

Arkansas Methodist.

J. E. GODBEY, D. D., Editor.
GEO. THORNBURGH, Manager.

"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE."

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VOL. XVI.

LITTLE ROCK, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

NO. 8

News and Notes.

There has been considerable improvement in business the past week and the prospects are cheering.

While the snow still covers the ground in the states north of us, the elms and maples are in bloom here, the honey bees are out, buttercups and butterflies are seen every where. The winter has been very light at Little Rock; not enough snow to cover the ground at any time. Roses bloomed in profusion till December, and by the middle of February the spring flowers began to appear.

The determination of the centennial management at Nashville to have the grounds incorporated so that beer and wines may be sold has caused the centennial commission of the M. E. Church, South, to resolve to make no exhibit at the exposition. The commission accordingly disbanded.

The business men's convention held in this city last week expressed its convictions as to the needs of the state in various resolutions, endorsing the efforts to secure a better condition of our public highways, recommending that the legislature adopt measures to protect and regulate the wine industry, that they call a convention to frame a new constitution for the state, that an appropriation be made to publish geographical and geological manuscripts and maps, material for which was gathered by Prof. Brauner, state geologist, to give the State Board of Health authority and means to establish quarantine when needed to protect the state from the invasion of contagious disease, advising an appropriation of \$25,000 for exhibits at Nashville and Omaha. They recommended also the establishment of a railroad commission, the employment of convicts to build railroads. A State Board of Trade was organized of which George Sengle, of Fort Smith, was chosen president.

Our business men have done the light work toward a beginning of improvement in the business of Arkansas, that is to say they have

done the talking. It is easy enough to see what is needed. There have been no new discoveries or revelations in that direction. Most of the people of the State will agree in most of the views expressed and the resolutions adopted by the convention.

The more serious matter of "putting the bell on the cat" remains. Will these business men and other business men in Arkansas invest their cash in order to realize their plans, or at least to test their practicability? Will the men of Arkansas who have only looked to loans and mortgages to increase their income, or who have been content to live off of their rents undertake, with their own money, to build railroads and establish manufactures? If the capital that is here already cannot be ventured in such enterprises, shall we expect foreign capital to do the work?

We hope the State Board of Trade means a working rather than an advertising agency. The actual development of resources with our own hands will be worth more even in the way of advertising than any thing we can tell our neighbors about our undeveloped resources.

An effort was made to create at the convention some enthusiasm in favor of the production of native wine, a lengthy paper was read on the subject by P. P. B. Hynson, of Fulton. The writer drew his statistics from Missouri. The paper showed that he knew very little about the subject on which he wrote. This editor spent forty-two years of his life in Missouri, and was several years a resident of the principal vine-growing section of the state. The native wine business is not profitable in Missouri financially. Mr. Hynson says "it costs but 20 cents to produce a gallon of concord wine." But it costs a great deal more to drink it after it is produced. It is not to the point to show that a German has gotten rich at the business when the result has been to make drunkards of his neighbors boys and to impoverish his neighbor's homes. A thief may get rich by pilaging his neighbors. If one man produces a thing which is of no value and his neighbor buys it, no wealth

is thereby created, though money is exchanged. The manufacture of wine for foreign market has never been profitable in Missouri. A quarter of a million exchanged between people at home who make and use native wine to their own detriment does not represent one cent added to the real wealth of the State, but represents the degradation of manhood and womanhood, for the introduction of wine for family use bears its fruit in making drunkards of women as well as men. We have lived for years where the population was four fifths Germans, and the women drank freely of wine and beer.

If the Germans of Missouri sold last year a quarter of a million dollars worth of wine does it follow that if wine were not produced these people would not have raised and sold a quarter of a million worth of other products that would have been of real value? But Mr. Hynson lets out the secret of his zeal. He is an emigration agent. Well, we like to see people come to Arkansas, but it is well to ask what sort of people do we get and for what purpose do they come.

The speaker grew eloquent and picturesque. Hear him:

"As the average emigrant approaches the foothills of the Ozarks, in his journey south, and nears the state line of Arkansas, he watches with eagerness the lay of the land, and quite often, when the big sign 'Native Wine,' referred to above, looms up in view he will ask the trainmen if he is not in Arkansas. The reply will be, not yet, but in about forty minutes you will see an Arkansas sign, and that sign will read 'Warehouse No.—Corn Whisky \$2 per gallon.'"

That is not what struck us as we came into Arkansas on that road. What we marked was two saloons on the Missouri state line. "The Last Chance." Across the line in Arkansas there was prohibition. We were proud of Arkansas.

Moral Suasion.

We are told that our weapons against the saloon are in moral suasion and that when public sentiment is strong enough the rum traffic will cease. Just so. But the public sentiment which does not fight the rum fiend at every pass, and fence him in with every possible barrier of law is but

a pretense. Men would ridicule as a sham and a lie any sort of proposed opposition to theft that would not make laws against stealing and enforce them.

In protesting against this evil these pretended advocates of moral suasion say in effect; "Let the saloon alone, atone, and let them and their allies the venial politicians manage legislation, and do you good souls who so abhor the evils of intemperance rest your cause upon moral suasion. Nonsense! Was there ever so shallow a sophistry? Moral suasion that does nothing but preach and exhort? I'd as soon resort to moral suasion to stop the small-pox. The whisky men say attend to your prayers and let us alone. Then when we begin to make laws and disturb their business they say 'You can't force people to be good, you must do this by moral suasion.' The thief in the hands of the sheriff says 'You go about this business in the wrong way, let me go, you can't reform me by law, try moral suasion.'"

Moral suasion is the plea of the politician. It means "Don't expect me to stand for any principles or moral issues. I serve the people. I will speak against this evil but act for it so long as the majority of the people desire. I know only to do the will of the majority. I will turn to be a champion of temperance when you moral teachers get the people to vote that way. Go on with your preaching and let me manage the votes."

The plea of majorities is sophistical when it is entered in behalf of any vice or recognized evil. It is not a question of rights. The State claims the right to prohibit the sale of liquors in any place where great interests would be thereby imperiled. Even a license to sell is not a right but a privilege which may at any time be suspended or refused. If the people who pay four-fifths of the taxes in a town and who build and support the churches and the schools, and who are responsible for the trades and industries of the place, seek protection against the idle and vicious—negroes and paupers—should not the State protect them? especially when such protection only helps also to rescue the vicious and ignorant from the results of their own folly? The end of all law is supposed to be the highest good of the people. The legislator who knows no guide in his actions but the supposed will of a majority of his constituents is utterly unworthy to be trusted with the interests of the commonwealth.

Contributed.

The Wine Law.

Gov. Clarke on the wine law said: "I take it to be the fixed policy of the people of Arkansas to suffer nothing to be done in a legislative way that will arrest or destroy the development and progress of the wholesome temperance sentiment now prevalent in this State." Mark you, the fixed policy of the people of Arkansas. The Governor is right, and if the legislature would maintain this policy by responding to the temperance sentiment of the State, they will let the present law as interpreted by the Supreme Court severely alone, unless they can strengthen its repressive features.

Gov. Clarke closes his recommendations thus: "I am sure that there will be found a way in which this industry can be encouraged, when it will become an element of commerce second to none in the State, and justice done to those now sorely oppressed because of their reliance on assurances which the State did nothing to dispute."

I respectfully ask who gave these men assurances and by what authority? Surely by no authority binding upon the legislature. But doubtless by some individual or real estate company having land to sell adapted to grape culture. I submit that the State was under no sort of obligation to step to the front and deny these assurances. Every intelligent immigrant coming here knows that there was a strong temperance sentiment here against the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants for beverage purposes. A friend suggests that Corbett and Fitzsimmons had assurances that they could pull off their beastly exhibition in this state, but the sequel shows that assurances were given by persons having no right to speak for the State and no power to protect.

No doubt assurances have been given that there are thousands of acres of land in this State adapted to peach culture, and a great many people have come here upon these and engaged in this industry. Why not give them protection? Why not let them convert their peaches into brandy? It would soon become a great industry. Thousands of dollars would come here seek investment in peach culture if such a law should be enacted. But the enactment of such a law would result in the very thing the Governor deprecated—the arrest of the wholesome temperance sentiment now prevailing in the state. But not more certain than the reopening of the native wine shops in territory where local prohibition prevails.

If you please, gentlemen of the legislature, who is it that is clamoring for the repeal or modification of the present laws regulating the sale of native wines? It is not the temperance people of the state; it is not the christian men and women of the state, who by their unselfish, untiring efforts have put Arkansas to the very forefront of this great moral re-

form, and have done so much to advance all the great interests of the State. Who then is making this demand? A few men who would enrich themselves at the expense of their neighbors; who love money more than they do their fellow man, and perhaps a few misguided people, who innocently believe that the use of native wine prevents drunkenness.

According to this dictum we do not need any inebriate asylum or Keeley cures. Only let us have plenty of pure native wine and the spirit of drunkenness and debauchery will be exorcised, and we will become a refined and sober people. Let the advocates of this theory give us facts and figures demonstrating its truth, else excuse us if we do not accept it. It is true that the Board of Trade of Little Rock, point to the wine belts of New York and Ohio, as evidencing the refining influence of wines, but carefully refrain from giving facts and figures. If the members of the legislature desire to be informed as to whether the manufacture and sale of native wine, elevated and refined, or debases and demoralizes, let them inquire of the best citizens living in the grape belts of Arkansas, and govern themselves accordingly. In the debates in the Senate and House, on the bills repealing special prohibitory laws, more than one Senator and Representative gave as a reason for voting for a repeal that he believed in the majority ruling. Gentleman will you please remember this, when you come to vote on the bill regulating the manufacture and sale of native wine. If native wine is such an innocent refining drink, and grape culture is so very essential to develop our latent resources and advance the material interests of the state, it does seem that the people living in the communities where grape culture is carried on ought to have sense enough to know it.

Surely they are entitled to be heard before the Little Rock Board of Trade or any self-constituted guardian of their interest. And I believe the present legislature will heed their prayers, and enact such laws as will protect and encourage boy culture which is of infinitely more importance to the present and future of Arkansas, than the vintage of all the wine vats of the state can ever be.

The true function of government is by the enactment and enforcement of wholesome laws to protect the weak, restrain the vicious, punish the criminal and foster and promote such business, trade or traffic, as has for its object the material educational and moral development of her citizens. No government can violate this principle by authorizing her citizens to engage in any business or traffic that is morally wrong and tempts them to vice and crime for the sake of revenue, without at the same time increasing her expenditures for insane and inebriate asylums and penitentiaries, to house her wrecked, ruined and dishonored citizens, thus grievously taxing the resources of the sober, industrious law-abiding classes, and draining

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Contributed.

The Licensed Saloon.

No. II.

We sought to show in our former article that the saloon is not productive of wealth. Our argument, though simple, we think was conclusive. Statistics have been and can be produced to put this beyond dispute. Intelligent business men have seen this and they are not going to advocate the saloon to enliven their business. Mark this down, plain. A few nights ago I was in a hotel and heard a business man, a drummer of large experience, say that "whiskey does not improve business, the saloon gets all the money, it simply creates excitement, there is nothing in it. These were his exact words to a fellow drummer who concurred in opinion. No honest, far-sighted business man will even lean upon the saloon for financial support.

But is not the saloon less productive of evil than the tiger? No, it is not. The open saloon is the Agag of the Amalikites—the very prince of the whiskey evils, and deserves to be slain even more than its subordinate, the tiger.

But granting that this proposition is true, it is no argument in favor of the saloon. Neither one is a "necessary evil." We cannot afford, nor are we bound to tolerate either. The proper method of opposing these breeders of crime is not to employ the one as a means of putting down the other. We will never "cast out devils by the prince of devils." All that is necessary to practically destroy the tigers is a loyal trustworthy officer backed by the citizen with his manhood and his money.

But the proposition is not true. It proves nothing to say that some tigers are worse than some saloons. This may be granted. But I deny that any tiger is worse than a saloon would be in the same or like locality and surroundings. It is a fact that many people think this is, nevertheless, true, and we frequently hear them say it would be better to have a saloon than a tiger. The tiger may really seem worse to them than a saloon would be. The reason of this is that a thing always seems worse when when it is forbidden than when it receives the sanction of law. The fact is, the situation would not be changed, except for the worse, if the saloon should be invited to take the place of the tiger, but the people seeing the evils flowing from it would give little heed to them, taking it that such things are to be expected of the licensed saloon.

In view of our position let us draw a comparison between our own town, Beebe, with her blind (?) tigers and our neighbor, the town of Wynne, with her former licensed saloons. Let us view them through the holidays. We have been reliably informed that her three saloons took in on Christmas eve day the sum of over \$500 a piece, and one of them took in through the month of December alone the astonishing sum of \$2,700! Now what did they give

in return for these hard earnings? Did they clothe or feed a single needy family, or did they mar, yea disgrace, the Christmas festivities with a jug of red liquor? Did they delight anxious hearted little children with the longed-for Christmas presents, or did they break their little hearts with disappointment by kindling the fires of hell in the hearts of their unfortunate fathers? One poor fellow, it is said, came to town and bought a basket full of Christmas presents for his wife and little ones but before leaving for home, was in some way drawn into a saloon and got drunk and then spent the night in drunken debauch, and on Christmas day that basket of little gifts was still there, withheld from eager little hands. This is enough, it would seem to me, to wring tears from the eyes of the callous-hearted saloon keeper.

Nor did this ill-gotten gain go, as it should not, into the streets and sidewalks of the town. For Wynne, with her licensed liquor houses has no better sidewalks and streets than Beebe deprived as she is, thank God, of these coveted streams of revenue.

On this day also the pavements were so packed and jammed with noisy, profane, and bad smelling men pressing about the open doors of these places of dissipation that it was almost impossible as well as unbearable for ladies to pass. This came from the mouth of an elegant lady who beheld for herself, and who is no crank on the temperance question. To add to all this there were several drunken difficulties in which shooting occurred—the invariable accompaniments of the saloon, her legitimate off-spring. And yet it is a fact that the people were heard to remark what a quiet Christmas it was for Wynne! Quiet indeed!

