions for a great forward movement, and to have a general revival. We wrote our open letter to him, not to hedge the way, but to prepare, by seeing the obstacles and remove them. We rejoice to know that he appreciated our motives. Never was our Church so stirred as by his letters. They were weighty and had the ring of the true metal. Big sermons have had their day. The great sermon of Bishop Soule, on the perfect law of liberty, would fail now. The country is filled with crime, and we must have plain, heart-searching sermons. We need the terrors of the law. Our Bishops must stand on Sinai as well as Calvary. Give the preachers everywhere perfect models of sermons. Now it may be that they should give their time to writing Quarterly Review articles, but our candid opinion is that there are many laymen and professors in our colleges and universities, that can do it better and leave our Bishops to superintend the Church. Another very important part of a Bishop's duty, is to seek to become acquainted with all the preachers. Make it a point to do this at all the Conferences, and in all their travels. It will work well in every way. The Bishop can understand his man and know all his peculiarities, and find out too, the reason of his success, or cause of his failure. He will win the confidence of the preachers and fully identify them with him. Cultivate the preachers and let them feel free and easy in his presence, and understand that he is their friend. We hope our Bishops will travel more, and let themselves be known by our large connection, observe all the work, after making the appointments of the Conferences, we desire to see them in revivals everywhere, teaching the boys to preach revival sermons, and do revival work. Perhaps Bishop Hendrix is right about them attending District Conferences to supersede the P. E., but here are our great camp meetings and other occasions, where they could put in a few days of good work, and show how men highest in authority can lead our Israel into battle. We write with the purest motives, and to make suggestions, which we fully believe could be acted upon, and we feel certain it would result in great good. We must have an efficient Episcopacy and to do so, we must keep it on the real itinerant plan. We hope to hear of a grand revival all over our Methodism.

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect.

MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE

BY REV. S. CORNELIUS, D. D.

It was the funeral of an aged minister. All the city mourned for him, for all the city knew him well. The church building within whose walls he had so long ministered was overcrowded, and multitudes stood patiently without waiting their opportunity to enter, and take a last look at the face of one whom they so much revered. His tongue and pen had been employed in the advocacy of every good cause, and so his name had come to be identified, in the minds of his fellow citizens, with all that is noble and good and true. He had received his death-stroke in the pulpit while delivering an address of welcome to a great religious convention, and this was recognized by all, as a fitting ending of the faithful testimony which, through so many years, this servant of Christ had borne for his Master.

The streets crowded with people sympathetically watching the funeral procession, the places of business draped in mourning, the groups of poor people gathered here and there, and talking to each other of their benefactor, were some of the signs of the general grief. A hero had fallen; a true friend and champion of the people; and, for the time at least, all the people seemed to feel it. No funeral pageant of general, or statesman could have elicited a more willing tribute in that city. No bands, nor banners, nor glittering regalia were needed to draw the multitudes together. They came silent and sorrowful not to do honor to a great civil or military leader, but to a leader in the hosts of God, one who, for a generation, had been as a friend and father to his fellow citizens. It was a scene which showed how real goodness proved and tried comes to be appreciated. It was a tribute to the gospel of Christ as exemplified in the character of one of his true ministers. He had not been distinguished for eloquence except the eloquence of a godly life; nor had he usually had crowds to attend his ministry; yet his was no mean influence, for he had spoken and written the truth boldly, wisely and tenderly, until his very name had become dear to multitudes that had been profited by the lessons he had taught.

Such is the hold with a really good minister upon the confidence and the affection of those who know him best. Servant of Christ, do not give way to discouragement; the sermons you are preaching, the conferences you are having with individuals and with families, the communications you are sending to the press, the religious literature you are circulating, the Christian conduct you are exhibiting in your everyday actions and intercourse, all are making their mark. You have seen only a part, perhaps only a small part of the results of your work. Meanwhile, your influence is having a gradual, and what will be, in the end, a glorious evolution. The words you have uttered are finding echoes, the light radiated through your testimonials and trials is spreading; the seed sown through your painstaking is sprouting; the harvest is sure.

