

# Arkansas Methodist.

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## THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE THREE CONFERENCES  
OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,  
IN ARKANSAS.

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## News and Notes.

The most marvelous record of history is the destruction of nearly the whole Spanish fleet by the United States without material injury to a single one of her war ships, and with the loss of but two men.

The government has bought Mexican dollars to pay her soldiers in the Philippines. They will be paid two dollars in Mexican money for every dollar due them in our coin. They will profit by this method of settlement because of the estimation in which the Mexican dollar is held in the East.

The condition of the army at Santiago is rapidly improving. General Shafter has not reported any misconduct on the part of Gen. Garcia.

The Spaniards gladly accept the privilege of surrendering and being sent home. The number that will thus lay down their arms will exceed the roster turned over to General Shafter by Toral.

There is reason to believe from Admiral Dewey's dispatches that everything is going favorably at Manila and that there is no inharmony between him and General Aguinaldo. The fall of Manila is sure at an early date.

General Miles was expected to reach Porto Rico on Sunday with the first detachment for the Porto Rican campaign. Later reports state that the forces were landing Monday near Ponce, on the South coast.

The Eastern squadron under Commodore Watson has not sailed. It is now the purpose to make it stronger than was originally planned. How soon it will be brought into action depends now upon developments at Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Monitor, Monterey, has been sent to seize the Caroline Islands.

The contract for transporting to Spain the prisoners surrendered by General Toral, has been awarded a Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, M. Caballas & Co., New York, on the basis of \$20 for each private and \$55 for each commissioned officer. Reckoning 24,000 of the former and 1,000 of the latter the cost will be \$530,000. This is a very satisfactory arrangement. It will incur no risk to us in the possible infecting of our own ships.

### The War Bonds.

Subscriptions for the war bonds closed July 14. The amount of bonds to be sold was \$200,000,000. The total subscriptions from would-be purchasers was \$1,365,000,000, nearly seven times the amount offered for sale. It was ordered that preference be given to private individuals in accepting these subscriptions, and it is said that no syndicate or corporation will get a dollar of them, but all will go to private purchasers who have taken small amounts, none exceeding \$5,000.

The quick negotiation of these bonds, in such a way, has several suggestions. It is testimony of the strength of the government credit in the estimation of the people. That is, of course, gratifying.

It is evidence, in the second place, of a great amount of unused money in the hands of the common people.

Especially is it evidence of a business depression in which little demand is being made for capital and little promise given to investments. The bonds pay three per cent. That is a low rate of interest. But the fact that in so short a time the subscription for the bonds ran up to near seven times their amount

is proof that it is especially the men who have money who feel that business is dull, and prospects unpromising for large gains in any field.

### At Hot Springs.

We went down to Hot Springs the first day of the conference for that district. Bishop Morrison went down on the same train from Little Rock. Brother Sage, the presiding elder, had neglected nothing in the way of preparation for a successful conference. The attendance was good.

Bishop Morrison introduced his work by asking, "Is our ministry reaching and saving the people, and if not, why not?" "What do you mean by reaching the people?" asked a brother. "Not gathering a crowd on some special occasion, or having what you call a revival now and then, while the regular congregations dwindle, but good religious interest among the people well sustained," was the answer.

Some reported large congregations, some had few hearers. One brother thought Jesus and the apostles reached but few people, and that a great many people were beyond the reach of the gospel.

A layman said a visiting pastor makes a church-going people; a steward said a visiting pastor makes easy collections. A good many preachers said that the ministry need to seek the power of the Holy Ghost. A local brother said, "If you know that that is what you need why don't you get it? When I need a new hat I go and get it." One brother thought there was not sufficient discipline over the church. The keeping of unworthy men in the church diminishes the power of the gospel, which will always be measured in the public mind by the fruit which it exhibits in the church. The Bishop thought all the points brought out were worthy to be remembered, and that they show that the successful preacher has a great deal to do. He cannot be a one-sided man nor a listless, negligent man.

The presiding elder, speaking of the district in general, said that present prospects were cheering, especially as to finances. An abun-

dant crop encourages everybody. He said there was need of more church papers. An especial effort ought to be made, especially in the country charges, to put more copies of the ARKANSAS METHODIST in the homes of our church members. For two years times have been exceedingly hard, but it seems now that a forward movement should be made. Brother Bowls had sent eleven new subscribers from a very poor work during the last two months.

## Church Notes.

From the Michigan Christian Advocate we learn that several of the official organs of the M. E. Church were published at a loss last year. Among these are the Western, the Central, and the Northwestern Christian Advocate. The falling off of advertising patronage is the chief cause of this loss.

The delegates of the North Georgia Conference to the late General Conference at Baltimore, met in Atlanta on the 20th. They expressed disapproval of the report of the Book Committee and desire an early convening of the General Conference that the money received on the Publishing House claim may be returned to the United States treasury.

The delegates of the Tennessee Conference, except E. W. Cole, J. D. Barbee and Prof. Baskenville, met in Nashville and passed resolutions similar to those referred to above. E. W. Cole agreed that the money should be returned but hoped a call of the General Conference would not be necessary. Prof. Baskenville was out of the city.

In the Cincinnati Evening Post, of June 18, appears a statement that "the Quartermaster of the Commissary Department on Third Street, Friday, gave Father Puslet's Catholic Supply House the contract for making 5,000 rosaries for the army."

What right has the Quartermaster to expend the government money for rosaries. If this be allowed, a contract to furnish prayer books and Methodist Disciplines is now in order.

## Contributed.

## How Do I Like Arkansas?

DEAR METHODIST.—Having been asked so often, "How do you like Arkansas?" and, "How do you like Prescott?" I deem it proper to express myself through your columns. When in private conversation with Bishop Galloway and his wife, they both insisted that Arkansas was a very desirable field, presenting prospects of wonderful development. It was by their arguments that I was persuaded to leave Tennessee, and at the solicitation of Bishop Hendrix. I am now prepared to agree with them that Arkansas has a great future. As I see the West becoming filled up and prices of land so increased that such land as could be bought in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska twenty years ago for two or three dollars per acre, can't be purchased now for less than ten times these prices, I am made to believe that in a short time the rich, unoccupied lands of Arkansas will be called for from both the East and the West.

I find Arkansas to have better temperance laws than Tennessee. Her educational interests could not be expected to be quite so good, but I find our church schools to be the very best.

Methodism seems firmly established here, and her colleges at strategic points in the state will aid much in her future progress.

I have had the pleasure, so far, to visit only the Arkadelphia Methodist College, and was happily surprised to find such a splendid school and magnificent building. This building would do credit to St. Louis or Chicago. No wonder that Dr. Gross Alexander (Vanderbilt) said, "It is the best arranged and equipped school building I have ever seen." With Dr. Cadesman Pope as president and his sweet spirited wife as a mother to the girls, let us expect great things from this school. Though I have attended commencements from the Ohio to the Gulf, I have never heard such music presented by a school orchestra, and the other exercises were the very best, indicating thorough work by both students and teachers.

The Little Rock Conference will do well to encourage this school in every way.

When I shall have visited the other schools I shall be delighted if able to say as much for them. From the ARKANSAS METHODIST one can see that Methodism is in a prosperous condition in Arkansas.

Our District Conference, recently held at Hope, presided over by our P. E., Dr. J. H. Riggin, showed the work of the district to be in good condition. The church at Hope wants Bro. Sanders four years, by all means.

Our little city, Prescott, is coming to the front; has a splendid system of water works and electric lights now being completed by our excellent brother, Prof. Burr; the Baptist brethren have arranged for water in their church, and we for lights in ours.

Methodism has come to Prescott



The woman who is weak, nervous, tired and exhausted; who has a poor and variable appetite and no strength or nerve; who suffers from pains and aches, dragging down and burning sensations; and who recognizes, herself, that she has become irritable, cross, blue and despondent, is in almost every case suffering from weakness and disease of the delicate

and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity.

Thousands of women suffer in this way and do not recognize the cause, or if they do understand their condition, neglect it rather than submit to the obnoxious examinations and local treatment insisted upon by the average physician. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for women who suffer in this way. It does away with the necessity for these trying ordeals, and may be used in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the delicate organs concerned, and makes them strong, vigorous and healthy. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It transforms weak, nervous, petulant invalids into happy wives and mothers. Thousands of women have testified, over their own signatures, to this fact. The "Favorite Prescription" may be procured from any good medicine dealer. Any woman who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., may have the advice of an eminent and skillful specialist without charge.

Mrs. Cora M. McLaurin, of Rockport, Copiah Co., Miss., writes: "I had displacement and inflammation of the uterus. I was under the treatment of our family physician for a long time, but received no benefit. I had falling of internal organs with ulceration and enlargement. I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Pleasant Pellets' and 'Extract of Smart-Weed.' From the first day I began to improve, and in a short time I was able to do all my housework. If it had not been for your medicines I would have been dead long ago."

Stomach and liver troubles with sluggish action of the bowels are cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

to stay and to be used by the Master to the accomplishment of great things for his cause.

The Lord has very graciously remembered us here, and we feel that he has greater blessings for us still.

Our church here is, possibly, as strong, numerically and otherwise, as all the others of the city combined.

Our Sunday-school has no equal in the district. Our auxiliary societies are well attended and doing good service. Our board of stewards is made up of choice business men, wide awake and in sympathy with every need of the church.

The Lord is blessing us with a very fine crop of everything this year, and we expect to report: "All collections in full. Spiritual interest good. Increase of membership more than 25 per cent."

When you want to see some of the best people in the world come to Prescott. Your fraternally,

J. S. HAWKINS.

## A Strong Nation

Consists of strong men and healthy women, and health and strength depend upon pure, rich blood which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A nation which takes millions of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla every year is laying the foundation for health, the wisdom of which will surely show itself in years to come.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Don't miss Quinn's clean sweep sale this week at Third and Main.

## ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.

Economy and durability in painting and paint materials is the boon property-owners are looking for. With most articles mere cheapness is another name for worthlessness. "A cheap coat on a cheap man" has passed into a proverb, but in paint materials the best and purest are actually the cheapest in first cost, cheapest in the amount of surface they will cover, and cheapest when the question of durability is considered. The reason for this is not hard to find. Pure white lead and pure linseed-oil are articles of such fierce competition, beginning with the manufacturer, and extending through whom they reach the consumer and property-owner, that the final cost to the last purchaser is but a trifle above the first cost to the manufacturer. It is a fact known to all the Paint Trade and constantly stated and bewailed in the Trade Journals, that there is no profit in selling pure white lead and pure linseed-oil, and dealers are constantly importuned to push the sales of combination paints, zincs, and ready-mixed paints, on which they can realize a large profit. The mixtures are generally largely composed of whiting (ground chalk), silica (ground quartz), terra alba (powdered gypsum), or barytes, (a pulverized rock). China clay is sometimes used. These materials have no value as paint material, as they do not cover or effectually hide the under surface, being semi-transparent in their nature. They cost from 1/4c to 3/4c per pound, and are used to give weight and volume to paint; not because they add anything to its value, but because they are cheap and increase the profits of the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer, who in nearly every case pays nearly the value of pure paint. Zinc is often used. While it has a legitimate place in certain branches of painting, it is greatly inferior in covering properties to white lead, while pound for pound, it will spread over more surface than white lead, yet twice the number of coats will be required to cover or hide the surface as well; besides, when exposed to the weather the paint will not last, but will crack and chip off in such a way that repainting cannot be done to advantage without removing the old paint by burning or scraping, which is a most expensive operation.

The average cost of the best ready mixed paint to the consumer is \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gallon, which will cover 200 to 250 square feet, two coats. The cost of a gallon of pure white lead and pure linseed oil paint, tinted with pure colors, and mixed by the purchaser, is about \$1.20 per gallon, and it will cover 400 to 425 square feet, two coats. In this comparison we have only considered the best grades of ready mixed paint which contain pure oil. There are many cheaper in first cost, which not only contain more worthless paint materials, but in which the linseed-oil is adulterated and extended by the use of coal-oil, rosin-oil, cottonseed-oil, benzine, alkalies and water. In fact, not many years ago legal proceedings were instituted to enforce the right to use alkalies and water in the compounding of paint. It is not difficult, therefore, to account for the disappointment in results which so many experience who are attracted by flashy labels and advertisements making extravagant claims.