Now while we are far from boasting and freely confess our shame for the state of affairs that has existed in Beebe for the past three years and more, yet no one acquainted with the situation will claim that it was anything to compare with the above. There were many people in town that day but everything was orderly and ladies could feel as easy on our streets as men. There was a number of tigers in operation, we suppose, from two to a half dozen, yet we know of no misbehavior and although there may have been much drinking, we venture the assertion that all these tigers combined did not take in one third as much as the three licensed saloons referred to. The tiger behind the bars is not so bold or dangerous as the one uncaged and at large. And after many years of sad experience

Wynne has learned a lesson which she proposed to put into practice. She has swept away these places of uncleanness and will now look to more honorable sources for her needed revenues; while poor deceived Bald Knob has consented to become the receptacle of the foul dumpings of her sister town. She hopes (but hopes in vain) to build herself up even at the expense of blood. Ah! poor deluded village! I would rather wade through streets knee-deep in mud than press my feet or roll my cart upon the necks and tender hearts of helpless women and children.

Therefore, whether we reason from abstract principles or living examples, the verdict is against the licensed saloon. They are both humanity's enemy and both must be opposed by humanity's friend. As I have said before and here repeat with emphasis on every word, the tiger's den is the mouth, teeth, jaws, and throat of hell. But to open his door and give him unbounded freedom in order to get rid of his destructive power would be madness. You can no more make the liquor traffic decent and harmless by a process of law than you can subdue the wild nature of this ferocious beast and take from him his native thirst for blood. I say kill him; bind the strong cords of the law about his neck till he pokes out his tongue, choke him till his eyes pop out, choke him till the gush of life blood bursts from his nostrills—the blood he has drunken from human hearts.

W. C. DAVIDSON.

Notes from Hope.

We were happy in Hot Springs, and we are happy in Hope. Whenever the itinerant wheel turns we get in the swing and turn with it, and hence come out without bruises. The good sisters got together in Hope and put down new carpets and put in new chairs. They put a lot of provisions in the pantry. One precious young woman whose father is a Methodist preacher sent around a whole barrel of flour and some wood. Her generous husband has expressed his friendship also in something more than words. May the blessing of God attend them through life. The members met our family in a most cordial manner on the evening of Dec. 14. The same uniform kindness with which we were met is still extended to us on all sides. The people respond without let or hindrance to every call we make upon them.

The subject of missions has been discussed and collections taken surpassing anything the Church has ever done before. The

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The reader of this paper will be glad to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

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Epworth League is growing rapidly. A library has been started in the league. Liberal payments have been made on the preacher's salary. Bro. Boggs says if this charge measured up a little better on ministerial support, it would be about the best charge in the Conference, and Boggs knows.

At the last general election our township went dry by a comfortable majority. Some of the brethren thought they would fix the matter for the time to come by having a special act passed in the Legislature to prohibit the sale of liquor within five miles of the city. They failed in that, but we believe there is intelligence enough here to fix prohibition in the town anyway. Since the town has gone dry we know of no better place for nice respectable home seekers than this. Our public school is in good hands, and then, the college run by Professor Winston and his assistants is doing fine work. We never lived in a community where a larger per cent of the people owned good libraries, go to Church, and keep on their good behavior generally.

T. O. ROBIN.

MILK IS AN EMULSION of butter. You don't need to be told that milk is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is half digested; almost ready to enter the blood and help make tissue, nerve and bone. It is rest for digestion; it stimulates, helps, restores digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body with a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

Contributed.

Discordant Voices.

"Pure native wine—the juice of the grape—will hurt no one, and its sales should not be restricted or prohibited."—Arkansas Democrat.

The conditions imposed by Gov. Jones in the pardon of Joe Tomblor are not unreasonable, and those having an understanding of this case in particular will readily admit that the effect of the conditions imposed will be beneficial. Tomblor was convicted of manslaughter, a crime committed while under the influence of liquor. His pardon is to become wholly null and void, and the judgment is to become revived and of full effect to the same extent as if it had never been granted, if Tomblor should at any time hereafter drink liquors, wines or intoxicants.

I am surprised that the Democrat did not insist that the Governor remove the inhibition against wine, especially pure native grape wine. I could most cordially indorse the conditions if Gov. Jones would remove the restriction on wines. If it be true that pure native wine—the juice of the grape, will hurt no one, why should poor Tomblor be deprived of a drink that is so healthful, elevating and refining?

For surely he was not under the influence of pure native wine when he committed the crime for which he was convicted to a felon's cell. We have been assured time and again by the Democrat that pure native wine is absolutely innocent.

If the Democrat is correct, Tomblor could not have been under the influence of pure native wine when he committed the afore-said crime, for that which is innocent cannot bring forth that which is evil. He must have been under the influence of some other intoxicant. Something procured at a blind tiger, a low down saloon or a disreputable dive, and not at a native wine shop. It is true that Tomblor is only one customer less, but who can foretell where or when this thing will end. It is admitted that a very large per. cent of crime is committed by men while under the influence of liquor, and if Gov. Jones should continue to pardon them under such conditions, it may in time seriously cripple the grape and wine industry. For it will be granted I suppose, that if Tomblor and such as he, should be prohibited from drinking all intoxicants except the pure juice of the grape, they would in the very nature of the case consume a great deal of that. Again if he should never drink any whisky except in Little Rock where he could be regulated, possibly there will no harm come of it. I hope the Democrat will bring the matter to the Gov's attention. It won't do to stop the saloons if it does breed crime. We need the revenue.

E. L. BEARD.

Holly Springs, Ark.

FOR RELIEVING THROAT DISSETSES, COUGHS AND HOARSENESS, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

Fayetteville District.

The beginnings in the Fayetteville District have everywhere been good. Very excellent in instances. The ex-Presiding Elder did valiantly. The record is quite in excess of ordinary. Few districts of Arkansas have a better equipped body of preachers.

Dr. Hainsworth, an eminent "giraffe" from the St. Louis Conference, is making a great impression in Fayetteville.

Brother McGlumphy begins elegantly at Rogers.

The other ministers of the district have been in this territory for some time and know the "ins and outs" of the situation. Not one of them is doing things slackly. Several charges have raised on the salary, happily before the "clarion notes" and thunder of Brother A.'s eloquence in THE ARKANSAS METHODIST agent ministerial support.

Things look to an early District Conference at Boonesboro, with hope of securing Bishop Duncan.

The missionary meeting at Rogers was well entertained and every way excellent and profitable.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

A Child's Joy.

A LITTLE BOY SAYS "PAPA, MY GOOD PAPA, WON'T DRINK ANY MORE."

Mr. J. W. McGhee, of Starkville, Miss., belonged to the class of August, 1893, of the Memphis Keeley Institute. The extracts below, taken from a letter from him dated August 29, 1896, are full of manly tenderness and innate nobility, and show an element of Keeleyism very frequent, but of which the public necessarily knows little:

"Dear Friends—As tomorrow is my anniversary as a Keeley graduate, I thought I would write you and try to tell how happy I have been these past fleeting, joyous twelve months. My joy, it seems to me, increased every day since I crossed the threshold of your institution to take my departure from your city.

"As our train sped onward, I could picture my poor, little, sick, pale-faced wife setting everything in order in our humble little home, so as to make it look inviting as possible. Yes, she was setting her home in order to receive a respectable husband—the same as of yore—yes, the boy of the first year of our married life. But I made a bad picture of it. I could not conceive how happy she would be on my arrival. Tongue and pen are inadequate to the task of telling how glad and happy she and the little boy of five summers—whom God had given us to gladden our lives—were. She was so glad and happy that the tongue refused to talk, but the fountain of tears broke forth like little streamlets down the mountain side. But these were not like the tears I had seen her shed before; these were tears of joy—the last tears were of bitterest grief. My little boy came running and climbed to my arms, and, putting his little arms around my neck, said: 'Papa my good papa, won't drink any more.'

"Now, I have seen men who seemed to be ashamed to acknowledge that they had been to a Keeley Institute. Do you know, I am afraid of that kind of a man? I have not much confidence in him. It is no disgrace to go to a Keeley institute; the disgrace comes in before you get there.

"Now, Mr. James, I am not only a Keeley graduate, but a sinner saved by grace. I am now living an honest, humble, Christian life, and expect to start to school in a few days and study for the ministry. If I had not taken the Keeley Cure, what would have become of me? The answer comes reverberating back along the hills of time, saying that in only a few short years you would have been in a devil's hell, your

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Is absolutely essential to health. It is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics" and opiate compounds. They have temporary, sleeping effects, but do not CURE. To have pure blood and good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. In fact,

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

wife a widow, your boy an orphan, and both the objects of charity. I thank God that I belong to that army who are not ashamed to connect their names with the Keeley cause. I shall always speak a good word in favor of the Keeley Cure when and wherever I can. I would to God I could go all over this country and lift poor, fallen humanity up and put them in your institute.

"Out of all the graduates here from your institute there has not been one relapse. I shall always remember you and the physician in charge, and thank God especially for Dr. Keeley's discovery. God bless you and your noble pursuit."

In a letter one year later Mr. McGhee writes: "Two of the happiest years of my life have glided by. Two years ago I left the Memphis Keeley Institute a thoroughly cured man, and I am still free from all craving."

Mr. McGhee has since studied for the ministry, and we wish him success.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

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A partner who will put up \$1,500 against the services of two good men. Business safe and profitable, in one of the best country towns in the State. Can guarantee 20 per cent net. Address, I. & I. Care of ARKANSAS METHODIST, Little Rock, Ark.

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It is your duty to qualify yourselves as fully as possible for your important work. The best helps known are Hurlbut's Notes, Peloubet's Notes and Hoss' Notes on the Sunday-school Lessons. We will send you Hurlbut or Peloubet for \$1.00 each, or Hoss' for 50 cents. GODBEY & THORNBURGH.

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FROM WHOM SHALL IT BE BOUGHT

AND WHAT INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE SELECTED.

Ask questions of the dealer before buying—ask him if he buys them and if so does he pay cash for them, or does he handle instruments on consignment.

On the face of it there is no doubt about the dealer who pays cash for his goods. He buys the better quality for the least money, does not have to represent an instrument above its real grade to make his profit and his patrons secure the greatest advantage.

The dealer who buys pianos and organs on time or on consignment has to pay for the accommodation and those who buy of him pay every cent of that extra cost. As all dealers require a lease or notes for payments, find out if he sends them out in settlement for instruments or uses them as collateral. In either of these cases their going into the hands of third parties may offset any agreement regarding extension or failure of contract as third parties holding notes often show that they are "innocent holders." Buy from a firm who will not trade with your notes.

WHAT INSTRUMENT?

There are many excellent pianos and organs now being manufactured, among which there are such a variety of handsome cases and finishes, the tone and touch of which leave nothing to be desired, the and individual taste can be suited to a nicety. For the reason that there are so many fine instruments it is also true that there are many times as many pianos and organs which are practically not worth buying. To obviate the possibility of getting an inferior instrument, if you do not wish to risk your own judgment, confine your dealing with a wellknown and reliable firm, and one whose financial standing insures protection on their guarantees. Then the purchaser runs no risk. We'd like to have you ask us questions about our ability, capital, methods of business, guarantees and any other question pertaining to pianos and organs.—Ask any of our thousands of customers about us! We are proud of the record.—43 years continuous business and satisfaction given to patrons.

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is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

SEEDS

Literary Table.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 17, 1897.]

The National Mothers Congress held its first session to-day, with an attendance that fully met the expectations of its projectors, and everything indicates that the Congress starts a movement that will not be allowed to stop and that will be productive of much good. Anything that tends, even in the slightest degree, to increase the capacity of the mothers for good must necessarily be of lasting benefit, for all intelligent people will agree with Rev. W. W. Van Arsdale, who said in a sermon on "Mother, Home and Heaven," last Sunday: "It is mother who makes the home; she who leads us by wise and loving counsel to heaven. Take away the home and you destroy all hope of good government for mankind. So it is that the mother who makes a good home does more for the advancement of civilization than the statesman or the great captain."

Rev. Dr. W. J. Brown, pastor of Wesley Chapel, London, England, offered the prayer at the opening of the Senate yesterday. He asked the divine blessing for the president and for the president-elect, and asked that those who desired permanent peace between the two great English-speaking nations might have their desires accomplished. While this reference to the arbitration treaty by Dr. Brown was natural and timely, there is little probability that the treaty will be acted upon at the present session of Congress. Dr. Brown's mission in the United States is to secure funds to restore Wesley Chapel to its former grandeur and to erect a more fitting monument to the memory of John Wesley.

Rev. Dr. W. Merie Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City, who has been visiting President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, preached a powerful sermon at the New York Avenue Church Sunday morning, on "The Power of an Endless Life." Dr. Smith is widely known in the theological world from his writings on Church matters.

The United States supreme court, by a unanimous decision, upheld the decision of the district court of Illinois that sentenced Joseph R. Dunlap, publisher of a Chicago paper, to two years' imprisonment for violation of the law against sending obscene matter through the mails, by sending his paper through the mails when it contained advertisements of an obscene nature.

Whether Miss Clara Barton will go to Cuba to carry aid and comfort for the suffering, will depend upon whether our people care to contribute the money to pay for such aid and comfort. Spain followed the example of Turkey and declined the proffered assistance of the American Red Cross Society, and again followed the same example by consenting that Miss Barton and her assistant should

go to Cuba to distribute any contributions made by citizens of the United States, for the relief of suffering and destitute Cubans, just as they did to Armenia. Miss Barton has as yet received no contributions, and the rules of the Red Cross Society prohibit her asking for any. She is ready and willing to go, if the people signify by contributions their wish to have her do so.

Thousands of parents would rejoice if the House ways and means committee would grant what Representative Woodman, of Illinois, so eloquently pleaded for several days ago—an increase in the revenue tax on cigarettes from 50 cents a thousand, to \$50 a thousand. Mr. Woodman stated that his object was to put the purchase of cigarettes out of the reach of school boys by raising the tax to such an extent that their retail price would be beyond the average school-boy's means. He said the evil would continue to grow as long as these death-dealing articles could be bought by small boys at a cent a piece or two for a cent, as they could be now, and that the only way to save a large percentage of our boys was to put cigarettes out of their reach.

Those who have sneered at the attempt to stop the sale of intoxicants in the Capitol building by means of the bill which the house passed sometime ago and sent to the Senate, where it remains unacted upon, have not hesitated to say publicly that it never had been intended that the bill should be allowed to come to a vote in the Senate. It is difficult to believe that such is the fact, but it cannot be denied that all indications now point to that belief, humiliating as it is.

The celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Philip Melancthon, Martin Luther's co-reformer, was begun on Sunday by the delivery of memorial sermons in all the Lutheran Churches, and by Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian), and was continued by meetings held Monday and Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Lutheran Young People's Union. Dr. Dorer truly said in his sermon: "Like Luther, Melancthon, his companion and fellow reformer, belongs to the civilized world, and all Christian people can join in thanksgiving to God for the services he rendered to the new departure of Christianity."

The new order of worship was formally introduced in Foundry M. E. Church Sunday.

Read This.

We are compelled to continue our call for what is due us on the METHODIST. Your grocer sends his bill every 30 days. We wait long and patiently but can not always wait. Your label tells every body what you owe for the paper. Look at it and send us the money we so much need to sustain a Church enterprise of the utmost importance to you and all the church.

Book Notices.

TRAVEL—This entertaining magazine for February is at hand. Its pages refresh us with the beauties of nature, after our hours of close study. Though we cannot travel abroad we can read and see the enchanting pictures which the pen of the tourist has drawn.

ON THE RAIL—By S. A. Steel. This is a bright, chatty book. It has the contented babble of the streams, and is never too deep for you to see the bottom. Dr. Steel evidently never wearies of the busy world. He is very young for a man of his age. He sees things when he travels. He has a poetic fancy, and is as capricious in mood as an April day in New England. What he says is pleasant to hear. It need not be taken too seriously. He has the eye of an artist. He loves pictures. He loves his friends also, and we dare say, loves the work which the Church has given him to do. He says the book is published at the request of his young friends. They will enjoy reading it. 25 cents.

THE GAINS OF A CENTURY—The nation has grown since Washington's day. For instance, in 1790, the first full year of his administration, there were seventy-five post offices in the United States. Now there are more than 70,000, and the revenue of the post office department is two thousand times as great as it was then. Scores of unfamiliar facts like these, together with many curious anecdotes of "old times," are brought out in an article on the "Early Days of the American Post Office" which Postmaster-General Wilson contributes to the Washington's Birthday Special Number of The Youth's Companion. Of course the usual editorial "features" are found in the same number, and there are many attractive stories, poems and sketches, by Louise Chandler Moulton, Sophie Swett, Hayden Carruth, Charles F. Lummis and others. Especially appropriate to the season is charming engraving, "When George Washington was Young," by Frank T. Merrill; and the colored cover, designed by the well-known Boston artist, Sears Gallagher, shows the Father of his Country arrayed in Continental buff and blue.

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In order to give the unfortunate a chance to test their wonderful discovery the Tri-Elixiria Remedy Company, No. 288 Alabama Street, will on receipt of fifty cents (50c) in stamps, postal or express money order, to pay cost of packing, send to any address (free) a full size trial bottle of Tri-Elixiria, the Painless Drug Queen, retail price of which is \$3.25. There will be nothing on the package to indicate the contents.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Address the Tri-Elixiria Company, 288 Alabama St., Memphis, Tenn.

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The firm of I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl Street, New York, has for forty consecutive years jealously guarded their reputation for fair dealing, and the superior quality and construction of their reflectors.

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AMERICAN ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS,

Boston, Feb. 6th, 1897.

\$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN FOR SELLING TALMAGE'S NEW BOOK, A JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD.

R.H. Woodward Company, Baltimore, Md., made a most liberal offer of \$200 in gold to anyone selling in 70 days 100 of Dr. Talmage's New Book "The Earth Girdled." This is Dr. Talmage's latest and best book, and one of the best selling books ever published. One agent sold 75 copies in three weeks. Another sold 21 copies in 6 days. Many similar reports can be given. Complete outfit \$1.00. They also wish to employ, on a salary, Gen'l Agents for their other books and Bibles, and for The American Purchasing Association. Best references and security required. "Story of Spain and Cuba," beautifully illustrated, is one of their best books. Complete outfit 25 cents. Write them immediately.

The Sunday School.

PREPARED BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

FEBRUARY 28.

The Disciples Dispersed.

ACTS VII. 1-17. MELORY VERSES, 5-8.

Golden Text—"They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." (Verse 4.)

Topical Outline—1. The disciples scattered. (Verses 1-4.) II. Phillip the evangelist. (Verses 5-8.) III. Simon the sorcerer. (Verses 9-17.)

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

- Disciples Dispersed, Acts viii. 1-17.
- False Prophets, Jer. xxiii. 21-32.
- Earthly cares, Phil. iii. 15-21.
- Samaritans Taught, John iv. 39-42.
- Signs Following, Mark xvi. 17-18.
- Sorcery Forbidden, Deut. xviii. 9-14.
- Righteousness of Faith, Rom. x. 6-22.
- Lesson word, "Abroad."
- Lesson Hymn, No. 672.
- Time. A. D. 37.
- Place. A city in Samaria.

The death of Stephen was the signal for a sort of general uprising against the Church. Up till this time the Church had not extended its operations, we may believe, very far from Jerusalem. We have no account indeed of the existence of any local organization even in Galilee. And it has been seven years since the ascension. How long the apostles would have lingered around Jerusalem it would be hard to say. But God made the wrath of men to praise Him. He used the persecution that arose to scatter abroad the seed of the gospel. In their endeavor to flail out the fire of the gospel, its enemies did not take account of the divine nature of that fire that was not to be quenched nor beaten out. They merely scattered its sparks, which rekindled wherever they lighted.

Persecution has never seriously harmed the Church; never seriously harmed an individual member of the Church. It has purified character, burnt up the dead rubbish that more peaceful periods have gathered into the Church, and has drawn Christian people closer together and intensified their zeal. No rage on earth nor any that can ever appear on the earth can stamp out the power of the Holy Ghost. The only question that need ever concern the Church or the individual is whether the Holy Ghost really dwells within. The indwelling is a guarantee that the gates of hell shall never prevail against us.

There is one matter in this lesson to which we desire to call particular attention: The function of Phillip the evangelist. We desire to note the distinction between

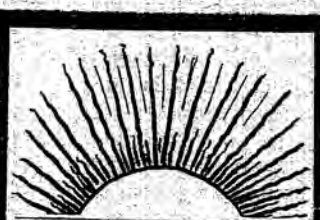
THE NEW TESTAMENT EVANGELIST AND THE MODERN EVANGELIST.

Our Sunday-school department

is doing excellent work. Their statements can usually be depended upon, but when they tell us, as treating of the lesson, that Phillip was "one of the seven evangelists. He proclaimed Christ through Samaria like a modern evangelist would now do," we must respectfully enter our protest to this teaching. The statement that he was one of "the seven evangelists" we pass as a slip of the pen. The statement that "he proclaimed Christ through Samaria like a modern evangelist would now do" carries with it the assumption that the modern evangelist and the New Testament evangelist are identical in their place in the Church. This is very far from the fact. From the general soundness of our Sunday-school literature, we are inclined to believe that this statement was not duly weighed. But since it has been made, I respectfully challenge it.

The New Testament evangelist was an itinerant missionary preacher, whose office it was to go in advance of the pastors and teachers and preach the great saving truths of the gospel. Such was the mission of this man, Phillip, one of the seven deacons, when he turned evangelist. He did not go among the Churches of Samaria—there were none—holding revival meetings in the pastoral charges of that country. Nor did he ever, so far as appears from the record, engage in that sort of work. Nor did any other in the apostolic times. This view is confirmed by the best ancient authorities, and is contradicted by none, so far as is known to us. Theodoret and Eusebius distinctly describe them as missionary preachers.

Now the modern evangelist is a professional revivalist who goes to Churches already settled to hold revival meetings. If there be a real necessity for such a class of preachers, then let that necessity vindicate their right to exist, as it would do, whether they are found in the apostolic Church or not. But there are a very different order of men to the New Testament evangelist. We make no war upon them here. We simply say their claim to be called to the work they are proposing to do must rest upon something else than upon the supposition that they are successors of Phillip and his fellow workers. The genius of New Testament Church polity is broad enough to admit them into the machinery of the church if the proof can be made that they are needed there. But let us understand that specific New Testament warrant for the existence of such a class is not to be found. Whether as a class they are doing more harm than good it may take the perspective of history to clearly determine. Where the Bible has not spoken let every man abound in his own wisdom. Without berating all evangelists, our individual belief is that the most ruinous sentiment that can take root in any local Church is that it with all of its appliances, on the earth side and all of the promises of God on the Heaven side, is yet not adequate to the work of getting souls saved. In so far as modern evan-



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gelists are responsible for this sentiment, they have wrought great harm. We believe that their responsibility for its existence has been more indirect than direct. It would be nothing short of monstrous for them or anybody else to insist that the Church must depend for the doing of its work upon an order of men unknown in apostolic days.

On this whole question the Church will right herself in time. She will, in our humble judgment, return to the old order of things, to the New Testament plan. Indications point that way even now.

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"Let Epworth Leagues be organized in our congregations, for the promotion of piety and loyalty of our Church among the young people; their education in the Bible and Christian literature; and their encouragement in works of grace and charity."—Discipline, ¶ 249.

FEBRUARY 28, 1897.

The Resurrected Lord.

ISAIAH XXV. 6-8.

This scripture is given us by the Epworth League Committee as alluding to the resurrection of our Lord.

We confess to doubt if the passage has such reference save, as we may say, indirectly.

The prophet sets forth the glory of Zion, called in the text "this mountain," which should follow her wasting and desolation by the Gentiles. Isaiah's faith in the covenant of God with his people could never permit him to believe in the final rejection and destruction of the chosen people. He knew, when he saw God's law disregarded that scourging must follow. The air was dark with calamity. Still there must be following such correction repentance and the returning favor of God. Such a recovery of God's favor is here set forth.

It is only in harmony with the prophet's utterances in general to treat the passage allegorically. "This Mountain" of Zion represents God's Church. The day shall come when it shall be the joy of the whole earth. "All people" shall be invited to its privileges.

The covering which hid the true glory, the glory of the Spiritual kingdom, the glory of Israel's God, from the eyes of all nations shall be removed. Truth shall shine abroad. As said elsewhere: "Kings shall come to thy light, and Gentiles to the brightness of thy rising."

"He will swallow up death in victory." The ultimate triumph of the Messiah shall be the destruction of all evil. Even death itself. Paul refers to this passage in the fifteenth chapter of 1 Corinthians, verse 54. "Then shall be brought to pass the saying, 'Death is swallowed up in victory.'" He uses this in reference to the final resur-

rection, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

The vision of Zion's glory thus rose before the eye of the prophet, and he described it, not in definite terms, nor specific statements, but in its entirety. It is the consummation, the triumph, in which all shall be blessed, all shall be satisfied. "And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us; this is the Lord, we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

Kingsland League.

Our League is doing good work. Is increasing in numbers and widening in its influence. The new officers are: President, Mrs. Nannie Giles; First Vice-President, Mr. Emmett Hodges; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Julia Hodges; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Jno. R. Jones; Secretary, Miss Robbie Daniel; Treasurer, Miss Annie Tisdale. Yours all for Christ, MRS. FLORA M. JONES.

Redfield League.

Brother G. N. Hart reports for Redfield League, Mrs. M. A. Cantrell, President; Mrs. Jennie Christie, First Vice-President; Miss Annie Reynolds, Second Vice-President; Mr. Walter Henry, Third Vice-President; Mr. J. D. Cantrell, Treasurer; Miss Evelyn Campbell, Secretary.

The Secretary of the Redfield League writes:

DEAR SIR—I would like to state that our League is now on the road to success. All of our departments are doing good work. It seems that the true spirit has inspired our Leaguers to look up to higher things in life. I should judge from the progress that our League has made since new years, that each member must have made new resolutions for this year, which they are endeavoring to carry out, and they are gaining ground without doubt. I will close by asking prayers for our success.

Respectfully,
EVELYN CAMPBELL.

DeView Epworth League.

We have a very interesting League at DeView. The young people seem to be enlisted, and the League is growing rapidly, both in numbers and in interest.

We have begun with great earnestness for a successful year's work, and we hope to hold out as faithfully as we have begun.

We are very proud of our new pastor sent us for this year. He is an excellent League worker and gives the Epworth League much encouragement.

We are trying to pursue the reading course of 1897, and with much effort are hoping to succeed. The Epworth League delivered a programme on Friday, February 12, which was very successful and helped the League wonderfully financially.

The first of the year we elected

the following officers to serve the ensuing term for six months:

President, Mr. S. H. Thompson; First Vice-President, Rebecca Haggard; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. H. Thompson; Third Vice-President, Mrs. K. R. Durham; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Atta Broome.

Pray for our League, that "we may grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
Reporter.

A Physician's Tribute

To the Benefits Received From Dr. Miles' NEW HEART CURE.



HEART DISEASE is curable. It is not surprising that all cases are not cured, since no physician has made the heart a special study for a quarter of a century as Dr. Miles has done. The following tribute from a physician will be read with interest. "For six years prior to taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure my wife was a terrible sufferer from heart disease. She had a constant fluttering of the heart and severe palpitation and pain in the left side. She took three bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and was completely restored to health, and has not taken a drop of medicine during the past two years. Under these circumstances I cannot do otherwise than recommend it to others."

Friendship, N. Y. W. H. SCOTT, M. D.
Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Landreth's
New Crop
GARDEN SEEDS
For Sale by

JOHN A. JUNGKIND, PHARMACIST
812 Main St.

FOR SALE
COAL QUITA AND
COAL HILL.
Best & Cheapest
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FOR CASH.

Call at 120 West 2nd St.,
Or Telephone 295, Old and New.
JNO. A. MITCHELL & CO.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW.

We have found what thousands of our subscribers want. A beautiful Sunday-School Teachers' Bible, with large new type.

Heretofore self-pronouncing Bibles (at low prices), have been in minion type, too small for many readers.

Description: Morocco cover, over-laping edges, round corners, gilt edges, complete references, exhaustive helps to study of Bible, subject index, concordance and maps. Catalogue price of this book \$6.00.

Our offer: THE METHODIST one year (renewal or new subscriber) and Bible \$4.25.

Eight new cash subscribers gets Bible free.

Remit by money order or registered letter.

Address THE ARKANSAS METHODIST, Little Rock, Ark.

To Sunday-schools.