Come death, thou black usher, when thou wilt; thou wilt not be unwelcome to the man of God. He is ready for eternity; He will be glad to go to his Father's house on high. Happy spirits, saved through his own ministry, are awaiting to "receive him into everlasting habitations," and Jesus, the Master he has served, will admit him near to fall at his feet. Why may it not be through all eternity that he may be learning again and again of blessed results of his labor, and thus finding new reasons for ever receiving to praise him who "counted him faithful, putting him into the ministry?"

MEANS OF GRACE.

EDITORS METHODIST:—Please allow me a little space in your columns, in which to reply briefly to Brother Moore's criticism of my communication under the above caption. He seems to think I am all wrong in that part of my article cited by him; and may be I am, as I neither claim infallibility or to be a logician. If I am wrong, I stand open to conviction, and wait for the light to be turned on by Brother Moore or some one else. I had said in the opening of my article that, "There are many means of grace, etc." and then, without specifying any whatever, I proceeded to use the lan-

guage which provoked Brother M's criticism, after which I did specify a very few of the more prominent means, (but perhaps no more essential,) upon which I wished to lay some stress. Now if these be what we claim for them—real means of grace, ordained by Christ "for conveying his grace into the souls of men," as Mr. Wesley puts it, then it certainly occurs to me that the neglect of them must be a most potent cause of backsliding. There is a well of water, with windless, rope and bucket—all the means for conveying the water to my thirsty nature, but I neglect them; that neglect the cause or effect of my thirst?

One thing sure, with a proper attention to all the means of grace, one will never backslide; while if he neglect them, any or all of them; he is sure to backslide. All duty, properly performed, becomes to us a means of grace, so the neglect of any duty may become the cause of backsliding. Brother Moore himself, admits, before he is done, that the cause of backsliding is neglect of duty. He says: "Is it not probable that the beginning of backsliding is unconscious?" In this is implied neglect it seems to me. But then he goes on: "Does it not begin in neglect of watchfulness and self examination, and the commission of little sins, etc." Watchfulness and self examination are very important means of grace, to my mind when attended to in the proper spirit; and yet Brother M. admits that the neglect of them may be the beginning, or cause of backsliding. And I think the rule is, that sins, even "little sins" of commission rarely precede sins of omission, the neglect of duty or of the means of grace. That the grosser neglect of the more prominent means may become the evidence of the backslidden state of the heart, caused by less flagrant neglect, I freely admit, but not exclusively the effect of backsliding.

C. M. KEITH.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

It is said that Mrs. Cleveland, the President's mother-in-law, and the President will return to Washington this week. The White House has been put in perfect order for their reception, and like a renovated hat, looks ten times newer than when it was new. All the Cabinet officers, with one exception, are away from the city. During the torrid summer, Secretary Bayard alone has trod the burning deck whence all but him had fled. Next to Secretary Bayard, Secretary Lamar appears to be the most adhesive Cabinet officer. Coming from Mississippi, he is perhaps not aware that the climate of Washington is either hot or unhealthy. He frequently takes a walk in the hottest part of the afternoon, going to a post office or to a store in the most unobtrusive and commonplace manner. Secretary Lamar, contrary to expectation, has proved himself an energetic and painstaking Cabinet officer. He has mastered all the details of the business of the Interior Department, and done more good and substantial work than any other Cabinet officer of the present Administration. Before his appointment, it was known that he was a brilliant orator, a thorough lawyer, and an accomplished scholar, but it was not supposed that he was capable of the painstaking mastery of details, and the ability, or you may call it genius, of tirelessly doing one thing after another which characterizes the real statesmanship of modern times.

Other Cabinet officers have introduced reforms in their several departments. Mr. Manning has reduced absenteeism and sham invalidism to a minimum, and the Treasury Department is now doing more and better work than ever before, and at a great reduction of cost. Mr. Vilas, the Postmaster general, has made a great reduction in the cost of stamps, postal cards, and other postal material. Apropos of Mr. Manning, it is not yet known whether he will return or not, and it is not believed that he knows himself.

Probably of all the Cabinet officers the Secretaries of War and of the Navy exercise the least personal supervision over their particular departments. They are truants from their places of business so often that their present absence, although continued for an unprecedentedly long time, occasions no surprise.