The only sure way for the property-owner who wishes economy and durability in his painting is to buy pure linseed-oil and pure white lead under brands which are known to be pure and reliable, or order them through an honest painter. Particularly avoid so-called combination leads, which generally contain a large proportion of cheap and worthless material.

Pure linseed-oil is the foundation for all good painting, because when it dries it does not evaporate like water, turpentine, benzine or coal-oil, leaving nothing behind, but it absorbs oxygen from the air, forming a tough, elastic, insoluble coating, adhering to the surface, and holding in its embrace the color or pigment. If any substance that evaporates, such as those mentioned above, is added, the coating is weakened thereby, and the durability of the paint impaired. If fish-oil, cottonseed, or other oils are added, the paint will not dry properly and durability will be lessened. Linseed-oil applied alone to wood will not last nor preserve the wood. This is because the dried film or coating is not impervious to moisture, and is soon destroyed by the sun and atmosphere. This is easily shown by the blackening of the oil and wood in exposed surfaces, which have been finished in oil alone. It is evident, then, that something must be combined with the oil in the paint which will render it impervious to moisture and preserve it, if durability is desired. When the oil fails the paint fails.

Those who advocate the use of dilutants, adulterants, or extenders in paint, such as whiting, silica, terra alba or barytes, do so on the ground that they are inert and have no action on the oil. Others claim as an advantage that they make the paint porous. We have seen that porosity in paint is most fatal to durability, as it admits moisture which will soon work its complete destruction, and that an inert material which does not render the oil waterproof can be of little or no value.

The effect of zinc, either alone or combined, even in small proportions, is to make the paint, when dry, hard and brittle without elasticity. It destroys the adherent and coherent qualities of the oil.

The expansion and contraction of the surface from heat and cold, or from moisture and dryness, inevitably loosens such paint, and causes it to crack, chip and scale off, carrying with it any subsequent paint which may be applied.

The only known materials which will combine with linseed-oil and form a waterproof and durable paint are those with a lead base. Prominent among these is white lead, whose valuable properties were recognized for centuries before the scientific cause of its excellence was discovered. It combines

most readily with oil, works freely under the brush, when properly applied will outwear any other pigment; gallon for gallon will cover twice the surface, and when repainting is required forms the best possible base for subsequent coats. There are two kinds on the market made by the old Dutch process, which has been the standard paint for centuries and requires upwards of four months in preparation. It is a very heavy white powder, dense and impervious to light; hence its great covering properties and ability to hide the surface to which it is applied. The other is made by quick process in a few days, not differing greatly in chemical analyses, but much lighter, bulk for bulk, than the Old Dutch Process, besides being more or less crystalline and lacking opacity and covering properties, therefore requiring three coats to do the work of two coats of the Old Dutch Process lead, rendering 50 per cent more labor necessary.

## ECONOMY AND DURABILITY

We have shown that, gallon for gallon, pure linseed-oil and pure white lead, Old Dutch Process, is the cheapest paint; that it covers twice the surface of the best of other paints; that it saves in labor; that it is the most durable, and, as, when repainting at last becomes necessary, the new coat can be applied, without removing the old paint by burning and scraping, it is the most desirable. When, as a property-owner, you decide to paint your house, and wish to practice economy and obtain durability, what kind of paint will you use?

HENRY LIEBER.

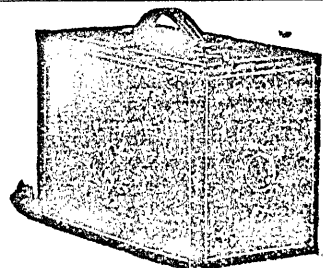
## Warning Order.

Pulaski Chancery Court,  
Dodge & Johnson, plaintiffs,

vs.  
Carrie Gibson Richardson, et al., defendants.  
The defendants, Carrie Gibson Richardson and B. W. Richardson, are warned to appear in this court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, Dodge & Johnson.

J. H. PASCHAL, Clerk.  
By JAS. PASCHAL, D. C.  
July 7, 1898.  
Dodge, Johnson, Carroll & Pemberton, solicitors for plaintiffs.

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## Contributed.

## Some Recent Events in China.

Things are moving somewhat rapidly in China these days and we are obliged to be on the alert if we would keep up with them. In the scramble for the immense trade of China, European nations are forcing the Chinese to do many things that a few years ago would have been thought altogether out of the question.

Since the seizure of Kiao Chow by the Germans and of Port Arthur and Talien Wan by the Russians the following important events, among others, have occurred:

1. The English have raised the \$80,000,000 for the loan that the Government had undertaken to secure in order that the Chinese Government could pay the balance of the war indemnity due to Japan. The Russians strove hard to get control of this loan and were bitterly disappointed when they failed in their purpose. With all the talk about England's failures in the recent negotiations, it is perfectly plain now that she has held her own against the combined diplomacy of Russia and France, assisted more or less, covertly, perhaps, by Germany.

The loan secured by the English was not quickly taken up on the London market, though that part guaranteed by the German Government was soon subscribed in Berlin. The lack of what was regarded as good security was the cause of the hesitation in the London market. But after sufficient pressure had been brought to bear on the Peking Government by the British Minister, the needed security was finally given in the shape of lien on the taxes on goods in transit through the country, known as the Likin Tax. Then the money was soon forthcoming and was paid over to the Chinese Government which in turn paid to Japan the balance of the war indemnity.

The control of this loan with other important matters accomplished in connection with the negotiations for the loan, and which have already been referred to in a previous communication, greatly strengthens England's control over the affairs of China and thus secured continued freedom for all missionary operations throughout the country.

2. The Chinese having paid the balance of the war indemnity to the Japanese, the latter have evacuated Wai Hai Wei and the English have occupied it in accordance with the terms of a treaty recently made with the Chinese Government. England has thus secured a most important naval station in North China, just opposite Port Arthur at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, whereby Russia's aggressive designs may be held in check. By this means another most important point has been gained by England in the control of China.

3. Recent reports show a considerable degree of unrest, not to say riotous excitement, in several widely separated parts of China,

the cause or causes of which appear to be general.

1. A very serious riot occurred at Shasi, a newly opened port on the Yangtse River about 800 miles west from Shanghai, in which the English and Japanese Consulates, the newly built custom house, and an English mercantile establishment, were looted and burned, the inmates of the places barely escaping with their lives.

2. An insurrection has broken out in the province of Kwangton (Canton) where an important city has been captured by the insurgents and the local officials either massacred or put to flight. The latest news is to the effect that a missionary station occupied by Americans was to be attacked by the insurgents.

3. A disturbance of some kind, not quite clear from the dispatches has occurred off Ningpo, an open port on the bay of Hangchow some 200 miles south of Shanghai. A large number of missionaries reside there and some of the most prosperous mission work in China is connected with that station.

4. Recent letters from China say that there is a good deal of excitement in the province of Kiagsu owing to the dismissal of a large number of petty officials from the Likin Tax stations, preparatory to appointment of English officials who are to have charge of the collection of this tax as security for the \$80,000,000 loan.

5. It is probable that these disturbances are all actuated by a common motive, namely, resistance to the government in turning over the collection of the Likin Tax to the English. As a large number of petty officials have for many years fattened on the good things in this Likin Tax department, it is but natural that they should kick vigorously when they come to be turned out of office. They are, therefore, spreading wild rumors in every direction that the foreigners are coming in to take possession of the country, and a good deal of fear and excitement among the people is the inevitable result.

It is probable that the English will have to make a show of force at some points in connection with the Chinese Government when they come to install the new officials in the tax offices. This, while regrettable on some accounts, will be a distinct advantage in the long run as it will serve to tighten England's hold on the country which will undoubtedly work for the advantage of the Empire in every way.

5. Authentic news comes that an American syndicate has at last secured a concession from the Chinese Government to build a railway from Hankow to Canton, a distance of some 600 miles. The contract has already been signed and Mr. Bach, the agent of the syndicate, whom I met in Shanghai last fall, has come home this spring to secure the men and the materials to take to China to begin work on the road at an early date.

The opening of this grand trunk line through a rich and populous region of this country, connecting as it will with the line now being

built from Hankow to Peking, will have a most important bearing on missionary operations in that it will greatly facilitate travel and will also make the people familiar with foreigners and foreign things and thus serve to dissipate much of the prejudice which is so great a barrier to the reception of the gospel message in many places.

6. The conquest of the Philippines by the United States will have an important bearing on missionary work in two ways. (1) It will necessitate a closer attention to the affairs of the Far East on the part of the United States Government than has hitherto been the case. This will bring about an extension of American trade, a larger introduction of American capital in China, the more complete opening of the country to foreign residence, the extension of railways, &c., &c., all of which will be helpful in many ways to the prosecution of our Missionary Enterprise. (2) England and the United States will be drawn closer together than ever before. The other European nations are already showing a strong desire to have a part in the final disposition of the Philippines. Of course the United States cannot brook interference from any so-called European Concert. The refusal to allow such intervention will in all probability bring forth more or less covert threats of coercion, and as the United States cannot as yet stand alone against a European combination in a naval conflict she will naturally look to England for help. England will be only too glad to give this help in exchange for such assistance as the United States can render her in the Far East. Thus will be brought about that Anglo-American Alliance which will prevent the partition of China and keep it open and free to all missionary operations.

Quite recently the literati of one of the cities of Hunan, the most anti-foreign province in China, united in a petition to the Governor of the province to release from imprisonment the notorious Chou Han whose vile books and pictures, scattered broadcast throughout the country in recent years, have been the cause of numerous riots against the missionaries and other foreigners. Much to the surprise of all, both natives and foreigners, the Governor has issued a proclamation in which he not only refuses to release Chou Han, who was arrested by order of the Peking government as the result of a persistent pressure of the Foreign Ministers, but he has issued a proclamation in which he scores the literati for their anti-foreign demonstrations and points out to them such procedure is bringing untold trouble upon the country, the loss of territory, &c., &c. He further threatens to arrest and punish the ringleaders of the movement if they show any further disposition to molest the foreigners that come among them.

The action of this governor shows that some of the officials are coming to see what the real friends of China have long ago recognized, namely, that the only way to prevent the country from being partitioned among the European Powers

is for China, on the one hand, to make honest and vigorous effort to fulfill her treaty obligations, and on the other hand, to throw open the country freely to foreign intercourse.

8. An influential political club has been organized recently with ramifications in every province for "the defense of the Empire."

After the China-Japanese war several reform clubs were projected by influential Chinese looking towards the renovation of Chinese politics. One of these societies was gathering great power when it overshot the mark and was suppressed by the throne. Now another effort in the same direction is being made and a formidable organization of progressive Chinese is being effected with branches in every city and town. It is both progressive and retrogressive,—Progressive in that its cardinal principle is the preservation of the Empire by arousing the patriotism of the people and adopting widespread reform in every part of the government. Retrogressive in that it inculcates hatred of everything foreign.

Reliable information shows that it has the patronage of the most prominent men in China. The organization was launched by the 10,000 literati assembled recently at Peking for the examination for the doctor's degree. There are twenty-six articles and twenty-five by-laws for the organization. The preamble is as follows:

"This patriotic club is formed for the defense of the Empire, in view of the fact that our territory is daily sliced away, the powers of the government daily circumscribed, and the people more and more oppressed," etc. They are to protect "the territory, the people, and the religion." Each local club is to become the center of a system of "preaching." This idea of preaching is copied bodily from the methods of the missionaries in spreading Christianity. It is stipulated that the literati at each point shall speak from texts "relating to the preservation of the State, the religion, the people, and the race."

Thus our opponents learn to turn our own weapons upon us. But it is exceedingly gratifying to receive such a testimony to the effectiveness of the work we are doing. Perhaps no stronger outside testimony than this has yet been given.