We have just had a large lot of splendid S. S. Record and Roll Books made. They contain the roll for 20 classes for a year and a well arranged record for a year, showing every important item of interest to the school. Both Roll and Record in one book. We send them postpaid for only 50 cents. We also have them made with Record only for two years and with Roll only for two years at the same price. Try one and you will be pleased.

GODBEY & THORNBURGH.

A MIRACLE.

I purchased an Electropoise of you about two years ago. I used it for chronic rheumatism of at least twenty-five years standing. I continued to use it at intervals according to instructions until last fall when I laid it aside for the winter. It greatly benefited me and drove the rheumatism out of my hip joints.

The Electropoise is creating quite a sensation in this neighborhood. Some who were blind have received sight.

A lad was taken down with a disease in the lower bowels which rendered a surgical operation necessary. Five doctors were called. They all said it was too late, he must die. After they left a friend applied the Electropoise. In the morning he was comparatively well, but four of the five doctors refused to see him, such is humanity where facts conflict with interest. About ten days ago a lady called us up in the morning in great haste to borrow our Electropoise. Her boy had been given up by three doctors to die of pneumonia. Two days later she returned it. It had cured her boy, and she had an Electropoise of her own. Yours truly,

W. H. COLLINGS,

Raytown, Jackson county, Mo., April 5, '96. Price \$10.00.

A book of complete information, on the Pocket Electropoise, will be mailed free to any address.

GODBEY & THORNBURGH,
Little Rock, Ark.

ARKANSAS METHODIST.

J. E. GODBEY, D. D., Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

The Preachers' Institute, announced to be held at Conway from March 13 to 23, will be postponed or abandoned altogether. See note from Dr. Millar on 9th page.

We should have 200 more subscribers for THE ARKANSAS METHODIST in Little Rock. We will help the preachers to organize a thorough canvass in each congregation. Methodists who do not take their own church paper, published in their own city, will be found very poor supporters of the church's interests, and too ignorant of them to care much about them. You who take the paper see your neighbors who do not take it, secure their subscriptions and report to us.

Batesville Goes Wet.

At 1 o'clock Thursday, February 18, 1897, Batesville, after enjoying immunity from the saloon for fourteen years, becomes a whiskey town.

The decision of Judge Wilson has opened the flood gates of evil, and we are now to have, some say four, some say six saloons.

A petition of seven hundred and forty-seven (747) names, representing the preachers, white and colored, teachers, male and female, including President Cleland, lawyers like ex-Governor Baxter and Judge Butler, bankers like Coffin, Green and the Hanifords, physicians like Allen and Crane, merchants like Haile, Badnett, the Fitzhughs and the Maxfields, young men like Byers, Jones and Wilson, elect ladies like the Misses Farrell, Wasson and Goodwin and Mrs. Coombs, Bevers, Barnett, Hail and Mrs. Gen. Neill, was presented to the county judge. By every method of computing population known to me, except taking the census, the above number represents a clear, but small, majority of the adult inhabitants living within the three-mile radius. I felt sure of victory.

The whiskey men presented what they called a census, containing 1,778 names, or about 200 less than we expected them to present. They could have secured 2,500 according to their method of getting them. A partial investigation disclosed that of minors, non-residents, names repeated and parties unknown there were 395, and the list of unknown was not run through all the books. Errors, certain and probable, sufficient in number and variety, had been dis-

covered to prove the record untrustworthy, and to suggest the inquiry as to whether the list was designed to be a census at all or only a collection of names numerous enough to overcome the probable petition of the temperance people. During the canvass a persistent effort was made by all manner of misleading reports to induce the people not to sign the petition, and after they had signed it a like effort was made to have the names withdrawn.

I write the above details as a guide and warning to our fellow-workers in our glorious cause. I must confess, however, that our petition ought to have been larger. In a town like Batesville, with its schools and churches, and its American and Protestant population of not more than 1,400 adults, there ought to be at least 1,000 persons ready to give an emphatic and enthusiastic negative to any and every proposition to establish saloons in our midst. But the apathy of our churches, the indifference of many of our women and the blindness of many of our leading business men in the presence of our great peril is truly alarming. Between the love of whiskey and the love of money we have been crushed as between the upper and nether mill stone.

At 1 o'clock a license was issued and a saloon opened immediately. At 4 o'clock I chanced to be on the street. What a change! Batesville had been transformed. She had passed from prohibition to license, from dry to wet, from sober to drunk. At 7 o'clock 25 gallons of whiskey had been consumed, and the saloon closed, not for lack of customers, but for lack of liquor.

Carpenters are busy with saw and hammer, fitting up other buildings for saloons. What an upward movement for Batesville! In a few days we will have four, maybe six, drunkard-factories, schools of crime, murder-mills, hell-dens. Tell the grand old Presbyterian Church throughout the state that she need not now fear to send her boys to Arkansas College; that the one special act gotten up by the sainted Long, that undemocratic measure, which, like a spectre of darkness, has frightened away the angels of our prosperity and hurt our college, has now been repealed. The boys can now get without let or hindrance all the red liquor necessary, to the best educational results. Along with the saloons will come the toughs and thugs, the gamblers and courtisans to exert their wholesome influence on the boys of the college.

Poke-easy Batesville has at

last joined in the procession of progress. When the editor of the Batesville Guard returns from Washington he will find, to his delight, that Batesville has struck a trot to catch up with Newport.

Will our Solons at Little Rock, editorial and legislative, tell us which is the more Democratic, the special act which protected our homes and altars or the saloons which desolate and desecrate them? We had the one and have the other. Will they tell us whether it is legislative wisdom to throw about our towns, cities, churches and institutions of learning all possible safe guards or subject them to the ravages of the most greedy vampires that ever sucked the blood of men?

Will our law-makers tell us whether it is best to unsettle or to strengthen the foundations upon which rest the order, the security and prosperity of the people?

Now that the legislature has thrown down many of our local safe-guards and will no doubt demolish all them when opportunity offers, it is of supreme moment that Arkansas be subsoiled again with the plowshare of the gospel and the seed thoughts of prohibition be sown broadcast over the state. We must not only recover our lost ground, but sweep from our commonwealth this curse of the nations.

SIDNEY H. BABCOCK.

Batesville, Ark.

Native Wine.

The native wine bills are usually headed "An act to encourage grape-culture and etc." The caption should be "An act to promote drunkenness and provide materials for the saloons." As there are some honest men who believe that native wine is harmless, because they have never investigated the subject, I ask them to read carefully the following statements.

The United States Dispensary (1887, page 1530,) voicing the best conclusions of science says: "It (wine,) in a state of health, is at least useless, if not absolutely pernicious. The degree of mischief which it produces depends on the character of the wine. Thus, the lighter wines of France are comparatively harmless, while the habitual use of the stronger wines, such as sherry, port, and madeira, even though taken in moderation, is always injurious, as having a tendency to induce gout, apoplexy and other diseases dependent on plethora and over-stimulation. All wines, however, when used habitually in excess, are productive of bad consequences."

Hon. R. C. Pitman of the Massachusetts Supreme Court writes: "In regard to wines, the adulterations in the United States are somewhat fearful, and the reinforcement by distilled spirits still

more so; but if it were possible to procure them in their native purity, the evidence as to their evil, social tendency is abundant. It is clearly established that, in wine-producing countries the beverage leads to criminal intoxication, and as far from being a preventive, is preparative to indulgence in the stronger liquors." The Count de Montalembert, member of the Academy of Natural Science, said in the National Assembly of France: "Where there is a wine-shop, there are the elements of disease, and the frightful source of all that is at enmity with the interests of the workman."

A French writer on criminal statistics reports that "the abundance of the harvests in 1858 diminished the poverty, and by consequence the crimes and offences to which misery impels; but the abundance of the vintage, on the contrary, multiplied blows and wounds, the quarrels of cabarets, the rebellions, outrages, and violence towards the police."

Paris the great wine city of the world excels in the consumption of distilled spirits, and in France the deadliest of all alcohols (absinthe) finds its chief consumption.

A writer in the London Telegraph says: "The drinking of absinthe threatens to rank with the chief curses of France. Although she holds the first place among wine-growing countries, it is not wine, but absinthe, that, next to coffee, is becoming the favorite drink in her numberless cafes."

In the Constitutionnel, a Paris paper, is found this picture: "It is unanimously admitted that the habit of drunkenness has increased in France year by year since the beginning of the century. In all directions its increase is remarked, and complaints are made of the disastrous effects which it produces on public health as well as on public morality. The habitues of the taverns and wine-shops lose all inclination for work; they desert the workshop during several days of the week, and the gains of other days are entirely devoted to the indulgence of their passion for drink. Family life is neglected, all idea of saving is forever abandoned. The tavern is the school of vice. From it nearly all criminals emerge, and there the great army of thieves and malefactors find recruits. This is not all. The habit of drinking ruins the health, renders all disease more dangerous, and is the direct origin of many of them. The drunkard's children are feeble and sickly, and the deterioration of the population where drunkenness is most common is clearly perceptible. The French race is deteriorating daily. It is especially the drunkenness produced by alcohol which exercises a deplorable effect on the public health. The drunkenness caused by wine is less dangerous. Unhappily the passage from one to the other is rapid. Men begin with wine, soon the palate is palled and asks for stronger excitement. Alcohol is taken. In forty years the consumption of alcohol has tripled in France."

Judge Pitman further writes: "The fallacy of the wine-cure for

intemperance is everywhere exhibited. Whether the culture of the grape makes wine abundant, or unwise legislation facilitates its use, the result is the same. In England, under the mistaken policy of the wine act, not only were the direct results of the temptation by an enticing beverage deplorable, but it was followed by a large increase in the consumption of distilled spirits.

Of Switzerland, Dr. Guillaume reports: "The number of misdeemeanors occasioned by wine is considerable, and the liberty of the wine traffic, pushed to its utmost limits, causes in a number of cantons, the commission of one crime as the effect of wine to every one hundred and four persons of the population."

The editor of the Pacific, a San Francisco paper, who has traveled extensively through the California wine regions, writes: "Our impression is that the lowest, slowest, most illiterate, most unimprovable, if not most vicious population, outside of the great cities, is found in the oldest wine districts of this state, and that the use of the product of vineyards has been the most active cause of this condition of the population; that the increased production and consumption of wine on this coast, in the more recent years, has diminished the use of neither distilled liquors nor lager-beer, but rather increased the demands for both. We never hear of people who forsake liquors and beer for the sake of wine; but we hear of many who never used an intoxicant till they learned to love wine, and then have abandoned wine for something more stimulating."

Our real friends of temperance in the legislature should ponder these facts well when native wine bills are under consideration.

A. C. MILLAR.

Conway, Ark., Feb. 8.

Personal.

Mr. Moody will begin a meeting in the great music hall, Cincinnati Mar. 3, and continue three weeks. The chorus of 1,000 voices will be led by Prof. Tower of Chicago.

W. C. Tombs, Alicia, Ark., corrects an item in his letter to this paper. The item of assessment for the support of the pastor, which was published as \$400 when it should have been \$500.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's teachings do not represent his church. The Manhattan Association of Congregational ministers by a vote of twenty to six expressed disapproval of Dr. Abbott's utterances.

Fang Bang Lem, of Holly Grove, Arkansas, is the first Chinaman in the State who subscribes for our paper. He sends cash by Drury Colquett, our agent. We send Mr. Lem greeting and hope he will like the paper.

Rev. E. L. Armstrong, of Corsicana, Texas, an esteemed correspondent of the ARKANSAS METHODIST has been confined to his bed for 15 months. Yet he sometimes sends us a note. Bro. Armstrong is one of the veterans among

the itinerants of Texas, but is now retired on the roll of honor.

The lecture of Dr. S. A. Steel, at Winfield Memorial Church, Monday evening last, gave great satisfaction. His subject was "Home life in Dixie during the War."

R. M. Scruggs, senior partner in the firm of Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney, St. Louis, has long been a Sunday-school superintendent in our Church. He was elected superintendent of Page Avenue Sunday-school during the pastorate of this editor. When the new church was built on Cook Avenue, the church then became known as the Cook Avenue church, and Bro. Scruggs has continued superintendent of its Sunday-school. A few Sundays ago the school celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday of their superintendent with fitting tokens of love. The good which this faithful man has done in the Sunday-school work is incalculable.

HARDING—Mrs. Maud B. Harding, loving wife of Will L. Harding, died at her home near Little Rock, the evening of January 21, 1897, in the 28th year of her age. She was an earnest teacher, a loving mother and a dutiful wife. She was born in Lancaster, O.; moved with her parents to Kansas, where she lived until her marriage, February 11, 1892. She was a graduate of the High School at Lawrence, Kan., she being chosen out of her class to deliver the class oration. She was also a graduate in shorthand and typewriting at Spaulding's Business College, Kansas City, and a teacher in the public schools of Douglas county, Kan., for five years. She was beloved by all her teachers and friends; she wanted to live that she might train and educate our dear little boy in the path of duty.

There are few people that loved as we have loved, or who worked together as harmoniously; her thoughts were mine and mine were hers we traveled the pathway of life together hand in hand, enjoying the lovely things of nature and gathering the fruits of our labor, all of which was a source of joy to us; we both tried to do right, especially the dear one who has passed away. She clung closely to the path of duty and was unselfish in all her intentions, aims and purposes, her character was so upright, holy and pure. The light of her thoughtfulness and love still remains wherever her footsteps pressed. Duty and love were her watchwords in life, and I feel in my heart that God has taken her home.

If there is no compensation for the sorrows of this world then, indeed, is man the most miserable of the creation. The choicest flowers are ruthlessly plucked by the angel of death. Every day, every hour, some poor heart is bleeding, as we leave our loved ones by the way-side, hoping with Paul that though now we "see through a glass darkly we shall soon see face to face." This is the hope that bids us struggle on; this is the power that holds mankind within the orbit of his duty. This is the influence that burns into the hearts of the human race and lifts them up to higher things. "He that overcometh is greater than he that taketh a city." "Let not your heart be troubled" and "beckoning hands." These are the thoughts that bid us take up the burdens where others have laid them down and press on, until at last we too, arrive at the river's brink. And how glad we are that centuries before one has gone ahead to prepare a house of many mansions. How glad we are that the time draws near when we shall meet them all.

WILL L. HARDING.

DARDANELLE DISTRICT—2nd Round—S. S. Key, P. E.