There are other offices in Washington, which, although branches of certain departments, are themselves more numerous in their corps of employees than are the War, Navy or State Departments. Among these are the pension office, the Public Printing Office, and the Bureau of Engravings and Printings. This immense Bureau employs nine hundred persons, and under its present chief, Mr. Graves, its work is thoroughly systematized. Take for instance the measures employed to prevent theft by employees in this office, where all the paper money of the United States is printed. There is an admirably perfect system of checking and receipting, by which if any sheet of paper or sheet of money disappears its loss is at once noticed, and it can be precisely located. Every piece of paper is carefully receipted and counted in every division through which it must pass before it can become legal money. Every morning a blank pass is given to each printer, on which is entered the number of sheets given him, and he is not allowed to leave the department until all the sheets are accounted for. Every evening all the printed money, the unfinished sheets, and all the dies and plates are locked in an immense vault with two large iron and steel doors. The two locks have different combinations, which are known to two different persons. These precautions are necessary, because there are millions of dollars stored in the vaults, only needing the great seal of the United States to become legal tender.

Perhaps your readers would like to know the appearance of the new silver certificates that are now being made at this Bureau. The denominations are 1, 2, and 10 dollars. The \$1 note is adorned with the portrait of Martha Washington (this is the first time that a woman has ever had her portrait on the paper money of the United States).

FROM THE HILLS OF HOLSTON.

MR. EDITOR:—Sometimes one is stirred up to write by something that falls under his eye, and he feels that he must write. Your scribe was stirred by such an impulse by looking over the ARKANSAS METHODIST of this week.

The writer has been a faithful and interested reader of your paper for nearly two years, but has not noticed anything in it from the "blue grass hills" of our Holston country. We have watched with pleasure the rising tide of the sacred cause of temperance in your state. You seem disposed to keep step with the music everywhere. Twenty years hence men will wonder how we could tolerate the blantant claims of the whiskey tribe. They will be surprised that our Christian legislators by high license, low license or any other license should, in the name of the government, deliberately sit down with the barkeeper and barter away the rights and happiness of our country's homes. While with one hand we grasp the gold, with the other we lay the best manhood of our land, and our helpless wives and children, whom we have sworn to protect, as innocent victims upon the altars of whiskeydom. Let the battle wax hot and hotter until our land is free from the curse. If the existing parties will not give us the relief we demand, let us hoist the temperance flag high over all parties and march forward to victory and freedom. We hope before these lines are read the notes of triumph will be ringing all over your State.

But we did not take up our pen to write specially of the temperance question. There is another revolution coming in American Methodism, of which we hear a distant gun now and then. We refer to life-time Episcopacy. This is a self-impaired something which has fastened itself upon American Methodism like the grip of a boa-constrictor, and was foreign to the purpose of Mr. Wesley or the founders of Methodism. It is inconsistent with the genius of our American institutions and will never be allowed to thrive in heaven. It is an humble imitation of the old oligarchical church government of England, which was molded after the form of the English government. The old dynasties under the leadership of the great Gladstone, are passing away. Stand by your gun, Winfield! The attention of posterity will focalize where you stand. Quit you like a man. The immortal Pelham stood upon the heights of Fredericksburg and kept the entire Union forces at bay for two hours with

his piece of artillery, and only left the field when he had fired his last round, at the command of Gen. Lee. Said Lee, "it is glorious to see such courage." So a host of us say, stand your ground, Dr., and if you go down, go like Jerome and Huss, the advance guard of a revolution which the mighty forces of events will as assuredly bring round as that time holds its course.

There are many thousands who have not bowed the knee to Baal yet. Most of the leading men of this conference are with you on this question. They may not have had the "fimerity" to speak it out boldly "in meetin'" but they can talk it up privately on all proper occasions, and are ready to venture forth when they think it prudent to do so.

The Episcopal prerogative is a wonderful "scarecrow" to some of us, but there are others of us who never feel its divine smile, so it doesn't matter what our opinions may be.