The march of events in the last two or three months makes it plain that the partition of China is not yet within measurable distance. England does not want China divided; Germany does not want it; Japan does not want it; the United States does not want it; France does not want it, and China does not want it. Apparently, Russia is the only country that wants to divide up China; or, rather, wants to get the whole of it herself. But Russia will find it exceedingly difficult to overcome the odds that are against her, and we may rest confident that the integrity of China will be preserved for many years to come. Let the prayers of the Christian church go up that the country may remain intact; especially, that Russia may never obtain



a controlling influence in the affairs of that nation, as that would be disastrous in the extreme.

10. A most significant event has just occurred, according to cable despatches received June 16. This is the dismissal of Wen Tung Ho from membership in the Privy Council and the Foreign Office. This old man, most rabid and bitter in his opposition to foreigners and foreign things, has been the Emperor's chief adviser and has practically ruled him for several years. He began as the Emperor's private tutor, and has risen to the highest position in the counsels of the State, where he has been the chief source of the old foggy, anti-foreign, anti-reform policy that has, in such large measure, characterized the Chinese government for several years, in spite of all the pressure that has been brought to bear on it from without.

Now that he is out of the way and a more progressive man, Wang Wen Chao, Governor General of Ohihli Province, is put in his place, we may look for some important changes in the policy of the government in its relation to foreign affairs and to the general reform movements that are being urged upon the country by both natives and foreigners.

A. P. PARKER.

June 20, 1898.

#### Down With Defamers.

JULIEN C. BROWN, D. D.

There seems to be in our grand old Southern Methodist Church today a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction—a censorious and spitefully critical spirit, such as this writer, at least, has never observed before. The critics, "the kickers," and malcontents are upon us as the locusts, the grasshoppers and the mosquitoes. And they have about come to be a plague and a nuisance. Surely the patience of our loyal, conservative and faithful Christian editors must be nearly exhausted, and the time for them to speak out plainly against all this horde of defamers, hobbyists, disgruntled parsons, disappointed office seekers and pestiferous pewees, has nearly arrived. How can our editors keep silence? Their bones must certainly wax old through their roaring all the day long. Amid all this tumult and hubbub of a rabble, which sees only good in itself and only evil and damnation in all others, it must be an exhaustively patient process to lie low and not shoot from the shoulder.

It strikes us that the time has about come when a halt should be called, when a purging process should be instituted. Must the Southern Methodist Church submit longer to be continually slandered, and that too by men within her own pales and even ministering at her altars, in these closing years of the nineteenth century? Our Bishops are held up for ridicule and openly accused of conniving at deception, duplicity, thievery, and all sorts of wrong. Our most trusted leaders and official public servants are branded, sneer-

ed at, abused and maligned as the corrupt manipulators of a diabolical ecclesiastical "machine." Even our late General Conference, composed of the representative men of the church, its brain, brawn, talent and piety, has been accused in print of being a criminal party in covering up, hiding, suppressing truth and condoning what the defamers choose to call a "stupendous fraud" on the government of the United States. And these things are done by men in editors' chairs who draw their patronage from the church which they slander and defame—by men who have held high official position, but being found lacking in many essential requirements, in consequence were turned down, and by a large class who deem that a non-believer in the second blessing theory is a faithful aider and abettor of the devil and on the road to all the roaring brimstone pits of hell.

These editors remind of what history tells of the Southern Tories in the 1861-5 war. They remained at home, cursed both sides, found no good in either the Yankees or Confederates, but Satan in all, while they preyed equally off both camps. Some ex-officers—the nondescript, nomadic and irresponsible evangelists—the "praise God," "hallelujah," "I am in the blood," "saved and sanctified," "glory," etc., conservators of the only true religion left—remind of the bushwhackers who would furtively steal around and shoot at either friend or foe, in the dark or from behind a bush.

If these parties cannot obtain the official preferment—the emoluments of desirable pastorates, or mould the doctrinal tenets of the church to suit themselves, as their ambitious natures seem to desire, but which in clear judgment, neither their abilities, graces or qualifications entitle them, then in the name of common honor, decency and peace, let them seek another fellowship or quietly retire to a house of their own and there make all the trouble they want. Only filthy birds will foul their own nest.

Since we write this, it is only proper to do it plainly and call names. The issue of June 23, and later issues of "Zion's Outlook," edited in Nashville by a sanctified Doctor of Divinity in the Methodist Church, contains on every page a disgraceful, unwarranted and slanderous attack on the church, by implication and otherwise, in the persons of Bishops, editors, agents and representatives in the last General Conference. These defamatory publications should not be allowed within the precincts of any respectable Methodist home where children may be found to read them. They ooze poison in every paragraph and afford a pretext in almost every line for our young people to express dislike if not disgust for the church and its accredited leaders. Some recent issues of this paper are unworthy a non-believer in any church, much less a holy, sanctified, Christian gentleman and D. D., living in the same communion

which he so grossly abuses and defames.

We offer a few quotations. Speaking of the Committee on Publishing Interests of the late General Conference, the sanctified editor, Dr. Haynes, says:

"The Committee seems to have been a very pliant tool in the hands of the guilty Book Agents or of some other higher officials interested in suppressing the disgraceful fraud and scandal."

In paragraphic form he very suavely and sanctifiedly continues an exhibit of his spleen and the defamation of his church:

"Look out for a rise in lime. The decalogue must get out of the way of the Methodist 'machine.' The glamour and power of a system of high-titled officialism can hedge about and defend a guilty official in Methodism from the retribution due his wrong when that wrong was an invasion of conference and individual rights and gross errors in administration. This has been done in our church."

Some expressions from a score or more of holy and beloved correspondents over whose utterances Dr. Haynes exultantly gloats are as follows. One brother writes:

"Doctor, do please keep on digging until you have unearthed all this damnable corruption." "Not only was the war claim secured by false pretenses, but it was put to illegitimate uses, viz: swelling the already large salaries of officials." "The Publishing House scandal is a rare bit for the devil and an occasion of grief and shame to all but the 'loyal-to-the-machine' Methodists. Those in charge will make a desperate effort to whitewash the entire dirty affair."

A sweet sister, perhaps very well known in Georgia, writes voluminously thus:

"When we find individuals or even great church organizations through their officious and leadership given over to the love of money, who will say they are not of the earth earthy? Sad it is to know that we have a remarkably clear instance of this at our very door. Men high in church office and deliberately and in cold blood resorting to deceit and fraud in order to obtain an inflated claim from the government. This same coterie, assisted by others whose greed for gain made them sympathetic, proceeded to appropriate the remnant left after the huge attorney's fee by dividing the usufruct arising from said remnant of ill-gotten gains in 'increased salaries.' Be it remembered that the same element of deceit and prevarication that was employed to secure the original corpus of the fund, is resorted to to secure the divide."

But enough of this disgusting twaddle, slanderous vamping and irresponsible sore-headedness. What we, in common with thousands, want from this gang of complaining defamers, is something definite and tangible. Let B. F. Haynes, S. A. Steel, and editors of such sheets as the "Pentecostal Herald," and other holy journals, tell us plainly what they mean by the "Methodist machine." Let them put their finger right down on the sore spot. Let them call

## A Minister's Son

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out names and places and bring the proof to substantiate any charges they have. In clear-cut English and disciplinary form let them present their allegations and specifications against any or all the Bishops whom they hate or are disposed to condemn. Let them say in specific terms what officials in the Publishing House, whether Dr. Hoss, Dr. Boswell, Dr. Pritchett, Dr. Lambuth, Dr. Barbee, are guilty of crime. Let them bring the proof. If any member or members of the Book Committee have been particeps criminis in a fraud let them prove it or "else hereafter forever hold their peace." Their present way of stabbing by hint and innuendo and "wagging of the head" is more reprehensible than Sioux Indian warfare and more contemptible than chickenhawk morals. We certainly think the great body of the church has had enough of this measly mouth-ing—this incessant jabber of generalities and this condemnation of men in high places, without the production of evidence to justify suggested impeachments. The church is tired and weary with the reiterated assumptions of personal piety and immaculate purity claimed by these malcontents and defamers, who spare not the supposed incontinent sinfulness of all who disagree with or oppose their own views. Patience has a limit. The body of Southern Methodism, having back of her a history sublime, eventful and unparalleled in the annals of ecclesiastical movements for the betterment of mankind, has endured enough. Her foes without have been fierce and persistent. To crush her the enemy has used all the energy of sectionalism, hate and political power. But the foes within are the bitterest, most malevolent, ungracious, intolerable and trying of all. In the name of gentility and manliness let them get out or hush up, else let them take sulphur baths and use carbolic acid until they are thoroughly fumigated and cease to vex the olfactories of refined and Christian people.

Helena, Ark., July 7, 1898.

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All pain banished by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

## Literary Table.

## PRIZE ORATION

FOR THE ARKANSAS METHODIST MEDAL.  
(Delivered at Hendrix College by Seth C. Reynolds)

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST has for some years past given a prize of a gold medal to the successful competitor in oratory at the Hendrix College commencements.

The oration of Mr. Seth C. Reynolds, who won the prize this year, is here presented to our readers. They will appreciate it for its merit and for their common interest in the education of our young men in this noble institution.—ED.

## ENGLISH DEMOCRACY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The political development of England in the nineteenth century, no less than that of continental Europe, has been marked. But the two courses pursued are different and diametrically opposite. The one has taken for its policy evolution, the other revolution; the one has wrought this development through orderly constitutional changes, the other through war and bloodshed.

But this evolutionary rather than revolutionary development of the English people is largely due to their liberty enjoyed at the beginning of this century and to their intelligent conservatism working through the agents of sovereignty—king, parliament, ministry. The king enthroned has never dared to wield the despotic scepter since James II. At his overthrow, kingly sovereignty ceased forever and government by prerogative gave way to government by parliament. But while the king, at the beginning of this century, was not absolute in his power, yet parliament was not a representative body of the masses, but rather of the landed aristocracy. Thus the two opposing forces have been democracy and aristocracy, and not democracy and monarchy.

The political and social order, with its divisions of castes, into privileged, bourgeois, and oppressed, is not confined to ancient and mediæval history. It has come down to the present century and is yet battling for supremacy. Representing only the wealthy land owners, parliament made laws to the disadvantage of the two lower classes—the bourgeois and oppressed. Held under subjection by class legislation, the toiling masses labored on as tenants in mediæval time, without voice in parliament to defend their rights and to uphold their liberties. But aristocratic exclusiveness was not destined to rule undisturbed. The fearless Teuton, the sensitive Briton, the liberty-loving Celt, submitted no longer. The common plea and common cry was "reform." But reform was not to be gained by one call, nor was one cry the only one that was to smite the ears of the arrogant rulers. The masses were as persistent in demanding it as were the rulers in denying reform. But justice

"\* \* crushed to earth shall rise again.  
The eternal years of God are hers."

English lords must yield and English masses must conquer. And it was in this fierce conflict between peasant and lord, commoner and noble, that Catholic representation was won and that Reform Bill known to every reader of history, idolized by every English laborer, and referred to by every advocate of popular sovereignty, was passed.

This bill wrought a radical change in English politics. Suffrage was extended to the middle class, "rotten boroughs" were disfranchised, and thriving, populous towns and cities were granted the right of representation.

With this strong hold, democracy enters upon its nineteenth century mission of amelioration. Slavery was the first supremely great problem that confronted the triumphing democracy, and conservatism was its arrayed opponent. The human mind no longer conceived a perfect society where any man is denied the free exercise of the chief principles innate in the human breast—liberty of thought, liberty of speech, and liberty of action. Taking these fundamental principles of government progress as its platform, the Liberal party met every issue, defeated every foe and freed every slave. How different was the emancipation of the American slave from that of the English! The one was wrought on the battle-field, where our brave heroes fell; the other in the legislative halls, where English statesmen stood; the one through arms defiant which shows the lower elements of man, the other through intellectual combat which exhibits the higher developments of man. And now wherever the English flag floats in triumph, whether upon the commercial Isles of Great Britain or upon her colonial dependencies, no man is held bound in the bonds of slavery, no man lives a miserable plebeian of Rome.