February: Prairie View circuit at Delaware, 27, 28.

March: Dover circuit at Shady, 6, 7; Dardanelle circuit at Liberty Hall, 13, 14; Danville circuit at Danville, 27, 28; Atkins circuit at Pleasant Grove, 20, 21.

HARRISON DISTRICT—2nd Round, O. H. Tucker, P. E.

March: Yellville circuit at Liberty, 6, 7; Bellefonte circuit at Mt. Zion, 13, 14; Yellville station 20, 21; Lone Rock mission at Lone Rock, 27, 28.

St. Vitus Vanquished

What Cured Little Stanley Nichol of Chorea.

From the Republican-Journal, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

A letter was lately received at the office of the Republican-Journal from Hammond to the effect that the cure of an extraordinary severe case of St. Vitus' dance had been effected on the person of little Stanley Nichol, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Charles Nichol of that village.

A reporter was accordingly dispatched in that direction, who, after some inquiry, found Mrs. Nichol's residence about a mile outside the village. Mrs. Nichol said:

"A little over a year ago my boy, Stanley Nichol, who is now only eight years old, alarmed me by being taken with a strange gurgling in his throat. After the first the attacks became quite frequent. Stanley did not complain of any pain, but said that he could not help making the noise. At that time there was a New York doctor stopping in the village who was a specialist on throat and nasal diseases. I took my son to him and after a careful examination he said that there was nothing the matter with the boy's throat. The gurgling in his opinion was caused by a nervous contraction of the muscles of the throat. He asked who our family physician was and said that he would consult with him before he prescribed.

"Stanley rapidly grew worse. He was always a sickly boy. One day I noticed that he was jerking his arm up in a very peculiar manner. A few days later he seemed to lose control of his legs, first one and then the other would be pulled up and then straightened out again. He was a perfect bundle of nerves and was rapidly losing all control of himself. When eating at the table or drinking, his arm would often twitch so as to spill what he was drinking. One day he scared me terribly by throwing back his head and rolling his eyes so that only the white parts showed. I took him to our family physician who prepared some medicine for him. He took it and com-

menced to improve. The dose, however, had to be increased and Stanley rebelled against taking it. It was very disagreeable medicine and I don't blame the boy for not wishing to take it.

"Our physician went to New York city on business and while he was away the medicine became exhausted and we could get no more. Stanley was still very bad. About that time I read about a little girl who had been cured of St. Vitus' dance by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought I would try them and procured a box. I followed the directions that came with the pills and gave only half a pill at a dose. I did not see much improvement and increased the dose to a whole pill. The effect was noticed in a day. Stanley immediately commenced to get better and did not object to taking the pills as he had the other medicine. He took seven boxes of the pills and today appears to be perfectly well. He discontinued taking them some time ago. He weighs nearly fifteen pounds more than he did and is strong and hearty. A year ago we took him out of school but he is so much better now that he is going to begin again this fall."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority and directions contained in the decretal order of the Pulaski Chancery Court made and entered on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1896, in a certain cause (No. 4539), then pending therein between Arkansas Loan & Trust Company, complainant, and Mark Valentine et al. defendants, the undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the East door or entrance of the Pulaski County Court House, in which said Court is held, in the City of Little Rock, within the hours prescribed by law for judicial sales, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1897, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west part of the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5) township one (1) North Range twelve (12) West, being 15 acres more fully described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said tract, thence east 30 rods; thence north eighty rods; thence west 30 rods; thence south 80 rods to the place of beginning, except so much thereof as has heretofore been released from the operation of said deed of trust, to-wit: The following tract released August 25, 1890, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the section line between sections five (5) and eight (8) in township one (1) North Range twelve (12) West twenty rods east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section five (5), thence north eighty (80) rods to a stake; thence east ten (10) rods to a stake; thence south eighty (80) rods to a stake and thence west ten (10) rods along said section line to the point of beginning, less a strip 30 feet wide off the west side and a strip 30 feet wide off the north side of said tract; also the following other tracts released: beginning at a point twenty-five (25) feet east of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section five (5); thence east along the south boundary line of said section 140 feet, thence north 305 feet, thence west 140 feet, thence south 305 feet to the point of beginning, June 29, 1893. Also, beginning 330 feet north of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section five (5) township one (1) North Range twelve (12) West; thence east 330 feet; thence north 330 feet; thence west 330 feet; thence south 330 feet to the place of beginning, August 7th, 1894, in Pulaski county, Arkansas.

Terms of Sale: On a credit of three months, the purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from date of sale until paid, and a lien being retained on the premises sold to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, A. D. 1897.

J. H. PARSONS,
Commissioner in Chancery.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

C. O. KIMBALL,

—MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN—

Harness & Saddles

In the coming season I am offering unequalled bargains in Buggy and Wagon Harness, Ladies' and Men's Saddles, etc.

No. 0 Single Buggy Harness, Breast 0, 1 inch trace, 2 1-2 inch saddle, \$6.50
No. 00 Single Buggy Harness, Hames, 1 inch trace, 2 1-2 inch saddle, 6.50
No. 00 Single Buggy Harness, Hames, 1 1-8 inch trace, 3 inch saddle, 10.25
No. 00 Single Buggy Harness, Hames, 1 1-4 inch trace, 3 1-2 inch saddle, 12.50
No. 25 Single Buggy Harness, single trace 1 1-2 inch, 1 1-2 inch saddle, 15.50
Double Buggy Harness from \$15 to \$25
Wagon Harness, from \$15 to \$30; Ladies' Saddles, from \$2.75 to \$30; Men's Saddles, from \$8.50 to \$20.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed

324 MAIN STREET,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Having served you faithfully for three years on the police force, and by the solicitation of my many friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Police Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries, and respectfully solicit your support.

HENRY S. FARROW.

Christian Life.

Religious Life.

LEAD THEM HOME.

Lord, we can trust thee for our holy dead;
They, underneath the shadow of thy tomb,
Have entered into peace; with benned head,
We thank thee for their rest, and for our lighted gloom.

But Lord, our living—who, on stormy seas
Of sin and sorrow, still are tempest tossed!
Our dead have reached their Heaven, but for these—
Teach us to trust thee, Lord, for these, our loved and lost!

For these we make our passion prayer by night,
For these we cry to thee through the long day.
We see them not—O keep them in thy sight!
From them and us be thou not far away.

And I not home to us, yet lead them home.
To where thou standest at the Heavenly gate;
That so, from thee, they shall not further roam;
And grant us patient hearts thy gathering time to wait.

Sunday Magazine.

Sham Religion.

A young man was heard to say that his father was a praying man, but on account of his inconsistencies at home he had almost come to doubt the reality of religion.

What an awful conclusion, and how necessary for every professor of religion to look about and interrogate somewhat thus: "Am I consistent in my religious profession before the world, in my home, before my children? Do they have faith in me? Will I influence them by kind consideration, gentleness, patience and love to come to Christ? Or will I, by indulging in unchristian tempers, harsh words and almost cruel treatment in my family drive my children from God? Do I attend Church, fulfill its vows before the people who see and know me not? Do I go to Sabbath-school and prayer meeting, pray long and eloquent prayers, pray for preachers, teachers, pupils, community and the world at large, and then let my inconsistency at home be a stumbling block in the way of my children? "O consistency thou art a jewel!" Away with all sham religion. To secure peace on earth and a home in Heaven, requires the pure and undefiled religion of our Lord Jesus, in our hearts and in everything we do. "Not everyone that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in Heaven."

Poor weak, presuming man may deceive the world for awhile, but his sin will find him out ere long. He cannot deceive his God. "Thou God sees me," should be remembered at all times and actuate all to keep in the straight and narrow way.

Dear professors of religion let a friend who is only "watching and waiting" for a summons to cross "over the river," appeal to your hearts and consciences. Be true to your profession at home or abroad. Let the world know you mean it when you take upon yourselves the vows of Christianity. Be not wolves in sheep's clothing, causing even your own children to go down to everlasting destruction.

A.

Conversion of an Infidel School Teacher.

BY BISHOP J. M. WALDEN.

December 11, 1896. This is the anniversary of my conversion forty-six years ago at a "mourners' bench" in a Methodist "protracted meeting" on Lockland Circuit. This was a large Ohio circuit including the village and rural appointments between Cincinnati and Hamilton, and served by three traveling preachers, two of whom became greatly endeared to me by many a brotherly kindness. Two days after my conversion, at almost the close of the last meeting of the series, I was received as a probationer in the Church. I hardly dare think of the possible consequences of a further delay at that moment of decision. The following is a part of a transcript from his journal recently sent me by the Rev. Michael Kauffman, the preacher in charge, now a sunnysouled superannuate in Cincinnati Conference:

"We have now continued our meeting at Miami Chapel two weeks. * * * Among the converts are two of great interest. * * * The other is Mr. Walden, a teacher, who was reported to us when we commenced the meeting as an infidel; he even cursed the meeting since its commencement. He is now happy in the Lord, bids fair to be a pillar in the Church, and is indeed a trophy of the cross."

I was as much of an infidel as perhaps a youth of 19 years of age could be. In complying with your request to state the leading incidents of my conversion, it seems that I ought to account for my skepticism to bring the miracle of grace into fuller relief.

1. When my mother died her only child was two years old. The different relatives with whom, for several years, I lived on the Walden homestead attended the infrequent services of the then called "regular" Baptist Church, but were not members. Through its peculiar attitude, seen in part by its anti-missionary, anti-Sunday-school, anti-temperance, and extreme Calvinistic teachings, this church had, as I learned later, lost its hold upon the people and made the prevalent religious apathy possible. I never hear of the child's familiar evening prayer until after I became a school boy, and the Lord's Prayer was learned still later. I do not think there was at that period a family altar within the school district. A prayer at my grandfather's funeral by a Methodist layman, transiently in the neighborhood, was the first religious service in the family that I remember. Even under these conditions my father (who occasionally visited the family home) and my other relatives were upright, observing the common rules of morality. In my eleventh year I was thrown with a skillful mechanic and his wife, a childless couple, both pronounced skeptics and ardent disciples of Tom Paine. Family changes had brought me into a condition where their kindly interest in me won more than con-

fidence. They had a strong and, for a few years, an almost constant personal influence over me. This they reinforced by infidel books. They zealously taught the somewhat precocious stripling to hate Christ and Christianity, but showed no concern as to the way my manner of life was being vitiated because of their teachings. Such zeal on the part of Christians would result in the salvation of all who are brought under their personal influence. There was little in any direction to either guard or fortify me against vices which were common in that almost churchless community, where the prevalent sentiment was such that the wealthy owner of three distilleries and my infidel patron were generally regarded the chief personages. The thought of the probabilities, even of the possibilities, had I been suffered to remain there, makes me shudder.

2. I name only a few of many things which I now feel had some relation to my conversion. A series of incidents, some of them very painful, almost forced me into employment beyond the old neighborhood. But during my last summer there, over-impressed by the career of a fellow-tradesman, I sought, found and signed a Washingtonian temperance pledge. Not long after I was called out at a temperance meeting and made my first speech, which at least served as a public committal to the cause I have advocated nearly fifty years. This departure from the precepts and example of my infidel teachers was, as it now seems, the first voluntary step toward a better life. Forced or led away from former associations, at eighteen I began to save a part of my earnings and planned to enter Farmer's College. There the intellectual and moral atmosphere was wholesome. The year (all I could then stay) fixed my purpose to work for an education, but did not cure my skepticism. I had several skeptical friends, and one of them aided me by a needful loan during the first year. To earn means to continue my course I was teaching in Black Bottom, near Miami Chapel, when the protracted meeting mentioned by Brother Kauffman was begun. It had gone on a week when, receiving a kind and courteous invitation from one of the circuit

riders, the Rev. James S. Peregrine, I attended Sunday night. I had never been at a Methodist meeting of this kind. The Gospel sermon, the earnest exhortation, the after services, all varied with hearty singing, so interested me that I was willing to attend the following evening. I must name here that my vaunted atheism had been modified by reading O. S. Fowler's work on "Religion," however vague it be; possibly the trend was aided by the strong sermons heard at college. The services Monday night made me thoughtful the next day, and that Tuesday night the word preached was to me the piercing sword of the Spirit. After a struggle such as so many convicted souls have known, the infidel school teacher became a seeking penitent at that hallowed mourners' bench. I knelt at the same spot on Wednesday night, and before the services closed there came into my soul a peace that seemed to diffuse its calming power through my entire being. It was wonderful! The preachers spoke to me while I was a seeker, but a saintly woman, "Mother" Hunter, was most helpful to me in my darkness; her words gave just the searching instruction and tender encouragement that the humbled skeptic and pleading penitent needed. There at my side she made one of those prayers in which, aforesaid, such mothers in our Israel came into touch with the throne. I shall never forget the pathos and power of that prayer. It is a memory which, since I learned that my mother was gifted in prayer, has made her whose dear face and form I cannot recall, seem more real to me; I have come to feel that her prayers during her brief motherhood here have been potent among the means, known and unknown, through which her once wild and wandering son was brought to the Saviour. Long as I had lived in doubt, deeply as I had been involved in unbelief, during these 46 years since my conversion, my trust in God and my faith in His word have been restful, constant and implicit.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

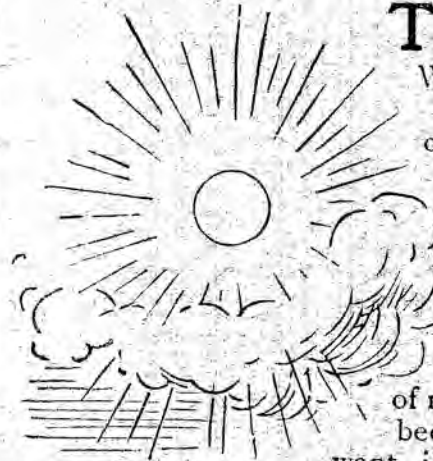
The sun shines.

We all know that. And there's another thing that's just as certain, viz.: that with Pearl-line you have the easiest, the safest, the quickest, the most economical washing and cleaning.

Look at the millions of women who are using Pearl-line. Look at the hundreds of millions of packages that have been used. What more do you want in the way of evidence? If

Pearline were not just what we say it is, don't you suppose that the air would be filled with complaints?