We are aware that this question will create no small stir. They will cry, "Great is Diana" for the space of several hours, and discuss what shall be done with heterodox, cranky, dissatisfied elements who are trying to disturb old established customs. The entire orthodox bossship will be out "cuttin' and slashin'" and complaining of the racket, but just let "the nightingale sing." All the fices of the neighborhood will be out and will make the music lively; but go forward to the Jerusalem of duty.

A certain Jno. W. Boswell seems to "snuff the battle from afar" and to be anxious for the fray. He goes "way round" picking up a detached sentence here and another there, waiting to know what you mean by them—somewhat like unto a young creek who wants to get up a reputation by doing something smart, and goes around throwing down a straw here and there by way of a dare. It strikes us that the youngster will get the blood knocked out of him if he fools around there much. We have not the least idea who the gentleman is, but the frowning puppetry to Episcopal prerogative manifested in his article should call down the contemptuous smile of any thoughtful man, whatever his opinion might be on the subject.

We see the fruits of this life-time office policy in the church everywhere. We know an old brother in one of our conferences, who for twenty-four consecutive years was kept in the Presiding Eldership. The Bishops gave him their undivided attention. He threw men around at his pleasure, and woe to the man who fell under his battle-axe. Of course he had influence. Any man kept in such a position will have it. At last the Conference, by one impulse, and almost unanimously rose up and broke his grip, and hurled him from power. It takes such a train of influence to dialogue such a man under the laws of our Church. No small "disaffected" element can do it. They have to suffer on, often until God gives relief. The character of the brother referred to above will be arrested for immorality at the approaching Conference, but the effects of his "reign of terror" hangs all around in the atmosphere still. God bless you Doctor, in your fight against life time offices. Kick the bosses from power everywhere. Stange, we hardly get rid of one until another mounts the throne. Let us fix things so this can't happen.

What wonderful machines for manufacturing brains these "cabinets" are anyway! When some prominent D. D.'s son or son-in-law, is up for inspection, how easily it is to "raise the wind," run up his stock to about two hundred cents on the dollar, and show him off on the market. How they do wire-work for some of these boys, until they "make a corner" on the Bishop. How others are "allowanced" in the article of brains. Any man will starve on such rations. We know an excellent, talented brother, who, after several years of honest work for the Church, became somewhat dissatisfied with the drift of things. An "old Conference boss," "racked him off," down the street and patting him on the shoulder, exhorted him to "passive obedience." He urged him to begin at the bottom and climb up, and informed him that all men got justice and found their level in the long run. (There never was a greater lie advocated in a world like this, when the evil so predominates, and when so much of the injustice is relegated to God's bar for adjustment. And so ran this old brother's self-imposed, fatherly counsel. We never knew a more sanctimonious or consecrated old man than this same old brother appeared. The good of the Church lay near his heart. Unfortunately, he has been put out of his boss life, and it is agreed by his brethren generally, that he would leave the itinerancy if he could, or knew how to do anything else.

But we will slow up. We do not propose now to enter into the merits of the question or enter into your controversy. We do not want it, but if at any time, we can strike a blow for this cause, we shall take pleasure in doing it. Your cause is just, and the arsenal is full of ammunition. Keep up the fire on lifetime bossship until the Church is rid of the curse.

Yours truly, HOLSTON.

ARKANSAS METHODIST

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

Missionary Department.

OFFICERS OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

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Cor. Sec., Miss Ada E. Rimmel, Newport, Ark.

Treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Jeffet, Helena, Ark.

BRING YE IN ALL THE TITHES.