In the midst of these fierce conflicts, England turned her attention to another sphere of life. The eighteenth century marks the invention and rapid development of labor-saving machinery. The hurry and competition of the industrial world created a spirit of rivalry between manufacturers and gave rise to the labor problem. To gain supremacy, manufacturers resorted to base methods, increased the hours of labor, and lowered wages. The murmurs of discontent stirred the scientific mind of the economist. In the halls of parliament, Sir Robert Peel vainly lifted his voice in behalf of the oppressed laborer. But when that intellectual giant, who rose in the gray morning of the nineteenth century and died in the gathering twilight of its evening, addressed the rich and the poor on the evil effects of industrial labor, parliament yielded and the laborer was rescued from the oppression of the heartless manufacturer.

As society advances so does democracy advance. They march side by side through civilization and retrogression. The people of the Victorian era have come to realize that political life is perfected

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only in democracy and that all humanity is the field of its action. This idea established, the political State was widened by extending to the third class the right of suffrage; borough representation was abolished, and electoral districts, based on the American system, constituted. Now parliament voices peasant and lord, commoner and noble, prince and king. Could a more liberal government be desired? Did this transition of State government from an aristocracy to a democracy content the people? Did the murmurs of discontent cease when suffrage was made universal? No, man is a selfish being. Grant him one privilege and he demands another. So long as democratic principles are confined to state issues, he will never be silent. Municipal and local government, superimposed by a system mediæval in its theory and in its practice, no longer met the approbation of England's energetic people. Casting aside the rubbish and relics of the mysterious past, she has made the cities and counties just as democratic as the state. Thus perfecting her nationality, England enters upon the third and last function of the state—the civilization of the world.

The history of Ireland and England for the past century has been one of contention. Ireland, like the South, was seemingly destined to meet with defeat and to suffer in her sorrow. Yet she has given to the world a land of legends and songs of threnodies.

The struggle of the Irish tenant has moved the graphic pen of Scott and animated the pathetic oratory of Bright. This contest between the native race of Ireland and the intrusive English landlord class for the possession of the soil dates from the Norman conquest and overshadows Ireland to-day. But it has been only during the past three decades that the question has become a paramount issue. The increasing rents of the landlord and his hasty eviction of the tenant were only breeders of poverty. "When the evening sun kissed the green hills of Ireland goodnight" the lowly peasant returned to a home of groans and of cries. In years of famine, starvation grimly entered the wretched hovel and claimed its victim. England, long blind to the horrible scenes and long deaf to the pitiful

cries, was at last forced to listen to the voice of reason, to concede that the breaking down of barriers between classes increases the spirit of nationality among different people, and to yield to the just demands of the unhappy people. So English democracy has gone into Ireland, readjusted the land tenure in the peasant's interests, and raised many thousand tenants to independent land owners.

Salisbury and Gladstone, the Conservative and Liberal, the lord and the commoner—these men guided England's complex state and opposed each other on every issue. But the question of ever increasing interest and importance that confronted these two statesmen during the past few years is the question of home rule. In this Ireland was again defeated. Thus far England has not seen fit to grant her separate legislation. The question is yet to be solved. This "cloud which hangs over Ireland, though black and terrible, has a golden lining—the lining of divine faith." Her freedom lies in the future. "The stars of hope are flashing ever and anon through the rifts in the cloud." The sun of national independence is lighting the horizon, and "the day is coming, rapidly coming, when Ireland shall be free, for

Right is right, as God is God,  
And right the cause will win."

It may be asked if English democracy is confined to the British Isles. No, it has not stopped there. Her democracy, like her sovereignty, extends over one-third of the earth's surface and one-fourth of the population of the globe. Wherever her colonies have shown sufficient intelligence for self-government, she has gladly, and yet conservatively, granted it. Even Jamaica, whose population is largely negroes, has its separate legislature, and Canada is practically independent. In the colonies whose affairs the crown and parliament largely control, she pays special attention to the education of the poor. In them she supports about one thousand free schools and in most cases compels attendance of children. In India she spends annually millions of dollars for the opening of the canals, the building of railroads and the construction of poor-houses.

While we look with pride upon our brave heroes and marvelous achievements in literature, science, and philosophy; while we boast of our phenomenal growth from a weak new-born nation to the strongest and most powerful nation on earth; while we behold the dissemination of American political ideas throughout the world; let us not forget that just across the Atlantic the "sons of the self-same race, blood of the self-same clan" have "kindled the fires of progress on the plains of Australia, borne the principles of freedom into the darkest recesses of Asia, and by their occupation of the Nile have infused new life into the kingdom of the Pharaohs." And when we consider the England of the nineteenth century, let us not think of the England from which we wrest-

(Concluded on page 12.)

## The Sunday School.

PREPARED BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

JULY 31, 1898.

### NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

1 KINGS XXI. 4-16.

Golden Text: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house." (Ex. xx. 17.)

Topical Outline: I. The Failure of Ahab's Negotiation (verse 4). II. Jezebel to the Rescue (verses 5-16).

Time: About 899 B. C.

Places: Samaria, the capital of Ahab's kingdom, and Jezreel, a city about seven miles to the north-east of that place.

#### READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Calling of Elijah, 1 Kings xiv. 19-21.

Ben-Hadad and Ahab, xx. 1-21.

Ben-Hadad and Ahab, xx. 22-34.

The Prophet and Ahab, xx. 35-43.

Naboth's Vineyard, xxi. 1-16.

The Crash of Doom, xxi. 17-29.

Fate of the Wicked, Ps. xxxvii. 1-17.

Reference word, "Vineyard."

Lesson hymn, No. 531.

This lesson reveals, in a very brief compass, the general infamy to which the kingdom of Israel had descended in the days of Elijah. Here was a king who was himself lawless, impious, and weak. His lawlessness is seen in his disregard for the rights of his subjects. His impiety is seen in his very proposal to Naboth to have the latter alienate his ancestral possessions, contrary to the law of God, and also in his wicked connivance at the villainy of Jezebel in acquiring possession of this vineyard. His weakness is seen in the fact that he had not the strength of purpose to carry out a design upon which he had entered, but when foiled he acted like a sulky child.

Here is Jezebel, proud, strong and unscrupulous, a woman who was not to be balked in any of her enterprises. The fear of neither God nor man was before her eyes. She could do a gross injustice to a helpless subject, and the perpetration of the vilest fraud was no bar. She rode down all rights, and seemed to lose no sleep about it. She could even adopt the livery of heaven, clothe her infamy with the sanctities of civil justice mingled with a semblance of piety, in order to carry out her schemes, as when she has Naboth put through the solemn farce of a trial, attended with fasting.

Here were magistrates who, set to rule the people with equity, were willing tools of tyranny and the partakers of its crimes. Justice cried out in vain in such courts. Woe to any people when the courts of the land can no longer be depended upon.

Here were witnesses, lewd fellows of the baser sort, who could perjure themselves in a court of justice when their perjury meant the death of innocence and the robbery of widows and orphans. Truly a sad picture does the

whole make. It was the background of Elijah's life, the situation that he was called upon to confront. It was the natural result of a wholesale departure from the law and ordinances of God. When men in high places begin to despise authority, as Jeroboam had done, and all of his successors down to Ahab had done, then woe to the people. Law, order, peace, justice, religion—all that is highest and best will soon go down in the general ruin; and the destruction of the nation itself is only a question of time; the fact of destruction is already determined.

Centuries ago, people used to fear what they called the pestilence. "Black Death" was the most terrible thing in the world to them. They feared it as people now fear the Cholera and Yellow Fever. And yet there is a thing that causes more misery and more deaths than any of these. It is so common that nine-tenths of all the sickness in the world is traceable to it. It is merely that simple, common thing constipation. It makes people listless, causes dizziness, headaches, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath and distress after eating. The little help needed is furnished by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One pill is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. Once used, always in favor. If you are careless enough to let an unscrupulous druggist sell you something on which he makes more money, it is your own fault if you do not get well. Be sure and get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

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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.*

JULY 31, 1898.

### THE TEMPLE OF THE BODY.

1 COR. III. 16-23.

There is no utterance in all the volume of inspiration which sets forth so high an ideal of human nature as this.

Man is, when submitted to the purpose of God, a divine being. God is incarnated in him. His nature is brought up to the divine ideal only when the Holy Ghost is incarnated in the human body, and man himself has become a son of God.

The body must be the servant of the soul. Man must live for the soul and not for the body.

With this view the body itself becomes sacred. It is not to be neglected or lightly esteemed. As the home of a mind and soul which commune with God it is to be preserved with care, guarded from pollution and disease, and kept in proper tone for the best expression of the divine life.

The lesson before us teaches care for the body. Many sincere persons who think to give themselves wholly to God's service fail here. Often an earnest student in school is pale and nervous and weak only because he has neglected those physical exercises which are as needful for developing the perfect man as any mental training.

Elsewhere Paul tells how the soldier and the racer give themselves to vigorous training. He tells us how in the Christian warfare he kept his own body in subjection. These are examples of that development of the body which is necessary to its highest efficiency and best use. Every power of the mind and every grace of moral character are helped by care of the body.

Inability for prolonged effort, peevishness, hasty temper, changefulness of mood, sullenness, melancholia, and many other blemishes of character, encountered every day, are the result of abused stomachs, neglect of sleep, use of narcotics, irregularities in food and exercise and other abuses of the body.

### Missionary Study. No. 2.

DR. O. E. BROWN, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

### THE SETTING OF THE STUDY.

1. The Field. This study takes us to South Africa which is "in many respects almost an ideal missionary field." The climate is healthful, the people are approachable and the country is fully open to missionary work. This field comprises several political divisions. Of these, mention may be made of three which are under English colonial rule: (1) Cape Colony, (2) Natal, (3) Basutoland and of two which are under native Dutch rule. (1) Transvaal and (2) Orange Free State.

(1) Cape Colony or the Cape of Good Hope, with which our study is principally concerned, has a vast territory, more than twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It is rather thinly populated, however, as its area of 250,000 square miles has only about 1,800,000 inhabitants. By far the larger part of the population is of the native or colored races, the Europeans numbering something above 375,000. There are about 750,000 Protestants among the Europeans and natives and perhaps as many as 112,000 Methodists. Its chief towns, with their populations, are: the Capital, Cape Town, over 80,000, Kimberly, about 30,000, Paarl, over 7,500, and Graaf-Reinet about 6,000.

(2) Natal, which adjoins the easternmost part of Cape Colony, has an area of more than 20,000 square miles and a seaboard of about 200 miles. Of its population, amounting to about 545,000, over 45,000 are Europeans.

(3) Basutoland, "the Switzerland of South Africa," is a territory about the size of Massachusetts, touching on the northeast of Cape Colony. It has a population of about 250,000. As the land is reserved for native settlement alone the white population is quite small, being limited to those engaged in trade, government and missionary work.

(4) Transvaal or the South African Republic—about as large as Great Britain, under the presidency of the noted Paul Kruger. Government officials must profess the

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Protestant faith. The Dutch Churches have a membership of about 50,000. The total population is nearly 800,000, while the white population is estimated at 189,000 souls.

(5) The Orange Free State (48,000 square miles) lies south of Transvaal and is separated from Cape Colony on the south by the Orange River. The Dutch Reformed Church with about 69,000 adherents is the prevailing religious body. The Government contributes from public funds about \$45,000 annually for religious purposes. In a population of over 208,000, there are said to be 130,000 natives.

2. The Missionary Problem. This problem is three-fold: The first feature is that of the native races. There are three of these in the Cape district: the Kafirs, the Hottentots and the Bushmen. These last, now almost extinct, are outcast dwarfs, who dwell in "the holes and corners of the land," and are lowest in the scale of humanity. The Hottentots, now also a failing race, fall decidedly below the level of the American Indians in character, have very little force of mind or will and are naturally given to indolent, thievish habits. The Kafirs are a hardy, thrifty race of much finer nature and of much higher capacity for Christian civilization and religion. While their evangelization is no small task, they are, yet, not to be confused with those negro savages who have recently been killing the Methodist people in West Africa and have forced the verdict that they are "human leopards and human alligators." The second phase of the problem is that of the white races, chiefly Dutch and English, which are in contact and oft-times in conflict with the black races. The white colonists too often despise the blacks and regard them as fit only for such menial and toilsome work as they themselves disdain to do. At one time they forbade natives as they did dogs from entering their churches. The third feature of the problem is that of the relation of the colonists to the missionaries. The missionaries have always stood for the rights of the native races and have always put forth efforts to

correct or prevent the practice of any injustice or cruelty on the weaker people. In this way they have incurred the dislike of the colonists. It is thus clear that the Christianization of the whites is as really a missionary work in South Africa as the evangelization of the natives. The hope of this field is the industrial and mission school.