Millions of Pearl-line



For the Young People.*Ghostly Wit.**

A certain notable person put on his wife's tombstone in our Hollywood: "The light of my life has gone out." In a year or so he married again. When the epitaph was shown to a well-known divine, with the question: What addition ought the bereaved make to the inscription, he replied: Let him put under it: "I have struck another match!"—Richmond Christian Advocate.

He Saved His Client.

He was once defending a young man from the charge of larceny. The evidence against the prisoner was purely circumstantial, but strong. The lawyer claimed that no man should be convicted on circumstantial evidence alone.

"Why," said he, "when I was a boy I knew another boy who, while his parents were absent, went to the pantry and nearly devoured a large custard pie. Then, fearing the consequence, he looked about for means of hiding the traces of his guilt. Seeing the cat, he took her, smeared her face and paws with the custard, and then, taking the innocent criminal into the back yard, he shot her. As he did so that boy observed to me, with a chuckle: 'There goes one more victim of circumstantial evidence!'"

The lawyer won his case.—Youth's Companion.

Teach Children to be Kind.

If you would insure the happiness of your children from infancy to old age teach it in the beauty and obligation of being kind to every living creature—mere infants can be made to understand that they must not hurt their animal playmates, and having learned to be gentle with them they will be far more careful not to give pain to human companions. Watch a child among his fellows who has been allowed to vent his passions on animals and he is never popular with his playmates—always ready to fly into a rage, with blows of violence for those who offend him. That he will be feared and detested as a man is inevitable. Is he to whom we go for sympathy and help in affliction or adversity—the one beloved by his friends and honored by his neighbors—the visitor whom our children run to the door to welcome—is he a cruel man and master? Does he beat his horse, starve and misuse his cattle, kick his dog, and make his children feel the weight of his heavy hand in his hasty unreasoning anger?

I knew a boy who to amuse himself was permitted to inflict all manner of torture on his dog which his father said "had been bought for his diversion" when remonstrated with for his son's conduct. The father died but the mother whose duty it was to have restrained his cruelty lived to rue the day or unfeeling undutiful child was

born. Another, whose humane tenderness from childhood extended to all the animal world married a beautiful and talented young girl, who, stimulated by her position in society and its demands upon her time and strength overtaxed herself and her mind gave way under the strain, but true to the gentleness and culture of his nature he cared for her with unvarying devotion till they were separated by death. When remarking upon their marriage an acquaintance said "Well, I think B—will be kind to his wife, he is kind to his horse."—"A coarse remark" I thought at the time, but since then I have had reason to know it was true to the very letter.

I know a manly young boy in Little Rock who if he stumbles over his dog politely says "excuse me," instead of kicking him for being in the way. The future of that youth is easy to predict. Willing to recognize the right to humane treatment that God himself has given even to the least of His creatures, he has laid a foundation broad and deep for a character of all embracing benevolence, as high as heaven above the superficial humanity which expends itself on mankind alone.

W. C. T. U., Dept. of Mercy.

The Cheque Old Tom Signed.

"I'll fill out this cheque for you, Tom, if you will wait a moment. It is signed, and father told me to fill it out for the amount if he wasn't here. Two and a half, isn't it?"

Old Tom took up the cheque in his trembling fingers, and looked at the straight, business-like signature.

"Just to think that his name is good for thousands of dollars," he muttered half to himself, and half to the bright-faced boy who stood by the desk with his pen in his hand ready to fill out the cheque. "And yet, when we were boys together, I was as good as he was, any day; and my chances in life were just as good. It is drink that has made all the difference. Well, it's too late to help it now."

"No, it isn't too late, Tom," said Hugh Evans, earnestly. He knew the sad story of this man's gradual descent from an honorable, respected life to the level of a common drunkard, and he felt an intense desire to help him, boy though he was. "I heard father say, only to-day, that if you would sign the pledge he would trust you to keep it, and he would give you steady work and good pay. Do sign it, Tom. I have a blank one here. It will make such a difference, not only to you, but to your wife and children, if you will."

A gleam of hope lighted up the dim eyes, but it died out in an instant, and Tom shook his head.

"Some other day, Hugh; some other day. Some day I will, but not now."

"Don't put it off," pleaded Hugh, putting the pledge before the man, and offering him the pen. "Why, don't you see, it's as good as a cheque? Sign it, and it means health, comfort and a good living

which you would make well enough if you would let drink alone, and also respect from every one that knows you. Why, my father's signature could not mean more than that."

Old Tom was won by the boy's enthusiasm.

"I'll see what my signature is good for," he cried, with sudden resolution; and grasping the pen firmly, he wrote his name on the pledge.

"There, I've done it; and, God helping me, I'll keep it," he said solemnly. "Low as I've fallen, I never broke my word yet."

An hour later he entered his home, with the cheque in one pocket and the pledge in the other. The cheque was proof to the poor wife of his intention to keep the pledge, for she knew it must have been hard work to come home sober with money in his pocket.

Need I tell you that the signature on the pledge was never dishonored? It brought a happy home, new hope for the despairing wife, respect, prosperity and God's blessing.

And Hugh, he felt as if he had done the grandest temperance work of his life (though he lived to be a successful temperance worker) when he persuaded old Tom to sign that pledge.—Sunday-school Times.

A Japanese Boy's Composition.

A gentleman whose brother teaches in a government school in Japan has sent the following genuine schoolboy's composition to the "New York Post":

THE WHALE.

The whale live in the sea and ocea of all the country. He is a large and strong in among all kinds of fish, and its length reach to ninety foot from seventy foots, and and he has a large head. When swim in the up water he it so large as Island. When struck the water on angry he is so voice as ring great deal thunder. If he panced make the storm without winds, and also when blow the water almost lay down the fog on the weather. His the form is proper to live, for his frontlegs make Hire, and afterlegs is not, and the tails is a Hire than on the up waters, and the mouth have no leaves, but have leaves that is a hard, narrow beard as with horns. His bodys though is a fish, he is not a fish, but is a creatures. His leaves is names whale-leaves. The men make the every thing with it. Every years to seven or eight month from four to five month, the whaler man catch on the sea or ocean. He may live on the sea of North sea-way or five islands, of Hirado on Higen country in Japan. Written by T. Hirakawa. P. S.—The tell of the whale is more, but I do not know fully to tell.

If you need a Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It stimulates the stomach, nourishes the nerves, builds the brain tissue. A wonderful tonic. Makes a delightful beverage.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Pain Cured in an Instant

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains, Quicker than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the rheumatic, bedridden, infirm, crippled, nervous, neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure cramps, spasms, sour stomach, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, nervousness, sleeplessness, sick headache, diarrhoea, colic, flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Be sure to get RADWAY'S.

Bibles for Young People.

Do you want to earn a fine \$2 Bible as a Premium? If you will send to Rev. Marcus L. Gray, President C. M. R. C., St. Louis Mo., for a "Tithe Gleaner," and gather it full of dimes (50) for the CROSS-BEARER'S MISSIONARY READING CIRCLE, he will make you a present of a fine \$2 Bible. You can earn this Bible in a short time. Write at once for a Cleaner and secure this prize.

All the elements that nature demands to make the hair abundant and beautiful are supplied by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and causes it to be rich, flexible, and glossy.

RIGGS HOUSE. Corner 15th and G. Sts., N. W., opposite U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C. The most convenient location of any uptown hotel. Many improvements have been made this year, including steam heat throughout. The table is unsurpassed, and the rates moderate—\$3.00 per day up. An illustrated Guide to Washington will be mailed free of charge upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps. O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

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Our Church at Home.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT.

We have just completed our first round, met every Quarterly Conference, nineteen in number, only being late at one, and that on account of sickness; traveled 767 miles, 235 by rail and 532 in the saddle; preached 44 times; held family prayer 63 times outside of my own family.

We have been well received at every place, enjoying, in the main, a good time religiously and socially. The out-look for the district, religiously, is good, but financially we are at a low ebb and in danger of being wrecked. Two-thirds of the appointments on the district will have to assess higher for their pastor's support, and pay more or they will drive some good men to location and find none to fill their place. If any one wants to see heroes they have only to visit this district and see Methodist ministers cheerful and planning to do their best year's work on assessments of \$200 and less, and all of them married men.

At Ash Flat Circuit we began the round with Brother S. W. Register, a pious, consecrated man, that grows in favor with his people the longer he stays with them. This is his second year on the work. He is busy getting the parsonage in good condition for the next preacher (he says), and is planning generally for a forward movement.

At Calamine we found Brother Woodin, a new man to Methodist work, just carrying everything before him. He has laid his plans and done more for his Conference collections than any man in the district. We look for Calamine to do better on all claims than ever before.

Oil Trough Mission is served a second year by Brother Grissett, who starts off with better prospects than last year. He is aided in his work by a self-denying, consecrated family, who need and ought to have better support from the Church.

At Sulphur Rock Brother Sterling had the wheels of the Methodist chariot oiled and running smoothly. There is a grand showing for a good year's work in every respect. The pastor and people are mutually pleased. Sulphur Rock Circuit gives the best assessment on the district, outside of Batesville, and we think reports will be full.

Brother F. M. Smith seems at home among old friends on Cushman Circuit, they having been served by him some years ago. He is a reliable man, well tried in this district, he having served ten or eleven successive years.

Batesville Station is served by Dr. Babcock, just the man our city and station work needs, pious, learned and experienced. The right family is in Batesville parsonage, and this good people is served by a good pastor.

At Central Avenue our Brother I. B. Manley had just made a good start when he was taken sick and has been down six weeks or more

with slow fever. We are glad to learn he is able to preach again.

We could not do much at Jamestown, rain all the time; held Quarterly Conference Saturday and preached Sunday. The prospects, however, are good. This work had good revivals last year, conversions and accessions that ought to help the finances. Brother Parker, the pastor, has grit, grace and strength to do a good year's work.

At Cedar Grove we could not do much, high water kept Brother Taylor, the pastor, away and the P. E. was not expected for the same reason. We got there, however, preached Tuesday morning and held Quarterly Conference. If length goes for anything, Cedar Grove ought to do finely. I call it a "straight line" circuit.

Our preacher on Richwoods Mission is E. A. Horton, not Norton, as printed in the appointments. This mistake caused more mistakes and delay in the preacher getting there. Brother Horton is a local preacher of Ash Flat Circuit, supplying this work, and if he stays by it he is a man of faith surely, for Richwoods Mission is a thing of faith, as to the future. There is little present about it. He says he is going to stay right by it. If he does he is a hero. Brother Horton is a pious man, preaches well, and I trust will make something of Richwoods Mission.

Now time and space will fail me to say all I would like about Mountain View. I did not expect to find such a good sized town in the mountains, with such a hospitable and intelligent people. A railroad there would soon build up a city of large size. The healthfulness of the place, the fine school they have, and the clever people are certainly great attractions. We enjoyed our visit very much. Our Quarterly Meeting was certainly a profitable time. We began Friday night and held services up to Sunday night, with good congregations; 1 conversion, 2 accessions, and Christians in good spiritual frame, finances well up and a willingness among the people to do their best. There will soon be a nice new church by the side of the new parsonage. We think the lines of Brother Hall, their pastor, have fallen in pleasant places for a second year amongst this people. You have heard from Melbourne. Brother Fisackerly is making a splendid start. He is giving satisfaction in the pulpit and in visiting the people. His financial report was next to Batesville Station, about one-quarter of the assessment paid and not two months of the Conference year gone.

Iuka Mission was doing little financially, but we had good congregations and interest. The congregation at the business session was equal to a Sunday morning congregation. Brother Hively, their pastor, is a local preacher, supplying the work right where he was raised. May he prove this year that a prophet has honor in his own country.

LaCrosse Circuit is almost too small in area and members to sustain itself, but Brother Bishop is amongst the people with whom he commenced to preach. They will

no doubt rally round him and give him a good year.

Indian Camp carries the banner in the district on the Epworth League question, it being the only one reported at Quarterly Meeting in the whole district. Brother Gibson is a lovable man. He is serving this people a second year, and prospects are for a better year than last.

Salem is not doing as well as it can. We had, however, a very cold time for our meeting. Brother Noe, their pastor has been with them on and off for many years. He is a good man in every respect. He was the only pastor to report any thing on foreign missions this round. He was very kind and attentive to his P. E. during the cold spell, and he has our thanks and prayers. Let Salem Circuit rally round him this year and not lose their crown.

We had a good time at Viola, but space fails us. Let Viola move up financially to its religious standing, and it will soon be a desirable appointment.

Newburg is served by Brother R. C. Bland, in place of Brother Colquette, who was unavoidably prevented from taking his appointment. The pastor has only been able to make one round on the work. The people are pleased, the preacher is pleased, and everything is shaping for a good year.

Evening Shade is served this year by an old pastor, Brother Southworth. Two appointments, Evening Shade and Sydney, paid one-quarter of their assessment, the other two appointments did next to nothing and this spoiled the report, yet they came very near the second place on the district.

Let every appointment on every charge do their best in every respect, and then Batesville District will advance this year.

J. J. BROOKE, P. E.

OIL TROUGH CHARGE.

I am not very well housed, and there are many conveniences that we need. "But I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content," (until I can do better) "I know how to be abased, and to abound." Therefore I am glad that I was returned to this work, I believe I can accomplish more good here this year than I could among strangers. This is a rich country and I believe I live among as hospitable a people as I ever knew. I was kindly received on my return; and I believe I have had the longest pounding that I ever witnessed. Just think of a pounding two months long and last night a whole company poured in on us all at once, without the knowledge or consent of the P. C.

Several of the brethren and sisters come with supplies for the parsonage but the majority of the company were little boys and girls; young ladies and gentlemen, all denominations were represented. Pork, flour, sugar, coffee and etc, etc. Then a pleasant conversation for a while then singing and prayer and all retired with bright faces. Some improvements on the parsonage lot since Conference and we are expecting to make some

other improvements soon and a new church in process of construction before the year comes to a close. God bless all the donors of the supplies brought to the parsonage and make thy servant worthy of their confidence and support is my prayer. Thanks to the editor for extra copies of the Methodist.

Yours fraternally,

R. H. GRISSETT.

Elmo, Ark., Feb. 10, 1897.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser" profusely illustrated.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, Mass.,

Dr. R. C. Flower, to make a professional trip through Arkansas.

The patients of Dr. R. C. Flower will be glad to know that he has arranged a professional visit through the State of Arkansas as follows:

Texarkana, Ark., Huckins House, Monday, March 15.