I want to speak on a subject of great importance to all the church. We hear and read a great deal about a poorly supported ministry, and an empty missionary treasury, and we see it estimated that there are 856,000,000 of earth's inhabitants that are now under the black cloud of Paganistic night, and in the face of all this we read the command of the Master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," etc. And remember that command is eighteen hundred years old, and yet eight hundred and fifty six millions of earth's inhabitants are in darkness, and never even heard so much as there be a Christ. And one hundred of that number are daily dying in Christless despair, and yet see the apparant ease in Zion. We are struck with astonishment! 'Tis true we occasionally hear a call from the missionary treasurer, or na advice to double our subscription, as our beloved Bishop Hendrix did, or a ten-cent call from Judge Tucker. But these are insufficient. I believe that when the Master said "go," their expenses were to be defrayed in the same way the expenses of the Priests were defrayed. The Lord ordained in the days of Abraham that one-tenth of the annual income of the church should go to pay the expenses of the Priesthood. So it was in the days of Moses, of Nehemiah and of Malachi and also of Christ. Mat. 10-10: 5-17 and Paul 1, Trin., 5, 18. 1 Cor., 9, 9, 10, 13, 14. Now if any man of ordinary intelligence will read these passages, and take his reference Bible and sit down and give the subject an impartial but thorough investigation, he cannot help but be convinced first that the tithe law did exist in the days of Abraham, Moses, Malachi, Jesus and Paul, and if repealed at all, it has been done since the new Testament was closed. If so, by what authority and by whom? But occasionally this law was disregarded, Neh. 13-10, and the Priests fled to the fields. Just so it is to-day. In Mat. 3-7, etc., "Ye are gone away from mine ordinances, and have not kept them," and accuses them of robbery, and tells them they were cursed with a curse, and we understand the devourer had been in their fields, and the vines had cast their fruit before their time. So it is to-day. The storms and tornadoes, the overflows and the drouths are the destroyers which prevent the vine from maturing its fruit or our fields from producing an abundant harvest. I do not believe that these suggestions of the brethren will amount to anything in the conversion of the world. I do not believe that the church has any right to make an assessment, or that any individual has a right to assess himself, for God hath made the necessary assessment for the church for all time to come.

Now in the language of Paul say I these things as a man, or saith not the law the same also. In speaking on this subject, he says that even so the Lord hath ordained that they who preach the gospel should live in the gospel. The coldness in the church, the failure of crops and the destruction of property by storms, etc., are all caused by the refusal of the church to pay the assessment made by the Lord; yet if we will return and bring all the tithes unto the Lord, that there may be meat in his house. He will rebuke the devourer and cause our lands to produce abundant crops, so that all nations shall call us blessed, and our land shall be a delightful land, and he will open the windows of heaven and pour us out a blessing that we shall not be able to contain. "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Never will we prosper until all the tithes are brought into the house of the Lord. This will never be done until the divine assessment is observed. Then may the church pray as directed for laborers to be sent into the field. Then will the gospel be preached in all the world, to every creature. "But," says one, "the barren field is so difficult but few men could go." We pray the Lord of harvest, etc., and he who called the Galilean fisherman and prepared for the work, the success of which was scarcely paralleled in the history of the church; He, who arrested the infuriated Saul of Tarsus on his way with letters of authority and sent him a message of salvation to Kings and Potantates, whose preaching stirred the proud city of Athens, and shook the judicial bench of Greece. Who established a church in the Pagan metropolis of the Roman Empire, and preached Jesus and the resurrection on more than one continent; he who is omniscient—whose arm is girt with omnipotence, can separate the rudest quarries of human degradation, even the roughest stones, and place them under the hammer of his word, and wash them with the blood of the cross, and then go with them as he has promised to do, they can go as Peter and Paul. And if we go as they went, in the name of their Lord, we shall go as they went in the power of our God, though there may be to us almost insurmountable difficulties. We should never forget the march of Israel over the Red Sea, or the walls of Jerico, or the resurrection of the son of Mary. "It is not by power nor by might, but by my spirit," saith the Lord. If the church will do their duty, God will manage the rest, and very soon bring in the heathen. God speed the day.

In conclusion of this scribble, I say it is the imperative duty of every professor to keep a strict account of his annual income, both of his field and the flock, and of the merchant and professional man, he too should keep a correct account, as under the gaze of the all-seeing eye, and one-tenth of his annual income, not after his living comes out, but his entire income, he should pay into the treasury of the Lord, that every P. E. and pastor should preach a special sermon at every appointment on every circuit in which every scriptural text be brought forward and the people educated on the subject. Not a human but the divine assessment collected, the treasury filled, the world converted and God glorified. Church of God, go forward. ISAAC A. VERNON. Salem, Ark., Aug. 17, 1886.