### II. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

1. The mixed population and missionary problem of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. The influence of the Murray family in the enlightening and Christianizing of South Africa.

3. The founding, growth and reproductive power of the Huguenot Seminary at Wellington.

4. The ruling motive, various methods and widespread influence of the work of Miss Ferguson and her co-workers.

5. The illustration of the transforming power of Christian truth and education: the "Valley of Desolation."

### III. SUBJECTS FOR CONVERSATION.

1. Prayer as the central force in the growth of the kingdom of Christ. How are human prayer and divine providence related?

2. The final aim of true Christian education. Is it the religious conversion and spiritual culture of those who are taught? What was Mary Lyon's ideal of educational work?

3. Instance the co-operation of those at home with those abroad in the work of missions.

4. The value of mission schools for Christian work on the foreign field.

### IV. QUESTIONS FOR PRAYERFUL ANSWERS.

1. What is the prevailing spirit in my prayers? Is it intercession for others or petition for myself?

2. Have I ever led any one into the service of Christ?

### V. SAYINGS TO BE MEMORIZED.

1. Mary Lyon: "If you want most to serve your race, go where no one else will go and do what no one else will do."

2. Andrew Murray:—"The chief and most blessed part of my work is to ask and receive from my Father what I can bring to others."

## ARKANSAS METHODIST

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

## A Northern Editor's View.

Dr. D. H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, published in Cincinnati, joins in the discussion of our Publishing House claim, and the manner in which it was obtained:

We have no pleasure over the embarrassment of our sister Methodism, arising from the report of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, that the recent claim of \$288,000 for use and damage of the book concern in Nashville, 1863-65, by the United States army, would not have been allowed had the senate not been deceived by Agents Barbee & Smith, to the effect that none of the allowance would go to lobbyists or claim agents. When it became known that Col. Stahlman, the attorney for the book committee, received thirty-five per cent of the claim allowed—i. e., \$100,800 of the \$288,000—then some of those who had advocated the claim became indignant, and cast serious aspersions on the church, finally fixing their wrath on Barbee & Smith, and filling the air with the intolerable stench of fraud.

Nothing can justify fraud, and a Methodist Church guilty of it should not be exempt from Methodist censure. Yet surely Methodism is spiritually a unit. If one member suffers, all suffer; if one rejoices, all are glad. Therefore, we are not disposed that our sister church shall be condemned without cause; and so venture a few remarks.

First. The whole question turns on the justness of the claim. The use to which the book committee put the allowance has nothing to do with it. The sworn duty of congress is to protect the treasury from all illegitimate claims, and to grant only those of whose justice there can be no reasonable doubt. No sentiment, no policy, can inject itself into their decision. Now, the claim under consideration was presented for \$458,400 nearly twenty-five years ago. The amount finally allowed, after repeated, expensive, and discouraging delays, was \$288,000, the sum reported favorably by the senate committee as far back as 1878, in view of the evidence adduced and examined; concerning which the committee then said: "The sum of \$288,000 would be, as we understand the proof, a less sum than was saved to the treasury in the use of the material, machinery, houses, and appliances of this great publishing house. This sum is much below the lowest estimate of any of the witnesses as to the loss actually sustained by the claimants, and would not be adequate compensation if measured by such a standard." In the discharge of their sworn duty, the senate could not go outside the evidence; its only business and prov-

ince was to determine whether the evidence justified the claim, and then, according to the facts established, either to reject or allow the claim. What the book committee was to pay its attorney, or what was its expense account, had nothing to do with the justice of the claim. That rested wholly upon the established facts as to the nature and extent of the use and damage of the Nashville property by the United States army.

The thirty-five per cent contingent seems enormous to those unused to such practice. The book committee, believing its claim just, and that congress would at last recognize its justice and pay it, first hired the ex-book agent, from whom the property was seized, and paid him a salary and expenses to push their suit. He could do nothing, and was paid \$11,400. Then an attorney was hired on a twenty-five per cent contingent fee; and he had no better luck. Then a new contract was made; one firm was to have fifteen per cent and another \$50,000 of the amount secured. This failing and all being well-nigh discouraged, the book committee accepted Col. E. B. Stahlman's proposition to bear all the expenses incident to the prosecution of the claim, and to push it through, for thirty-five per cent of whatever was allowed. Besides being an honorable Methodist, he was strictly charged by his employers to use none but the most upright and Christian methods to secure their rights; and "that nothing should be done in the prosecution of the claim which would, even in the slightest degree, compromise the good name of the church; and that, rather than compromise the church the book committee preferred not to have the claim paid." No one avers, and there is not a hint anywhere, that he departed in any degree from his instructions. The case was tried and decided on its merits, and \$288,000 of the claim was allowed. The grant having been made, it was the book committee's property to expend as they saw fit, consistently with the law under which they act. If they had given seventy-five per cent to their attorney, congress would have had no business to interfere. The General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church was the only body that had jurisdiction, and that body had approved the transaction, before certain senators were seized with qualms of conscience that set Caesar to rebuke the church. Senators condemn themselves the moment they say they were influenced by sentiment or anything apart from the justice itself of the claim.

Secondly, and finally, a word as to Barbee & Smith, on whose telegram the charge of deception is based. Senator Pascoe—who was the leading advocate of the bill in the senate—wrote the agents that malicious persons were opposing the passage of the bill, by circulating the report that the agents had a contract with Mr. Stahlman to pay him forty per cent of any amount recovered, and asking them to wire reply for public use.

Now, the agents, representing the cause pending, were in duty

bound to forward, and not to hinder, it. This is about what ought to have been said in reply: "Fees and expenses have nothing to do with our claim, which we press solely on its merits. Let the senate decide according to the law and the testimony, and we shall be content." But courtesy to Senator Pascoe required a categorical answer at a given time by wire to the question whether they were under contract to pay their agent forty per cent. This answer was to be publicly used, and business prudence required that, if given, it should cover only what was asked. So the agents wired: "The statement is untrue, and you are hereby authorized to deny it;" viz., the statement that they were under contract to pay forty per cent. They were not. It was nobody's business but their own what their contract was; business prudence required them to keep their own secrets from the malignant enemies of their claim. But in order that Senator Pascoe might have all information, they almost immediately sent him a second message, that they had ordered Col. Stahlman himself to call on him, and give whatever he might require.

Evidently they did not intend to deceive him. It was not their fault that the Senator did not choose to avail himself of the proffered information, nor that he should have so far forgotten his original question that he construed its specific denial of a forty per cent contract as a general denial of any contract. But as soon as Barbee & Smith saw this construction, as reported in the senate debate, they hastened to correct his mistake by letter, closing with this lucid statement:

"It is hardly to be presumed that this gentleman and others who assisted him should be willing to serve the Publishing House and incur the large expense of staying in Washington without some compensation; and if, therefore, in the final adjustment it was deemed proper to pay these gentlemen a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses, and this compensation was paid with the consent of the proper authorities of the church, you, as well as other senators, we are sure, will agree that it was not an improper thing to do."

In replying, the senator accedes to this proposition, and says: "I have always felt that the question of compensating the gentlemen who represented the Publishing House here in Washington while this claim was pending before congress belonged entirely to the book agents and the book committee of the Methodist Church." That concedes everything; for the General Conference itself has approved and ratified all and several the actions taken in the premises. If Colonel Stahlman has been paid too much, that is the business of the church, and not of the senate. If Barbee & Smith did not see fit to publish to the world the book committee's confidential contract, all business sense and precedents justify them. What they intended to do with the money when they got it, was no concern of the sen-

ate, which had no right to press any such question; its sole prerogative being to decide whether the money was theirs. Instead of censuring the agents, we are rather disposed to commend their wisdom and prudence, even while regretting that their first telegram was not fully guarded against erroneous inferences.

It is a burning shame that congress, by its indifference toward legitimate claims, makes the employment of lobbyists and attorneys a necessity, and thus opens the way to the well-nigh criminal abuse especially of worthy claimants unable to secure lobby or law. The senators who affect the greatest horror that the church would pay such fees, know that such a percentage is not uncommon, and their own consciences should teach them why such fees are possible. A reform in practice, whereby all claims should receive prompt and impartial consideration, would remove the possibility of such wrongs and outrages.

The Southern Bishops, sensitive as they are magnanimous, propose that the money shall be tendered back to the government. But we are sure the government would decline the tender. Having paid the claim because it was just, it will not take it back because its owner seems prodigal in its use. If there is stain on anybody, it is on Barbee & Smith; the senate committee scrupulously excepts the church; and we have seen that no valid charge of deception can be laid against the agents.

We trust our brethren will go right on as they have planned, and use the money to enlarge and strengthen their publishing interests for still greater contributions to learning and vital piety, the twin conservators of our political and social institutions.

## Attention! Pastors and Leaguers.

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

On August 4 the Epworth Era will be enlarged to a twelve page paper. It will be sent from now until January 1, 1899, in clubs of ten and upward for 25 cents. This is certainly a great opportunity. Each Epworth League Chapter should have, by all means, one club of ten. You will find the Era of almost incalculable benefit to you in your League work.

W. B. RICKS.

Newport, Ark., July 25, 1898.

## Notice.

Mt. Tabor camp-meeting will begin Wednesday night (the 17th day of August) before the third Sunday in August. All people through this section are invited to take a part in the meeting. It will be expected of all to come prepared to take care of themselves during their stay, except the preachers. We will see that they are taken care of. So come on, one and all, and let's have a good religious meeting. Yours in Christ,

J. J. COLSON,

Selma, Ark.



### Gala Day at Chickamauga—Home-ward Bound.

Tuesday, July 19, was a great day with the Second Arkansas Regiment. Confederate veterans on the way to their great reunion in Atlanta, together with many visitors from Arkansas, cheered our camp with their presence during most of the day. The heroes of the sixties in their suits of grey, all of whom had fought and some of whom had bled on this very field, by their presence and their vivid reminiscences of the hard fought battle were an inspiration to the men in blue awaiting orders to strike a blow for the independence of Cuba. The chivalry and beauty of Arkansas were well represented that day. At 2:30 o'clock, in response to the call of the bugle, the entire regiment stood attention on the drill ground and listened to an elegant oration from Col. Balch, of Little Rock, presenting to them the beautiful flag, the gift of the school children of Arkansas. It was an impressive scene. It was fitting that the children now in training in the school room should give encouragement to the soldiers in training in the field to execute the noble purpose which is to have such manifold and far reaching effect upon the future of the American people.

Col. Cook never seemed happier in his life than when at the front of his great regiment, surrounded by his staff of handsome officers, viewed by the men and women of his own loved Arkansas, he received for his regiment the beautiful blue symbol of the children's love and patriotism.

This writer was happy that day, because of the presence of his wife and daughter, Emily, and because Col. Cook, without request, secured for me a furlough of four days to accompany them to our Georgia home land.

The next day found me in Atlanta. Such crowds had never before been seen in that most thrifty of all our Southern cities. How my heart longed to stop to get a glimpse of the battle scarred veterans and the noble women who cheered them during the nation's darkest and bloodiest time! How I wanted to feel the thrill of the matchless oratory of our Southern heroes glorying in the righteousness of the cause we lost and the valor of the men who sleep in the dust, yet true to the star spangled banner, rejoicing in a united country and ready to shoulder arms again for the nation's weal. We hurried on however, as the time was short, to see our mothers. Here I am in the home of my childhood, Forsythe, Ga. Here I was reared, here converted, and here licensed to preach. Here I fell in love with the woman who has been the joy and inspiration of my itinerant career. Here our mothers live in sight of each other. What sweet fellowship these few days have brought to me this pen cannot tell. The benediction of a mother's love and prayers; the wealth of affection poured upon us from all the members, great and small of the two households, make a soul feast which will strengthen me for

the duties of camp and the perils of the field.