Little Rock, Ark., Capitol Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 16 and 17.

Hoxie, Ark., Boas Hotel, Thursday, March 18, until 2 p. m.

There is no physician in the United States better known than Dr. R. C. Flower. His cures are so numerous and often of such a miraculous nature that many writers have claimed that many of his cures were miracles.

Dr. Flower's ability to tell a patient his disease without asking a question, is as well established as that Dr. Flower lives.

This Little Rock visit of the Doctor will afford an excellent opportunity to many to consult this eminent specialist close to their homes.

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LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Missions.

Missionary Mass Meeting

For Fayetteville District, Arkansas Conference, at Rogers, Ark.

According to the appointment of the Presiding Elder, the preachers in charge and members of the Fayetteville District, met in a missionary mass meeting at Rogers, February 9. 11. The opening sermon was preached on Tuesday, the 9th inst. at 7 p.m. by Rev. H. Hanesworth. It was an earnest and eloquent presentation of the "Great Commission," Matt. xxviii. 19-20.

On Wednesday, February 10, the meeting was opened at 9 a.m. with devotional services by Rev. A. H. Williams, P. E.; who read and commented on a lesson from Isaiah fortieth chapter.

At 9:30 Rev. F. S. H. Johnston, Missionary Secretary for the Arkansas Conference, opened discussion on "Our Obligations to do Missionary Work." Brother Johnston said our interest in missions had declined during the last few years, the Fayetteville District only paying on an average of 25 cents per member last year. We often appeal to wrong motives in taking our missionary collection, such as church pride, commercial interest, physical condition of the heathen, etc. There is no question as to the obligation. Having sworn allegiance to God, we cannot but obey His command. The matter should be put upon the conscience of the Church. Though we may raise our assessments in full, yet, if the heart of the Church is untouched, we have signally failed. "And many other things in his exhortation, preached he unto the people."

The question was spoken to by Brothers McGlumphy, Goddard, Bryan, Johnston, Hamilton and Martson.

The meeting then adjourned for preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. S. F. Goddard.

Brother Goddard gave us a forceful dissertation on "The Mission of Christ," from Luke xix. 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting was opened with devotional services by Rev. H. D. Hutcheson, who read and commented on the first Psalm.

The Presiding Elder then took the chair and called for the subject, "Our Mission Fields," which was briefly outlined by A. Martson, followed with talks by Revs. Hanesworth, Johnston, Williams, McGlumphy, Goddard, and Johnsey.

Rev. T. A. Martin then opened discussion on "Domestic Missions," and was followed by Brothers, R. N. Corley, Hamilton, Bryan, Johnston, Hutcheson, Williams and Marston.

Meeting then adjourned to meet at 8:30 in the morning.

Preaching was announced for tonight by Rev. F. S. H. Johnston.

Brother Johnston was at his best, the Holy Ghost was upon him, and he presented "The True and the False Life," in his usual profound and stirring manner. His text was Matt. x. 39.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting opened at 9:15, with hymn and prayer by Rev. T. A. Martin.

Rev. Williams, Presiding Elder, took the chair and announced the first subject on the programme, "Woman's Missionary Work" to be opened by Rev. Geo. McGlumphy. Discussion followed by Brothers Goddard, Johnston and others.

The chair then called on Brother Johnston to speak on "Missionary Mass Meetings." He was followed by Brothers Hamilton, Hutcheson, J. H. Corley and the P. E.

The next subject, "The Importance of Early Collections," was also introduced by Brother Johnston, and was spoken to by Brothers R. N. Corley, Martin and Goddard.

Discussion of the question "How May We Best Secure Contribution?" was opened by Rev. S. F. Goddard, and was followed by Brothers Hutcheson, Williams, McGlumphy and Hamilton.

The time for adjournment having arrived, preaching by A. Marston was announced for 11 o'clock.

The preachers who were to lead the discussion during the afternoon, for some reason, had not made their appearance, consequently the further progress of the meeting was necessarily dispensed with. We adjourned sine die, and the meeting closed with the preaching service, but not until the Holy Spirit had re-baptized us, and we felt that we had been re-commissioned for the work. Everyone present felt that it was good to be there, and even those who had driven clear across the country through the mud and the cold, were more than paid for their trouble and exposure.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

1. Be it resolved by this mass meeting, That we highly appreciate the presence and assistance of our Conference Missionary Secretary, Brother Johnston, and we earnestly request his visit to the district as often as possible.

2. Be it resolved by this meeting, That we tender our sincere thanks to the good people of Rogers, who have thrown open their homes for our entertainment, for their unstinted hospitality and their efforts to make our stay among them comfortable and enjoyable.

Also, that we appreciate the careful provision made for our comfort, and the cordial welcome extended to us by the pastor, Brother McGlumphy.

Respectfully,
A. MARSTON, Sec'y.

HARRISON DISTRICT MISSIONARY MASS MEETING.

Work for all and all at work. Each preacher is to help two others and in return each preacher is to have the assistance of two others. I give the times, places and speakers:

March 6, 7—At Marshall, Noble, Groover and J. W. Griffin.

March 13, 14—At Pleasant Ridge, G. B. Griffin, Ruble and Noble.

March 13, 14—At Valley Springs, J. W. Griffin, Groover, Jackson.

March 20, 21—At Lead Hill, Ruble, Culpepper, J. W. Griffin.

March 27, 28—At Harrison, Jackson, Williams, Biggs.

March 27, 28—At McGuire's Chapel, Groover, Ruble, Noble.

April 3, 4—At Oak Grove, Culpepper, Wooten, Speaker.

April 3, 4—At Omaha, Morris, Biggs, Bristow.

April 3, 4—At Yellville, Williams, Costell, Jackson.

April 10, 11—At Mount Zion, Biggs, Morris, Jackson.

April 17, 18—At Cold Water, Wooten, G. B. Griffin, S. M. Jackson.

April 17, 17—At Mountain Home, Costell, Culpepper, Williams.

Each preacher in charge will make his own programme or use the printed ones. Begin in time and make a success of it. Use all the Local Preachers, Sunday-school workers and Leaguers. Sing a new song; shout praises unto the Lord; the bursting of bud and flower show the power of His resurrection. Let the revival follow.
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For only 25 cents (silver or stamps) we will send the "Queen" Set of six Everblooming Roses, as follows: The White Queen, The Yellow Queen, The Crimson Queen, The Carmine Queen, The Salmon Queen and the lovely Queen of Pinks.

For 50 cents we will send the "Queen Set" and seven more choice roses of our selection, all strong one-year-old plants on their own roots.

8 Prize-winning Chrysanthemums 25c
6 Geraniums—single or double 25c
5 Flowering Begonias, choicest 25c
6 Fragrant Carnation Pinks 25c
6 Oriental Coleus 25c
6 Mammoth Hibiscus 25c
6 Hardy Scotch Pinks 25c
6 Lovely Fuchsias 25c
10 Pkts Sweet Peas, 10 kinds 25c
15 Pkts Choice Flower Seeds 25c

These are samples of our stock, and you may be sure we will not send inferior plants or seeds. We pay all postage, and guarantee the plants delivered safely into your hands, all plainly and correctly labeled. Ask for free catalogue.
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Here's BRIGHT'S Hope! DISEASE AND DIABETES CAN BE CURED.

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Gen'l Manager, Consulting Physician.

New Point de Paris Laces at Quinn's
New Point de Gené Laces at Quinn's.

Cured Him.

MASON VALLEY, ARK., Jan. 31.
Godbey & Thornburgh, Little Rock, Ark:

I received the "Electropoise" which I ordered some time since. I commenced using it for "hip joint disease." After six days' treatment I was able to go where I pleased.

I had been suffering with a pain in my hip. The doctors said it was "Sciatic Rheumatism" and that they could do me no good. I have used it once or twice since, an hour or two at a time. Am now about cured. I am very thankful for what it has done for me. I would not do without it.

I remain, yours truly,
W. H. MASON, SR.
February 3, 1897.

Quarterly Meetings.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—2nd Round—
J. A. Sage, P. E.

March: Central Avenue, 6, 7; Hot Springs circuit, 13, 14; Hatton circuit, 20, 21; Oove and Dallas circuit, 27, 28; April: Oma circuit, 3, 4; Mt. Ida, 10, 11; Amity circuit, 17, 18; Mena station, 24, 25.

May: Cherry Hill circuit, 1, 2; South Hot Springs, 8, 9; Malvern Hill, 15, 16; New Liberty circuit, 22, 23; Saline circuit, 30, 31.

MORRILLTON DISTRICT—2nd Round—
P. B. Summers, P. E.

March: Plummerville circuit 6, 7; Springfield circuit at Greenbriar, 13, 14; Mount Vernon circuit at Union Valley, 20, 21; Morganton circuit at Bethel, 27, 28.

April: Quitman station, 3, 4; Quitman circuit at Mt. Pleasant, 10, 11; Conway station, 17, 18; Conway mission, 24, 25.

May: Perryville circuit at Dixie, 1, 2; Aplin mission at Pleasant Grove, 8, 9; Ada circuit at Ada, 15, 16; Morrillton station, 22, 23; Clinton circuit, 29, 30.

June: Cleveland circuit, 5, 6; Martinville circuit, 12, 13.

EUREKA SPRINGS DISTRICT—2nd Round, P. B. Hopkins, P. E.

March: Eureka Springs station, 6, 7; Kings River at Concord, 13, 14; War Eagle at Rocky Branch, 20, 21; Berryville at Pleasant Cove, 27, 28.

April: Green Forest at Live Water, 3, 4; Hindsville at Fancher, 10, 11; Huntsville at Presley's Chapel, 17, 18; Kingston at Shiloh, 24, 25.

May: Hacklers Grove at Villines Chapel, 1, 2; Carrollton at Sycamore, 8, 9; Goshen at —15, 16; St. Paul at —22, 23.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT—2nd round, V. V. Harlan, P. E.

March: Alma circuit at Mulberry, 6, 7; Van Buren, 13, 14; Chester at Cedarville, 20, 21; Van Buren City mission, 27, 28.

April: Dyer circuit at Riverside, 3, 4; Ozark, 10, 11; Lamar and Knoxville at Knoxville, 17, 18; Coal Hill at Hartman, 24, 25.

May: Ozark station —1, 2; Ozone mission at Woods Mountain 8, 9; Clarksville circuit at Mt. Olive, 15, 16; Altus circuit at Granada's Chapel, 22, 23.

WHITE RIVER CONFERENCE.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT—Second Round, J. S. Brooke, P. E.

March: Cushman, 6, 7; Sulphur Rock, 13, 14; Central Avenue, 20, 21; Batesville station, 27, 28; Jamestown, 31.

April: Cedar Grove, 3, 4; Mountain View, 7; Richwoods, 10, 11; Melbourne, 17, 18; La Crosse, 21; Iuka, 24, 25.

May: Salem, 1, 2; Indian Camp, 5; Viola, 8, 9; Newbury, 15, 16; Evening Shade, 22, 23.

NEWPORT DISTRICT—Second round, S. L. Cochran, P. E.

March: Mammoth Springs and Williford 13, 14; Imboden circuit, 20, 21; Portia circuit, 27, 28.

April: Walnut Ridge and Pocahontas station, 3, 4; Black Rock circuit, 10, 11; Alicia circuit, 17, 18; Jacksonport mission, 24, 25.

May: Newport station, 1, 2; Tuckerman circuit, 8, 9; Corning circuit, 15, 16; Reyno circuit, 22, 23; Siloam circuit, 29, 30.

June: Pocahontas circuit 5, 6; Sedgwick mission, 12, 13; Walnut Hill mission, 13, 14.

JONESBORO DISTRICT—Second Round, Frank Ritter, P. E.

March: Paragould circuit, 5, 6; Paragould station, 6, 7; Rector circuit, 13, 14; St. Francis circuit, 19; Boyds-ville circuit 20, 21; Blytheville circuit, 20, 21; Nettleton circuit, 27, 28; Jonesboro station, 31.

April: Shiloh circuit, 3, 4; Marion circuit, 10, 11; Vanndale circuit, 14; Harrisburgh circuit, 15; Lorado circuit, 17, 18; Osceola circuit, 17, 18; Cotton Belt mission, 21; Gainesville circuit, 24, 25; Osceola station, 24, 25.

May: Big Bay mission, 1, 2; Golden Lake circuit, 1, 2; Buffalo Island circuit, 8, 9.

Helena District, Second round. M. M. Smith, P. E.

March: Forrest City station, 6, 7; Haynes circuit, 13, 14; Marianna station, 20, 21; Oak Forrest circuit, 27, 28. April: La Grange circuit, 3, 4; Holly Grove circuit, 10, 11; Helena station, 17, 18; Turner mission 24, 25.

May: Clarendon station, 1, 2; Cypress Ridge circuit, 8, 9; Brinkley mission, 15, 16; Wheatly circuit, 22, 23; Jericho mission, 30, 31.

June: L'Auguille mission, 5, 6.

FREE TO OUR READERS.—THE NEW CURE FOR KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, from the



wonderful Kava-Kava shrub, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the kidney and urinary organs. The New York World publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. (Piper Methysticum.) C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Following is his letter in full:

North Constantia, Oswego Co., New York GENTLEMEN:—

I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time, to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all. Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies. Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minnesota; and many other join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 420 Fourth Avenue, New York, are its only importers and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of the ARKANSAS METHODIST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

People who suffer from loss of appetite, indigestion, sour stomach, and flatulence, find prompt relief in the use of Ayer's Pills. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequalled, causing the digestive and excretory organs to perform their functions as nature requires.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

By Reading Carefully and taking advantage of this great offer.

SAVED!
\$3.75.

We propose to send you the World-Re-nowned

Holman Self-Pronouncing Comprehensive Teacher's Bible

(MINION TYPE)

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST

(FOR ONE YEAR)

both combined, for the remarkably low price of \$2.75. Now, note the advantage of this offer: You would have to pay your dealer \$5.00 for such a book and the ARKANSAS METHODIST will regularly cost you \$1.50, therefore, at the above special price we quote, you will be getting \$6.50 for \$2.75—a saving of \$3.75. Bear in mind this is no cheap, worthless, out-of-date Bible. Now we will give you our reasons for inviting your careful consideration of this proposition.