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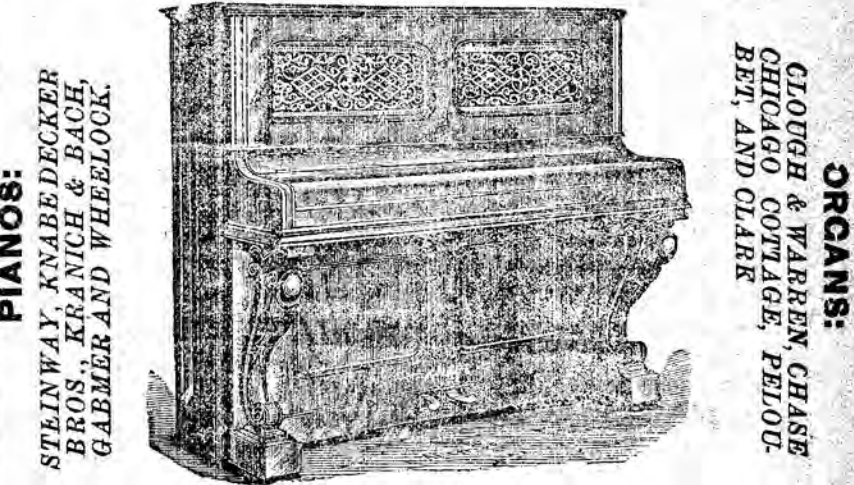
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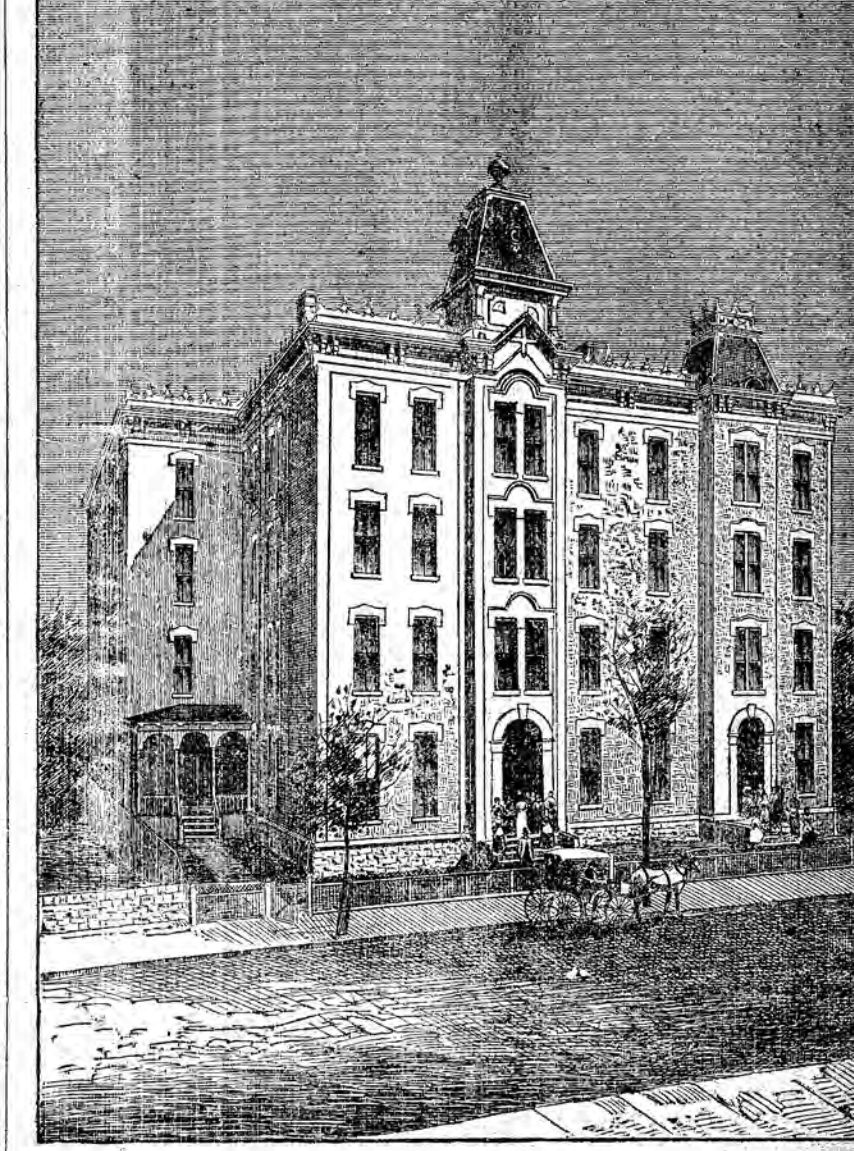
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THE BIBLE SAYS I MAY.