Last night I preached in the beautiful new church. Only a few familiar faces greeted me. The saints who cheered and strengthened me in the early years of my Christian life have nearly all passed to their reward.

I snatch a few moments from these joyous hours to send these heart throbs to the ARKANSAS METHODIST.

SIDNEY H. BABCOCK.  
Forsythe, Ga., July 23, 1898.

### Personal.

Winston Granberry, son of Bishop Granberry, is in the army.

E. E. Hoss, Jr., son of the Editor Dr. Hoss, is color sergeant of the Tennessee volunteers.

Bishop Morrison dedicated the South Hot Springs Church on Sunday last. From Hot Springs he went to Shreveport.

R. W. McKay writes from Fordyce: "Saturday, July 23, at 4:45 p.m., J. D. Dunn quietly fell asleep. He had been sick for nearly a year. He was one of the strongest and purest men of our church here."

Rev. J. S. Simmons writes: "Our sweet babe is dead. She died and was buried when I was away, holding a meeting, and before I knew of it." We extend our sympathies to our dear brother in this hour of trial.

Rev. N. T. Thomason, who began his work as an itinerant in this conference, and because of ill health was transferred to Los Angeles Conference, died at Prescott, Monday, July 18. His funeral was from the Methodist Church at 4 o'clock on the 19th, conducted by J. H. Riffin.

Mrs. L. C. Leigh, wife of J. G. Leigh, a member of the First Methodist Church in this city, departed this life Sunday evening. Her funeral was conducted by Rev. C. E. Pattillo, from the church, Monday at 4 p.m. The First Church has lost a noble member in Mrs. Leigh.

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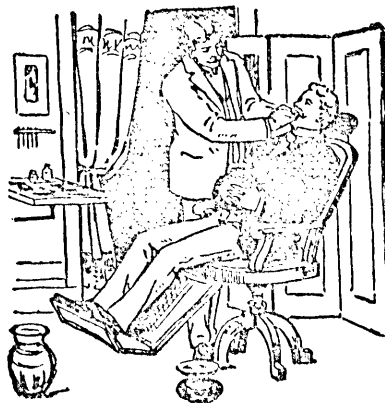
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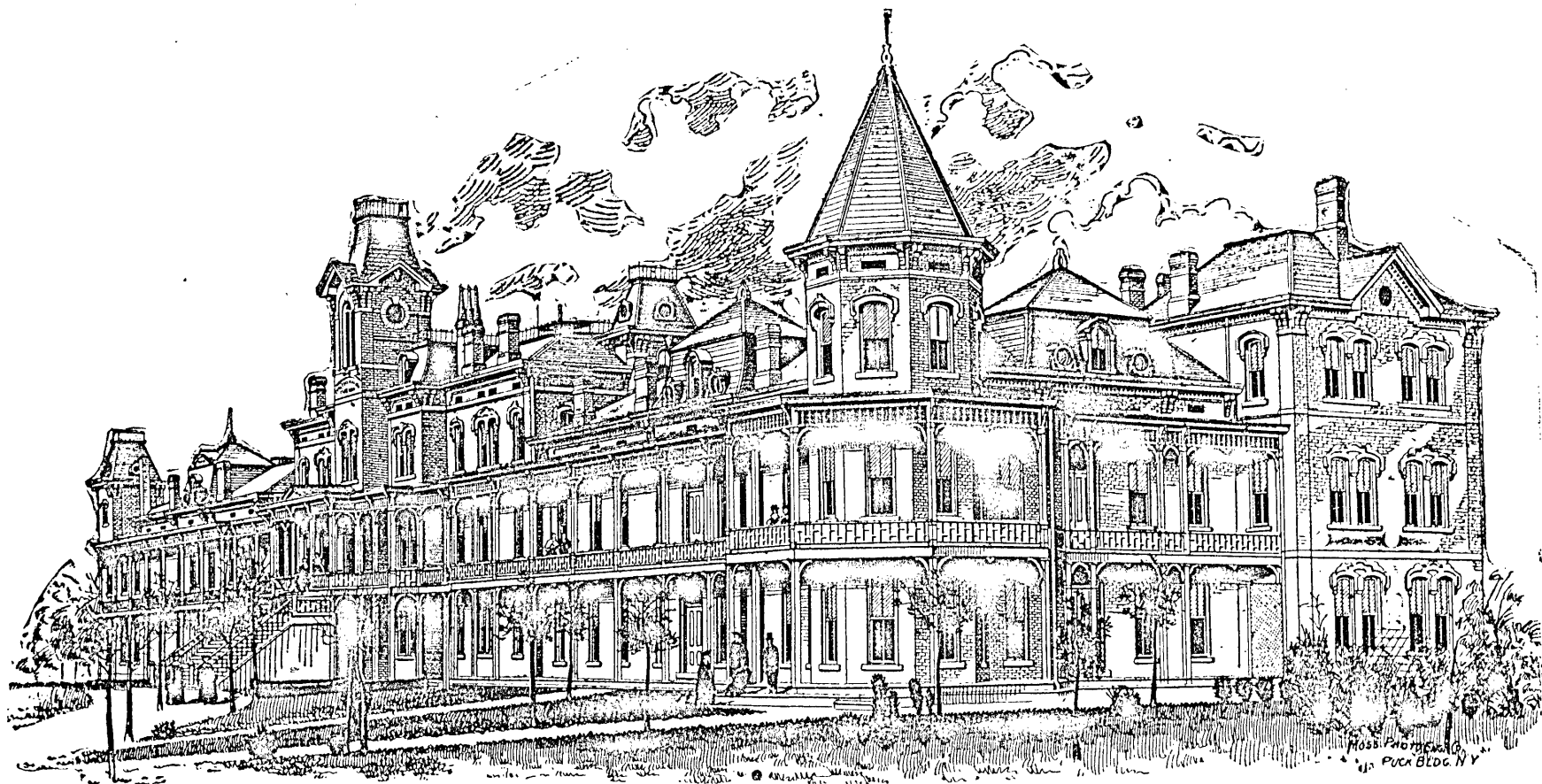
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### Christian Life.

#### Army and Navy Christian Commission.

The Commission now has twenty-one tents at Chickamauga, and as many more at the various camps in other parts of the country. In Tampa and Key West they have fitted up large buildings in the same way as the tents at the front. The one at Key West is especially for the sailors. Each tent forms a centre from which radiate many influences for good.

The Commission is now taking the names of those who profess conversion, with their company, regiment and home address. They hope thus to be able to keep some track of the men as they are moved from place to place and also be a help to their home pastors.

The good books that the Commission has been giving away to the soldiers are now being supplied to the navy as well. Rev. Wesley O. Holway, chaplain of the U. S. S. "Vermont," has put them on board several vessels already and will send a lot to the fleet off Santiago at the first opportunity.

Upon a recent Sabbath at Camp Thomas, upwards of 500 men made a public confession of faith in Christ. A wonderful spirit of revival is abroad through all the army camps. Those who are preaching in them say they never have seen anything like it in all their experience.

Speaking to the Commission workers at Chickamauga the other day, Gen. Brooke said: "I have been well aware of your presence in my camp and of the work you are

doing. I have had my eye on the tents you have erected and know of the conveniences and comforts you have brought to the soldiers. I am much pleased with your work, and believe you are doing good."

In an interview published in the New York Tribune, Mr. Moody states that it is not the purpose of the Commission to carry on its work independently of the chaplains, but always in connection with them. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Rev. R. W. Springer, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, who was for quite awhile the only chaplain at Tampa, has written a letter, in which he expresses his personal gratitude to the workers of the Commission who labored there. He says he is sure their work was productive of great good.

Sometimes at Chickamauga the men are obliged to stand for half an hour in the broiling sun, waiting for their turns to draw water at the well. Of course, the tendency of this is to drive them to the canteens, where they can get a glass of beer for a nickel; and if they have not the nickel, the government will give them beer checks and deduct the amount from their next month's pay. One day's receipts for beer at one of these regimental canteens was \$180, or an average of nearly four glasses for each man in the regiment. It is gratifying to know that the work of the Commission is helping the men in this matter. Its tents are supplied with free ice-water, and the strong religious sentiment in the camp saves many a man from the canteen.

### Infidelity.

Infidelity is the dungeon of despair, and agnosticism is the sheriff that would imprison the soul therein. Ingratitude to God is the blackest crime of which man's heart can be guilty, and he who blasphemes his Creator's name is unfit to be the companion of savages. Infidelity is born of a corrupt heart, and it has ingratitude as its atmosphere and blasphemy as its spirit, and, therefore, has but little respect for God or man. Its mother is selfishness and its father is unbelief. It is an Ishmaelite whose hand is against every man. It lives in the lower story of man's nature. It lives in the kitchen whilst the parlor and upper stories are closed against the light that would irradiate the whole dwelling. Infidels seem to forget that man's real development is to be found in moral and spiritual growth as well as in physical. Hence the most civilized, as well as the best man, is he whose brain thinks the noblest thoughts, and whose spirit sees God—one whose whole nature is open to God and whose hands of service are open to man.

Infidelity is negative, and, therefore, obstructive, and usually destructive. The term itself means "not faithful." Its weapons are the club of ridicule, the hiss of ribaldry and the insinuations of sarcasm. It is easy to find fault, to pick flaws and obstruct the wheels of progress in physical, moral and spiritual development. This has been the work of his satanic majesty and his minions from the earliest history of man until the present

time. It is so much easier to tear down than to build up. Infidelity, by its destructive processes, has been promising liberty, while it is itself the slave of corruption (2 Peter ii. 18, 19). Its liberty is the worst kind of slavery. "Ignorance," we are told, "is the mother of superstition." It is also the sister of infidelity. A large part of the infidelity abroad today is due to ignorance of the Bible. It is doubtful if many infidels can repeat the Lord's Prayer, the first and twenty-third Psalms, and some of the most familiar texts of the Bible. And yet they have the hardihood to go on the platform and deride the book that condemns their conduct and their ignorance.

Infidelity is a hanger-on, a barnacle on the mighty vessel of Christianity that is sailing over the sea of life to a port of peace. The vessel will probably be cleansed of external attachments by-and-by. Then what?—C. F. Winbigler, in *The Commonwealth*.

#### Look! A Stitch in Time

Saves nine. Hughes' Tonic (new improved, taste pleasant), taken in early Spring and Fall prevents Chills, Dengue and Malarial Fevers. Acts on the liver, tones up the system. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c. and \$1 bottles.

#### "No Trouble to Answer Questions."

The Iron Mountain route and Missouri Pacific railway, with their connections, is the direct line to the Alaska gold fields via either San Francisco, Portland, Seattle or Tacoma. For information address Aug. Sundholm, P. and T. A., Little Rock.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' Pain-Expeller. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

## For the Young People.

## Luck.

The boy who's always wishing  
That this or that might be,  
But never tries his mettle,  
Is the boy that's bound to see  
His plans all come to failure,  
His hopes end in defeat,  
For that's what comes when wishing  
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing  
Or that thing with a will  
That spurs him on to action,  
And keeps him trying still  
When effort meets with failure,  
Will some day surely win,  
For he works out what he wishes,  
And that's where "luck" comes in!

The "luck" that I believe in  
Is that which comes with work,  
And no one ever finds it  
Who's content to wish and shirk.  
The men the world calls "lucky"  
Will tell you, every one,  
That success comes not by wishing,  
But by hard work, bravely done.

—Congregationalist.

## How it Went in My Childhood.

## VI.

The first pocket knife I remember of having was one made by my older brother out of a piece of board and cornstalk. He had him a sure enough knife and I wanted me one, so he set about to make it. He made the blade out of a piece of wood and the handle out of a cornstalk. I was just as proud of my knife as I could be; it would not cut any, but it was a knife; that was what I wanted. But this knife soon wore out, and it became the great ambition of my life to have a knife—a bought one. In the fall, after I was eight, the great chance came. Father told me that if I would pick seventy-five pounds of cotton in one day, he would buy me a knife, and I did it. The knife was bought. It was the prettiest thing I had seen up to that date, it seemed to me. It was a little white handled knife. The blades were shining ones. I lost it once, turning somersaults in the weeds, and I was broken-hearted. I hunted and hunted for it till its white handle appeared before me. I know there never was a happier boy. I ran and jumped, turned somersaults, skinned the cat, and squeezed the little sweet thing till I was tired out, and after that, every little bit I would slap my hands on my pocket to see if it was there.