REASONS WHY.

This Bible is a genuine edition. It is not a cheap reprint Bible printed on poor paper.

BINDING—Strong and durable. The best material used in manufacture, with Improved Circuit cover.

PAPER—Thin white paper, perfectly opaque and tough, vastly superior to that used even in higher priced editions.

TYPE—Clear and distinct Minion, easy to read; Self-Pronouncing

MAPS—Maps have been revised and brought down to January, 1895. Index is now furnished with them.

HELPS—In these valuable Helps, covering nearly two thousand subjects, will be found all the features which have made them so popular in the past, and in addition, an endless amount of new matter including a Concordance on a new and improved plan.

PRICE—The price at which we now offer this book brings it within the reach of all. You can pay more, but you cannot get a better Teachers' Bible.

Don't delay about ordering. Let your order come at once. This is an opportunity you should not lose. Anyone who sends us a club of TEN orders for the Bible and paper, will receive one Bible and a year's subscription to the paper free of cost. We will send a copy of the book, postpaid, on receipt of \$2.00. Address

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At Rest.

HARRISON—Mrs. Laura A., wife of William Harrison, died February 5, 1897, aged about 29 years; her sickness was protracted and of painful character, but she bore it with patience and resignation. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother and a consistent Christian; for several years a member of the M. E. Church, South, at Cherry Valley. She leaves a husband and four little children, heart-broken and sorely bereaved. May they compose an unbroken family in Heaven.

H. B. COX.

Vanndale, Ark.

GRAY—Ada Gray was born February 22, 1877, and died at the home of her uncle, J. B. Gray, December 28, 1896. In July, 1893, she professed faith in Christ and joined the M. E. Church, South. From that time until the day of her death her aspirations were heavenward. Though raised an orphan, she was not without help in the world, for the God that cares for nations cared for her also. Gentle, kind and patient, she died as she had lived, in the full triumphs of a living faith. To you who ministered to her necessities in this life, especially during her last illness, we say: Be true to God, and ere long in the land where sorrow's tears are forever wiped away, you'll see that gentle face again.

JAS. H. O'BRYANT.

Lavaca, Ark., Feb. 1, 1897.

CASON—J. D. Cason was born July 27, 1858, and died at his home, near Lavaca, Ark., January 16, 1897. At the age of 13 Brother Cason professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in which he lived a consistent member until the day of his death. A noble man, a devoted husband, a loving father, a true Christian has gone to his reward. During his protracted illness he often spoke of the bright beyond, and his readiness to meet God, and no doubt he is now numbered with the redeemed hosts of God.

Bereft ones, trust in God; and the time is not far distant when you too, shall be numbered with that happy band of which Brother Cason constitutes part.

JAS. H. O'BRYANT,

Lavaca, Ark., Feb. 1, 1897.

DOUTHIT—Thos. Douthit was born in Davidson County, N. C., October 12, 1819; moved to Indiana in 1838, afterwards moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1840, and was married to Miss Sarah Alberty in 1841; professed religion in 1845, and joined the M. E. Church, South, and was a faithful member until God, on the 7th day of January, 1897, called him from the church militant to join in the joys of the triumphant in the palaces of the redeemed. Thus from us is gone a devoted husband, a loving father and a humble Christian.

Brother Douthit was a lover of the Church, true to every call of duty. He was loved by all who knew him. There was much in his life to emulate, especially the heroism with which he met the obligations of life as a man and a Christian. The Church and the world could but say: "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile."

Weep not, companion, children and friends, as they that have no hope. Though the light in a measure is gone out, light will greet thee by-and-by. Servant of God, well done, rest from thy loved employ.

W. H. HATFIELD.

HICKMAN—J. B., was born in Tennessee, August 25, 1810; moved to Alabama when quite young. He accepted Christ as his Saviour when about 18 years of age and joined the M. E. Church, and moved to Arkansas December, 1841; was married to Daphna P. Wakefield in 1844 and lived in the same community until death, which occurred January 22, 1897. For 68 years he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and a great worker for the Master. The Church has lost a good member, the community a good citizen, the wife a kind husband, the children a true father. The father of eleven children, five of them are already at home, awaiting the coming of father.

A wife and six children are left to mourn his departure, all of which be-

long to the M. E. Church, South, and hope to live so as to meet father, brothers and sisters in that sweet by-and-by, where there will be no more parting and no more sorrowing. O what a happy meeting that will be, when husband, wife, brothers, sisters and friends meet on the other shore.

When asked about the future, he would say that he was willing to submit to the will of the Lord, to live or to die. His last days were his brightest here upon earth. God be with us until we meet again.

L. C. H.

MCKENZIE—William W. McKenzie, was born January 29, 1875, in Ouachita County, Ark.; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Moscow, in 1895, under the ministry of Rev. S. A. Hill; died January 6, 1897, at Conway, Faulkner county, Ark. At the time of his death he was a student at Hendrix College. Willie was one of the noble boys of our country. When he was spoken of there was always something good said of him or about him. He had just returned to Conway from a visit home, where he had spent the holidays. During his visit home, in company with his youngest sister, he attended Church at Old Moscow, where his parents and sisters hold their membership. On that day he looked so well, that we did not think that in a few days his manly form would be brought from Hendrix and laid to rest in Moscow Cemetery, but such is life, "For in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." But we believe that Willie had made the necessary preparation, and therefore was ready when the messenger came, and like Elijah of old, stepped into the chariot and was escorted by angels over the everlasting hills to live in the blissful regions of immortality, where he will forever sing the song of redemption and shout the peons of victory. Willie, thou art gone, but we expect by the grace of God to meet you "in the sweet by-and-by."

Dear parents, while you are passing through this ordeal say like Job, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." May the God of all grace comfort the parents, brother and two sisters, who are mourning on account of Willie's absence and their loss.

J. M. G. DOUGLASS.

WOODWARD—Sinda, was born on Nov. 23, 1849, in the state of North Carolina, moved to White county, Arkansas at the age of three years; married Z. T. Woodward the 23rd of January, 1867, from whence they moved to Woodruff county, settling at De View; departed this life on Feb. 1st inst.

Sister Woodward professed religion at an early age and joined the M. E. Church, South. Her love and devotion to her Church was practically illustrated by the life of beautiful consistency. Refusing to give sleep to her eyes or rest to her body, she labored to hush the piteous moan of the dying, bending over the couch and kneeling at the bed side of the sick and suffering, longing to allay the pain and cool the hot fevered brow-plucking flower only to scatter them along the pathway of other lives. Many mourn the loss of Sister Woodward who so faithfully ministered to them and so kindly welcomed, all with open heart and hand to her good home.

When not hindered, Sister Woodward was seldom absent from the great congregation, rejoicing in God's love.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust," was never spoken of the soul. The grave is not its goal; beyond the sunset's radiant glow is its home. We say of, our sister; Thou hast left us, but not forever. She is now with six of her children in Heaven and as she bends over the battlements of Heaven, calling to her devoted and Christian husband and the four bright children who mourn her loss, we hope and pray that when nature uncoils and lets the spirit loose, they may cry to her in tones of joy, "We are coming to join the heavenly band; we are coming to be crowned heirs of everlasting life." Then all the loved ones will gather in a great circle around the throne of God hand to hand, joy to joy, victory to victory, "until the day break and the shadows flee away."

May the gracious Father sustain and comfort the grief stricken ones with a shepherd's tender care.

KEENER B. DURHAM, Pastor.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

STEEL—The home of our dear Bro. B. F. Steel was made sad on the evening of January 18th by the death of his daughter Gussie Franklin, who was born January 31st 1884 and died Jan. 18, 1897. Miss Gussie was complaining some on Saturday, and on Sunday morning she was found to be speechless. Loving hands and skilled physicians did all that could be done, but the lungs had already congested beyond control and at 7 o'clock Monday evening her gentle spirit went back to God who gave it. When we see the young so cheerful and happy, so full of promise to home and Church suddenly snatched from us, we are made to say; indeed "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." Sorrowing ones look up the way your loved one has gone. She is yours still and you have contributed to the blood washed throng. Yours in loving sympathy.

W. F. EVANS.

HIGGASON—Geo. F., died November 29th 1896. For three years he has suffered most of the time being confined to his bed with a disease so complicated that physicians knew not what to do. Everything was done that a loving family, physicians and friends could do. But our efforts were vain only, perhaps, prolonged his stay. We could not keep him always. Why the great Father saw fit to inflict such suffering upon him is not given to us to know. "But whom he loveth He chasteneth." His sufferings were intense even to the last. He knew he was dying and we believe was prepared to go. He has found a home where sick men and women come not. The tired hands are resting. The aching heart is stilled. He is resting sweetly now and we are toiling on to the same peaceful goal. He leaves a wife one son and two daughters, a wife and six children had gone before. Almost a family in heaven. God grant we may all be gathered there not one missing when the end of time shall come. Farewell dear one thy troubles o'er.

H. H.

Jenny Lind, Ark., Feb. 1, 1897. "During the past five years I have suffered intensely with female weakness. I have been treated by a physician but was not cured. I had weak nervous spells, no appetite, and was completely run down. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am now on my sixth bottle and am feeling better and stronger than I have felt for five years." Mrs. William Hall.

Hood's PILLS cure all liver ills.

Dr. Miles' NERVE PLASTERS cure RHEUMATISM, WEAK BACKS. At druggists, only 50c.

Superfluous Hair Can Be Removed.

"I am free from the mortification of years," writes one lady. "Worth its weight in gold," writes another. Any lady can get this information by addressing MRS. M. N. PERRY, B 91, Oak Park, Ill. Mention that you saw this item in the ARKANSAS METHODIST, and you will receive a sealed letter in return.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children while Teething with Perfect Success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Conference Collection Cards.

The preacher in charge should begin early to raise his Conference collections. The card system has been used successfully by many pastors. We have the cards printed for members to subscribe to these funds. We send them postpaid at 50 cents per 100.

GODBEY & THORNBURGH.

For Rubber Stamps, Stencils, Office Goods, etc., etc., write to Rubber Stamp Works, Little Rock, Ark.

Notice.

Upon the receipt of \$1 I will send postpaid to any address a recipe that is cheap, easy filled and easy to take and never fails to cure the most troublesome case of chills. If you have enlarged spleen this medicine will very nearly remove it, if you use the medicine sufficiently. Address,

R. I. VAUGHAN,

Hazen, Ark.

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

GEO. THORNBURGH, Business Mgr.

Entered at the Postoffice at Little Rock, Arkansas, as second-class mail matter.

Circulation, 11,000 every week. We guarantee that no issue shall be less than 11,000 copies.

From "Printer's Ink": "ARKANSAS METHODIST—published at Little Rock, has a much larger circulation rating than any other newspaper published in the State *** This organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is credited with a circulation that exceeds the sum total of the ratings accorded to the ten other religious periodicals issued in the State."

To ADVERTISERS:—The circulation of the ARKANSAS METHODIST is fifty per cent larger than that of any other paper, religious or political, published in Arkansas.

Notes of a Rambler.

Dr. John H. Dye made his beginning as presiding elder of the Pine Bluff district, at Lakeside, Pine Bluff, January 31st. Owing to the inclement weather, the congregations were not large. The sermons were good, however, and the services impressive.

Lakeside is one of the nicest charges in the Little Rock Conference. Her members are devoted and enterprising. We predict for Bros. Dye and Sanders a successful year.

We took the early train Monday morning, notwithstanding the rain and snow, for Jonesboro. On our arrival, we found W. B. Ricks, pastor of our Church in Jonesboro, confined to his room on account of "La Grippe." He reported good services Sunday and Sunday night.

Our Church here is in a most prosperous condition. Bro. S. F. Brown has been given charge of North Jonesboro in connection with Nettleton. He is organizing a Church in that part of town. They have a lot provided for, I was informed, and will build a church this year. This is an important move on the part of Methodism in Jonesboro and must be pushed on to completion.

Bro. Ricks is serving his fourth year in Jonesboro and from the kind expressions we heard, we judge his people will give him up reluctantly.

Our people in Jonesboro were in the midst of a hot fight against saloons. Several of her best men were down in Little Rock trying to defeat Mr. Rains' repeal bill. These same men and numbers of others supported Mr. Rains, thinking he favored sobriety and would use his influence against the whisky traffic. It seems he has betrayed their confidence. I am astonished that a Christian minister, as Mr. Rains was, could lend his influence to the devil for a moment by trying to legislate for the whisky traffic. I hope never to be punished by having to hear a man preach who, as a legislator, favors saloons.

Jonesboro has made wonderful progress as a "dry town." She is a living, moving, active refutation of the argument, made by whisky men, that saloons are necessary to build up a town. The claim that saloons are necessary in order to build side walks and improvements is false. If we can't have these

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

conveniences without licensing dram-shops to ruin the youth of our country, let us do without them. I would rather walk on the ground all my life than on pavements built with "blood money."

Paragould was our next stop. We found Dr. Bennett in his study, where preachers ought to spend a great deal of their time.

We are sorry for the good people of this thriving little town. They now have five open saloons running at full blast. Our people claim this was done by fraud.

We see clearly that the friends of temperance and sobriety in Arkansas have been sleeping too much on their oars and our loved cause is drifting downward. It seems to me we are fast losing ground. In little towns, I visited two years ago they had no saloons; now they have from one to four. I am going to rub my eyes and go to work. Let all lovers of home, wives and children do likewise.

Dr. Bennett and his people are moving on nicely as far as we were informed. We wish for them a prosperous year.

We are under obligations to Bros. A. P. Knox and T. R. Willcockson for kindness.

Bro. A. C. Griffin, a four year man, is serving his second year at St. Francis. The rain was so continuous, we did not get to see much of the town, or many of the people. Bro. Griffin will succeed. A man of God, led by the Spirit, cannot fail.

At Rector, we found Bro. Wallace just recovering from La Grippe. He was not able to be out much. He went with us, however, in the interest of the paper.

Bro. Wallace has planned for a good year's work. He wants, among other things to build a new parsonage. Rector is a good town in a rich country and the people seem prosperous. This is Bro. Wallace's first year. The work is new and he can develop it.

This country is now largely under water. And it continues to rain. One can only touch it now in high places. From here we go to Corning, Knoble, Walnut Ridge and other points. Respectfully,

D. H. COLQUETTE.

Paragould, Feb. 5, 1897.

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