I am a little soldier, And, though not very old, I mean to fight for Jesus; And win a crown of gold.

I love my precious Savior, Because he died for me And if I did not serve him How sinful I should be.

I now can do but little, Yet, when I grow a man, I'll try to do for Jesus The greatest good I can.

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Dear Uncle Hervey—I am a little girl not quite three years of age, but mama wishes me to join the "Little Helpers."

That's cute, sweet and nice. Fond of Cora, kind to her; willing to do all you can now, and to grow into a great helper by and by.

Dear Uncle Hervey—I am a boy 12 years old. My mother and father are both dead, and I live with grandma. I live in the Mountain Home Circuit; Brother McIver is our preacher this year.

Dear Uncle Hervey—I am a boy thirteen years old. I live near Mountain Home, Ark. Brother McIver is our preacher in charge. We all like him very much.

Dear Johnie, I pray you this day give your heart to our blessed Savior, in good earnest. Does he not say: "They that seek me early shall find me!"

A Long Delay.

Well, well, here is a little tin bank just came to hand, which little Charlie Walker of Lisbon, Ark. had last year.

where it had been all this time; but it had seventy five cents in it, all safe and sound. I put it in our bank for 1886. It will help very much.

Charlie, perhaps you have been discouraged because you did not hear from your bank before. But may be you are at work in some other way.

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laria, sent me, with the most wonder-
ful results; one dose cured a case of
two months' standing. Please send
me one dozen bottles by mail immedi-
ately, with some advertising matter.
Very truly, J. P. FFERSON,
Dealer in General Merchandise.
Williston, Florida, Sept. 7th, 1886.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes entries like 'Gurdon circuit Oct. 2, 3', 'Amity 9, 10', 'Caddo 10, 11', etc.

To eradicate the poisons which pro-
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It Will Not Disappoint You.
I contracted blood poison two years
ago. I was treated with Potash and
Mercury for over two months by phy-
sicians. I thought I was well but the
fres were only smouldering. The
eruption came out anew more violent
than before. A friend who had tested
it in a similar case suggested S. S.
S. I began its use, and commenced
to improve from the start. As the
disease passed away, it left me with
mercurial rheumatism as the result
of taking the mercury and Pot ash mix-
tures. That is also yielding to the in-
fluence of Swift's Specific, and will
soon be gone. To the afflicted I would
say, give it a fair trial, and you will
not be disappointed in results.
JOSEPH KERN, 504 Brooklyn St.
New York, May 29, 1886.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases
mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3,
Atlanta, Ga. New York, 157 W. 23d
St.

NOTICE.—Please publish in your
next issue that the corner-stone of the
new Methodist church at Van Buren
will be laid by the Masons on
Tuesday, September 28th, 1886.
Dr. J. E. Godbey will make the ad-
dress. Half rates over the railways
have been secured. D. J. WEEMS.
Van Buren, Ark., Sept. 18, 1886.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, will hold the
Tennessee Conference on the 6th of
October, at Clarksville. We hope to
be there a day or two.

Rev. S. L. Cochran of Jonesboro,
was thoughtful enough to write us the
result of the license election in Craig-
head county. We rejoice with our
people. He did a great deal to secure
this happy result.

The farmers complain that the com-
mercial reporters throughout the coun-
try do them an injustice by overrating
the cotton crops in their reports from
time to time, thereby causing a depres-
sion in the price by reporting a large
yield. There is a good deal of ground
for complaint in this particular. Re-
porters—not with any view to profit,
but through local pride—often over-
reach the mark and send off reports
based not upon personal knowledge of
facts, but wholly upon information
gleaned from some person who knows
literally nothing at all about the mat-
ter, much to the prejudice of the pro-
ducer.—Hamburg News.