My knife's principal use was to make holes in my pockets, make whistles, and trim the bark off of peach and apple trees. But not until the following summer, when my mechanical genius began to grow, did I find any great use for my knife. My father raised wheat in those days, and once a year the thresher would come around to thresh out our wheat. This thresher was the biggest thing on earth to us children. The going around of the big mules, hitched to the horse power, the yelling of the driver, the clatter, clatter, clash of the wheels of the thresher, the separating of the wheat from the straw, the clock-like work of the managers, and also, the fact that

we did not have to work out in the hot sun that day, and were going to have a big dinner, made it a big thing. But I got to looking into the thing as it was being taken apart, and came to the conclusion that I, with my pocket knife, could make a little thresher very easy. I studied out all the parts, and how they should be put together, and on one hot August day, at noon, I slipped off from the rest of the boys, went down to a big sassafras tree near the house and began to make my thresher. The sassafras tree has a bark that scales off every year, and it was out of this bark that my machine was to be made. The bark cuts nicely, and I began by making little boards for the thresher box. I made notches in their ends so as to build up the box like a carpenter makes a log house. But I could not make my boards fit, and the little thing would tear to pieces. So, in disgust, I left that part of the thresher business and began making its inside parts. This part, instead of consisting of wheels and bands and wooden fingers was to be composed of three or four wooden cranks turning in various directions inside my box, and all turned by one crank on the outside. These cranks were to knock out the wheat something like we boys threshed peas in the barn on rainy days. We used sticks. But the more I made cranks, the more they tore up and would not fit, and the bigger my thresher got. My thresher plan got all mixed up. How was I to fasten the cranks together so that they could be turned by one crank? All defeated in my plans I threw up my job and went to the house—but I never did mention my thresher failure to anyone; it is a secret.

Young readers, I could have made my thresher, at the age of eight, a great deal easier than you now can make your own souls pure and white—you can't do it. Jesus says that you must be born again, born of the spirit, you must have a pure heart to see God, that is, to get to heaven. Jesus alone can give you this clean heart. You can't make it yourself. Have you all been to Jesus? If not go right straight after you read this and ask him for a new heart—a happy heart. I went to him when I was eleven and he gave me a new heart and I was so happy. Go.

DERF. S. KRAL.

Van Buren, Ark.

## For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling.

## USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

## A Bright Dog.

In some way Mary fell and broke her arm and had to keep in bed for a long time. Her playmates came to see her, and often brought her beautiful flowers, of which she was very fond. There was something else, too, which Mary loved dearly, and that was her dog,

## For Mothers!

The discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relieves expectant mothers. It gives tone to the genital organs, and puts them in condition to do their work perfectly. That makes pregnancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

## McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. \$1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

whose name was Bob. He seemed to feel very sorry for his little mistress, and he noticed how happy the flowers always made her, and he thought he would give her a bouquet too. Away he went into the yard and plucked a mouthful of plantain leaves. Then he hurried back to Mary, put his forepaws on her bed, dropped the leaves, and wagged his tail, saying, as plainly as any dog could: "Are not my flowers pretty, too?"

## Success—Worth Knowing.

40 years' success in the South, proves Hughes' Tonic a great remedy for Chills and all Malarial Fevers. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c. and \$1 bottles.

## How to Get Teachers.

Write to J. M. Dewberry, manager of "The School Agency," Birmingham, Ala., stating kind of teacher desired and the pay. He recommends efficient teachers to schools, colleges and families free of charge throughout the South and Southwest. Sells and rents school property. Efficient teachers desiring information should write for circulars.

WE WANT 1,000 Agents to handle one of the most popular books of the times: "Touching Incidents and Remarkable Answers to Prayer." It sells to all denominations; to the religious and irreligious. It is a remarkable book. Splendid terms to agents. Write to us at once for terms.

GODFREY &amp; THORNBURGH.

## Drugs Destroy

the lining of the stomach, and cause untold trouble.

Give your stomach a rest, stop taking medicine, try an Electropoise. It will do the work of medicine, do it better, and leave your stomach in normal condition.

The Electropoise isn't a belt or battery, but simply an instrument which, when applied, enables the body to take on all the oxygen needed for purification and health.

Get well and keep well by using the Electropoise. Prices reduced. Send for 112-page book, free.

Agents wanted.

CONSTIPATION, PILES.

ROZELLE, ARK.

For many years I suffered from dyspepsia, indigestion, and constipation, the latter having followed an apparent relief from the former. With constipation I became afflicted with ulceration of the lower bowel or rectum. The latter stage immediately followed a severe attack of influenza, with which I suffered during the spring of 1891. Within two days after the first application of the Electropoise I felt greatly relieved, and in less than 20 days there was not a vestige left of the piles or ulceration, and my digestion seemed perfectly restored, and I considered myself sound and well, and I have felt better than for years. If I could not replace it money could not buy my Electropoise. Respectfully,

F. R. LANIER.

WALKED WITH CRUTCHES.

HOPE, ARK.

For several months my wife suffered a great deal with rheumatism. Finally I sent for an Electropoise and when she began using it she was unable to walk a step without crutches. She took two courses of treatment and is entirely well. Eight months have passed since she used her crutches. We think it is worth its weight in gold any time.

Your friend, W. G. ALLEN.

## Electropoise Co.,

Room 150. 1122 BROADWAY,  
New York City.

LYMYER CHURCH BELLS. UNLIKE OTHER BELLS SWEETER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE. OUR FREE CATALOGUE TELLS WHY. Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

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& EASTERN CITIES  
E. W. LADEAUME  
GENERAL PASSENGER & TICKET AGT  
ST. LOUIS MO.



## Our Church at Home.

## PRIZE ORATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

ed our freedom in the eighteenth; but let us think of that England, under the guidance of free democracy, that has made the slave free, suffrage universal, and all men equal before the law. Then and then only will we think justly of that country "where freedom speaks with a monarch's voice and liberty walks with unfettered step."

## Fayetteville District Conference.

The thirty-second session of the Fayetteville District Conference convened in Bentonville, on the 7th inst., Presiding Elder Geo. W. Hill in the chair.

The pastors were out in full force; the local brethren were also well represented, and the laity—could have been out in greater numbers.

Bro. F. S. H. Johnston was there to tell us about Hendrix. Bro. O. H. Tucker did some good work for missions; and Sister Haynesworth, V. P. of the W. F. M. Society, this conference, talked interestingly of her work. Bro. Johnsey represented the METHODIST.

Of the schools, Bro. Jas. M. Hughey told us of that newly projected enterprise—Hendrix College Training School, of Gentry. Prospects for its opening session are flattering, and with such men as Bros. Hughey and Waters at its helm—we need not fear. Brother White represented our District High School, of Prairie Grove. This school has been doing some good work.

Bro. John Jacobs, Rogers, was licensed to preach; Bro. Hugh Lee, Bentonville, was recommended for deacon's orders; Bro. Jas. M. Hughey was recommended for admission on trial.

The following local brethren had licenses renewed, to-wit: J. C. Stanley, T. F. Wasson, H. K. Braswell, B. F. Mills, John Womack, Jas. Harris, Hugh Lee, D. S. Hunt, A. L. Cline, Perry Harrison, H. L. Dinsmore, J. H. Croxdale.

Bros. J. M. Hughey, John Miser, J. H. Wasson were elected delegates to annual conference.

Prairie Grove gets the next meeting.

Most all the brethren got a chance to preach at some time during the conference, and real good preaching it was.

The session throughout was pleasant, profitable, harmonious. And right here let me say that whenever and wherever we preachers and delegates get another chance to vote for Bentonville for another conference we're going to do it with both hands up. As the little fellow said: "We loves to go there."

W. D. WHITE,  
Secretary.

Lax Back can be cured with  
a NERVE PLASTER. Only 25c.

## Batesville District Conference.

Our District Conference just closed; had a gracious time from beginning to end; two conversions and some seekers left, meeting protracted. Absorption voted down unanimously. Conference splendidly entertained. Crowded houses all the time. Ventilated our paper thoroughly and though no subscriptions taken, I think there will be many to follow in the fall. Sorry you were not with us. God bless and prosper you.

Yours,  
J. S. BROOKE.

## Married.

FINLY-HARRIS—At the residence of the bride's father, July 14, 1898, Mr. Jos. R. Finly and Miss Quinie Harris, S. C. Dean officiating.

LACY-WILSON—In Dalark, Ark., July 11, 1898, by Rev. J. M. G. Douglass, Mr. Lacy, of Arizona, and Mrs. Kate C. Wilson, of Dalark.

RAY-PERCIFALL—July 3, at the home of the bride's mother, near Hamilton, Ark., Mr. Edward Ray to Miss Cora Percifall, Rev. W. C. Watson officiating.

METCALF-FISHER—At the home of the bride's father in Horatio, Ark., July 7, 1898, Mr. J. E. Metcalf and Miss Laura A. Fisher, W. T. Locke officiating.

PIERCE-GRAGOR—June 28, 1898, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Joel Pierce to Miss Anne Gragor, all of Harlow, Ark., Rev. T. J. Shaddock officiating.

PEPPERS-MATTHEWS—June 25, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. F. P. Doak, Mr. B. W. Peppers to Miss Emma Matthews, both of Ashley county, Ark.

WILEY-DUNCAN—July 5, 1898, at the home of Rev. Geo. W. Duncan, Dr. D. C. Wiley, of Chicot county and Miss Beulah Duncan, of Berea, Ashley county, Rev. F. P. Doak officiating.

MCNEILL-HAMMOND—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Hazen, Ark., June 29, 1898, Mr. John McNeill to Miss Nettie Hammond, J. R. Moore officiating, assisted by Rev. W. M. Crowson.

BAYLESS-YOUNG—In the Methodist Church, in Carlisle, at 11:30 o'clock, July 10, 1898, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, the nuptials of Mr. Felix A. Bayless, a prominent young business man of Conway, Ark., and Miss Irby Young, of Carlisle, were consummated by Rev. W. C. Watson.

## Quarterly Meetings.

N. B.—Henceforth the Quartely Conference notices will be published but twice. Please clip for future reference.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT, third round, A. Turrentine, P. E.  
July—Rowell, 2-3; Kingsland, 9-10; Stuttgart, 16-17; DeWitt, 23-24; Sheridan, 30-31.

August—Humphrey, 4; Gillett, 6-7; Redfield, 10; Sherrill, 13-14; New Edinburg, 20-21; English, 27-28; Rison, 31.

September—Little Prairie, 3-4; Lake-side, Pine Bluff, 8; Roe, 10-11; First Church, Pine Bluff, 13.

## HOW A WOUND HEALS.

When the Blood is Pure a Wound Heals Quickly. The Fact Demonstrated in the Case of a Baptist Clergyman of Ashley, Ohio.

From the Times, Ashley, Ohio.

Elder A. S. Shoemaker has been a life-long resident of Ashley, Ohio, and is favorably known by a wide circle of friends in this part of the state. For many years he was a prominent Baptist minister. He has been Mayor of Ashley for three successive terms, filling the position with dignity and honor, and has held other offices of trust.

He is sixty-six years of age, hale and hearty, and attributes his present healthful condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"For about twenty-five years," he says "I was afflicted with rheumatism and was constantly in pain. I could not remain in one position for but a few moments at a time and could sleep but little at night. I was dragging out a miserable existence. Especially in damp, lowery weather I would be very miserable. I frequently remarked that I was a traveling barometer, as I could always tell when a change in the weather was coming. I tried a great many remedies that were recommended, but they did not help me.