EDITORS METHODIST:—One week
ago to day Brother Cochran, our live
and very acceptable P. E., with the
P. C. and a part of the official mem-
bers began, held and closed my third
quarterly conference at Pleasant
Grove. The interests of such an occa-
sion were carefully considered and a
good report on a majority of items was
made. Bro. C. preached, to the joy
of us all, but owing to the size of his
district, had to leave and meet other
engagements. When will our people
learn wisdom? When will they learn
the lesson of small districts, and sup-
port a man thereon, and by so doing
get more of his service? This is a ques-
tion belonging to our members. Leg-
islation can't get support for a P. E.
The people whom he serves must pay
more and then they can expect more
of the P. E.'s time. Do not think,
kind editors or readers, that what I
am saying here touches my work in
the sense of being behind with our P.
E. He is up and ahead, by consent,
and P. C. and P. E. will get every
dime of their assessments, and all
other collections not in will be up, be-
sides a very creditable amount raised
for local improvements on churches.
Pardon this long introduction. I sel-
dom ever make such an exordium on
paper, and only once in about every
twenty-five times in the pulpit. I usu-
ally have my gun in hand,
and when the game is in reach
of my shot range, I shoot, and it keeps
'em dodging right and left to keep
from being hit. I scatter the shot
and some shots scatter feathers, some
break a wing and some miss feathers,
wings and all.

But, thank the Lord, the result of
our canonading here for a week was 10
slain for the Lord and united with the
church, and many with broken wings
and injured feathers or plumage. The
people say "Well, we have not had
such an awakening here for years."
Well, its time, high noon-time, and the
good work goes on. This is the first
summer galling gun that has been
fired this year in my circuit, and,
thank God, it has done the devil much
harm. The old dragon is doing all he
can, using every nefarious method he
can get men and little devils to do for
his cause. But, thank God, we are
breaking his old bones and he is cry-
ing, "Art thou come to torment us
before the time?"

My people work. "Oh," said one
man, "I must work or run. Jernigan
won't let me be idle." Some old back-
sliders have been turned right side out
and right side up, to the sun of right-
eousness, and their souls are warmed
with gospel rays divine, and fed on
angels' diet. We don't count them on
our converted list, but on our back-
sliders' roll. My people have come to
our aid from all the appointments.
My people can go 8 or 10 miles after
night service, and many do. Thank
God for a live church. Pray for us. I
am going to make a pull for the METH-
ODIST, and get my converts to read our
religious papers, and nine out of ten
of them will read the Bible more and
stand firm. If you want to find an old
he or she backslider Methodist, go and
hunt up one who takes no church pa-
per, or if one is taken they don't read
it. On the rule, with its exceptions,
I challenge the world of Methodism to
disprove the proposition.

JAS. F. JERNIGAN.
P. S.—Allow me this foot-note. I
sustained a heavy loss by losing a fine
horse on the 12th inst. Becoming
frightened he ran to a gate, and in
jumping it he disemboweled himself.
So bad were his injuries that all at-
tempts to save him were in vain, and
considering it an act of mercy, I had
him killed. My people, like heroes
and heroines, are raising spot cash
to buy another. May I, by the grace
of God, be able to repay them in word
and doctrine. JAS. F. J.

Dr. A. T. Shallenberger,
Rochester, Pa. Dear Sir.—
The two boxes of Pills you sent me did
everything that you said they would.
My son was the victim of Malaria,
deep-set, by living in Florida two
years, and the antidote has done more
than five hundred dollars' worth of
other medicines could have done for
him. I have had one of my neighbors
try the medicine, and it cured him im-
mediately. I now recommend it to
every one suffering from Malaria.
Respectfully yours, W. M. MONROE.
West Brook, North Carolina, Sept.
6th, 1886.

Please announce through the AR-
KANSAS METHODIST that the Clear
Springs camp meeting on Quitman
circuit will begin on Thursday night
before the first Sunday in Septem-
ber and the Prairie Grove camp meet-
ing, Plummerville circuit will begin
on Thursday night before the second
Sunday in September. Come if you
can to one or both. Revivals in al-
most every charge in the district.
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dies fail. 25c.

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Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every spe-
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Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POT-
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