"One day while at work and complaining of my pain in the presence of Mr. Elias Bishop, a neighbor, he asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; I told him no. I had never heard of them. He advised me to try them, saying they had benefited him and might help me. I replied, that I had no faith in any medicine as I had tried so many different remedies without receiving any benefit that I did not think it worth while to throw away more money.

"Time passed for nearly a year until one night I was suffering intense pain and I thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and concluded to try

them. In the morning I went to the drug store and purchased a box of the pills and commenced using them according to directions.

"It was the wisest thing I ever did. On the third night after commencing their use I went to bed and slept all night without a particle of pain. I continued taking the pills until I used five boxes and have not felt any symptoms of my old trouble since that time, now two years ago.

"Just after I stopped the use of the pills I met with an accident. In chopping wood I cut my foot very badly, the axe going clear through the instep of my foot. It was thought the wound would be very hard to heal for a man of my age, but to the surprise of everybody it healed quickly without any difficulty. I attribute this also to the good condition of my blood through the use of the pills."

In rheumatism the blood has an acid impurity which irritates the sensitive tissues that unite the joints and cover the muscles, thus causing those indescribable tortures which rheumatic sufferers endure. Rheumatism is always dangerous as it is liable to attack the heart.

Years ago those afflicted were bled; as if taking away some of the impure blood could remedy the balance. This folly has been abandoned, and to-day physicians prescribe and druggists recommend the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as these marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble exerting a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing health-giving forces, thus making a potent remedy for curing this disease.

\$ ONE DOLLAR \$

—THIS WEEK—

Will do the Work of \$3 Later on

—AT—

JOE P. QUINN DRY GOODS COMPANY'S

CLEAN SWEEP

SALE.

JOE P. QUINN DRY GOODS CO.,

Third and Main Streets.

Piles DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT Is a sure cure for BLIND, BLEEDING and ITCHING PILES. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, gives instant relief. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1 per box. WILLIAMS MFG CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

## Woman's Work.

### Weekly Words for Woman's Work.

At Sister Whaley's bright parsonage home in Benton, I had the pleasure of Bro. and Sister Cline before me in Chinese attire. The strong Anglo-Saxon visage is still the same, but the dress identifies them with the land of quaint customs and wierd superstitions. The late action of our State League, to hold these faithful laborers as their peculiar charge for the next three years, is most gratifying. It speaks a noble promise of the bold, aggressive spirit of this young scion of our church. Their strong hands will hold a steady rope, and Arkansas will feel herself in tenderer relationship with this awakening Empire, bearing among its citizenship growing numbers of the flower of our American homes. Paul, the chiefest apostle, was the chosen missionary. Hardest service requires boldest spirit, and we stand in loving admiration of these stalwart sons and daughters of our King, who obediently bow to his call, responding promptly as Isaiah, "Here am I, send me." No faltering in our Lambuths, Allen, Rankin, Haygood, nor any of their faithful coadjutors. Dare we, who are in entrenchments, built strongly about with the appointments of God's established church, dare we waver at our post of trust? It is said that when Florence Nightingale, that angel of suffering humanity, was queried in reference to her wonderful life, she replied that she knew not how it was except that "she never refused the Lord anything that he asked of her." What a beautiful experience! The expression assumes a most significant interrogation. How often do we hush the voice of duty, refusing the inward pleading of God for obedience to all his will?

Oh, what peace we often forfeit,  
Oh, what needless pain we bear!

In Christ all things are joyfully possible. Let us "go forward" to very good and perfect work, and may this year of China's jubilee be a beacon year in the centuries, when the Holy Spirit shall move the heart of the world, and all nations shall praise the Lord our God!

How I would love to write of the Arkadelphia District Conference, where I sojourned delightfully for few days. Bro. Jewell made inquiry of all church work. I was favored to see many dear faithful women who labor in foreign and home missions. This district is advancing on both lines.

L. A. H.

### 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 bottle.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN EXPELLER. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

## RADWAY'S PILLS,

ALWAYS RELIABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, dizziness, vertigo, costiveness, piles,

Sick Headache,

Female Complaints,

Biliousness,

Indigestion,

Dyspepsia,

Constipation,

and

All Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above named disorders.

Price, 25c per Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock box 365, New York, for book of advice.

\$6.00

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and intermediate points, to

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Tickets on sale August 10th, good returning five (5) days from date of sale.

If you want to know more about it, ask the local agent.

C. G. WARNER, Vice-Pres.

W. B. DODDRIDGE, Gen. Man.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G.P. & T.A.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## HENDRIX ACADEMY,

ORCHARD, ARK.

REV. JAMES M. HUGHEY, A. M., Principal.

Opens September 21. A genuine training school. Work thorough. Discipline firm. Health unsurpassed. Moral influence extraordinarily strong. Buildings new and complete. Five hundred dollars in apparatus and 1000 choice volumes in library. Scholarly and highly successful teachers. For particulars write J. M. HUGHEY, Orchard, Ark.

## The Branham & Hughes School, Spring Hill, Tennessee. A High Grade Training School for Boys.

Full courses in classics, Modern languages, Mathematics and English. Thorough preparation for best colleges. Entrance into Vanderbilt University on certificate. Health conditions unexcelled. No saloons. Home Influences. Fall term begins August 24, '98.

## LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE, LaGrange, Georgia.

Leads in the advantages of solid Christian Education. Music, Art, and Elocution, specialties. Write for the facts. Session begins September 21, 1898. RUFUS W. SMITH, President.

## CHOOSE A SCHOOL BY ITS POWER TO INSPIRE.

### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUTH. CHARACTER BUILDING---COLLEGE FITTING

Has been tried. It educates. Personal supervision; unsurpassed health record, \$140 to \$160 per year; twenty counties represented; number limited; for boys and girls; unique pamphlet, ask for it. Year begins September 6. Make engagement.

J. D. CLARY, Prin.

Fordyce, Ark.

### GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Location: Gainesville, Ga., "Queen City of the Mountains," 1,500 feet above the sea, mineral waters. Advantages: Thorough courses leading to A. B., B. S. and B. L. degrees. Conservatory courses in music, art and elocution. Handsomest music hall in the South, large pipe organ and 25 new pianos recently purchased. For recreation: Large campus, lawn tennis, bowling alley, swimming pool and gymnasium. A \$450 Piano will be given to the best music pupil in 1898-'99. Rates reasonable. Several plans for obtaining scholarship. Write for information and catalogue. A. W. VAN HOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents.

## GALLOWAY COLLEGE —AND— Conservatory of Music.

The largest college for young ladies in Arkansas, and one of the largest in the South or West.

This popular college has 25 teachers and officers; has 300 pupils; commodious buildings, capable of accommodating 175 boarding pupils; both main building and annex are heated by steam.

## The Course of Study

Is more extensive than that of most schools for girls; the teachers of the literary department have been carefully selected from the graduates of the best schools of America.

### THE DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

And his corps of assistants are from the best conservatories of the country. Teachers of Elocution and Physical Culture full graduates of the Emerson School of Expression.

Director of Art Department best training in Europe and America. Health record phenomenal. Moral influence that of a Christian home.

Next Term Begins September 15, 1898.

Now is the time to apply for rooms. Write for information.

C. C. GODDEN, Pres.

## Our Church at Home.

From Texas.

I have just returned from our district conference at Meridian, Tex., where, of course, we had a good and profitable occasion. My brethren favored me with an excellent home in a stone's throw of the church; mainly, I suppose, because I am getting old and venerable. They also let me preach the first sermon. I did my best, but it was a very tame effort. I heard three Arkansas preachers at the conference, so you see Arkansas is making a fair record in the "Lone Star State." As I am writing for Arkansas, I'll give this incident:

One brother said he was going to get a certain brother to help him in a meeting. "Is he good in a revival?" "Of course he is. He is from Arkansas. Did you ever see an Arkansas preacher who couldn't have a revival?"

Another brother said in an annual conference: "Bishop Key, our best preachers here are from Arkansas. Next to them Georgia comes in as second best."

We are having, recently, rain in abundance. The grain crop is exceedingly promising and the outlook for cotton is good. How I hope it may be a success and relieve the people from debt.

Mainly, I am well pleased with the work of our General Conference, especially their selection of the two new bishops. After all, with all our defects as a church, I believe Christ is at the helm and in most things the guiding hand of the great I Am is leading.

I confess that I am a little shaky about the new law with reference to pastors, etc. I, for one, don't know how in the world to define the geographical boundaries of my charge, as it has never been surveyed. I hardly think, personally, I will have occasion to enforce it; but if so, to my simple way of thinking, it seems impractical. If a man is disposed to evade it, it's an easy matter to just step over into several other churches that are close to him and move right on. Well, well; we must hope for the best, and not cross bridges till we get to them. God will take care of his church. I sincerely wish we could all learn a little more of the spirit of moderation along several lines. It seems to me it would save us of much unseemly strife.

Our meetings will soon open. How we need to "bemoan our manifold sins" till we are right with God. A sweet, rich baptism of power from above alone will qualify us for the work. Life is short. What we do must be done quickly.

Yours in hope,  
F. M. WINBURNE.

We will send a first-class guaranteed Fountain pen postpaid, free, to any traveling preacher who will send us two new subscribers with three dollars to pay for them. The pen is the famous "Laughlin." The name being a sufficient endorsement to those who know the pen. We cannot sell this pen for less than \$1.50

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AUSTIN.

The fourth Sunday in June was a high day at old Austin church. The people gathered at the church early, and by 10 o'clock the house was filled to overflowing, and the children's service began. The recitations were fine, and showed that the leader, Bro. A. T. Webb, was equal to the occasion. Miss Willie Lenox, our organist, and the choir deserve much credit for the fine music they furnished us. All were delighted with the exercises. The collection amounted to \$1.27.

The people of old Austin are as true as can be found. Our Sunday-school workers there are as true as steel. God bless them.

At the close of the morning service I had the pleasure of preaching to the children, and they enjoyed the service so much that our hearts were all made glad.

At 3 o'clock we had old folks' service. The house was crowded. All were anxious to hear a sermon special to the old people. These old people represent the old-time religion, and are the means of bringing us near to God. May the blessings of God be upon the old folks.

J. A. HENDERSON.

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Such songs as "It is Burning Still To-day," "The light Brightly Beamed," "Life's Railway to Heaven," "Diamonds in the Rough," "Be Ready when the Bridegroom Comes," "Calvary," "Consecration," "Never Alone," "The Great Judgment Morning," and "The Wanderer," some of which have sold thousands in sheet form, move the hearts of singers and hearers.

The authors have drawn on such men as Hoffman, Bryant, Sweney, Foster, Kirkpatrick, Kieffer, McIntosh, Tillman, W. A. Williams, Lincoln, Street, Black, Gilmour, H. R. Palmer, A. B. Everett, Sidney Williams, C. A. Humphrey, W. O. Perkins, Rev. J. E. Rankin, and many others for choice music and hymns.

One firm ordered over two thousand before the book appeared. Others are buying by the hundred or the thousand. Two Evangelists have each ordered one thousand within the past ten days from the time of writing this.

It is arranged topically with department headings. There are here some of the finest old choruses to be found. Don't forget those two wonderful songs, "Never Alone" and "Consecration." They will win you and your friends. The type is plain and clear. The office and work of the Holy Spirit are magnified as in few collections of songs. This book is "Pentecostal, loyal and evangelical."

You only need to try it to be pleased. It is being adopted for evangelistic work, for camp-meetings, associations, college and Sunday-school use.

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Rev. J. C. Johnson, Evangelist, writes: "Send five dozen more TEARS AND TRIUMPHS No. 2. I got the four dozen yesterday and sold them out in a few minutes. Its soul-stirring songs take with all denominations."

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REV. J. ANDERSON,  
Ed. Florida Christian Advocate.

Evangelist C. B. Jernigan writing from Texas, and sending orders for 200 more, says: "We sold the last one of the song books (had 150 his orders have to date passed 1400 copies) before the meeting closed, and could have sold 50 more. It is the book for the people. They shout and cry as we sing. It is the best book I ever saw."

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Rev. L. L. Pickett:

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Wilmore, Ky., Aug. 25, 1897. J. A. SAWYER.

Prof. Geo. E. Kersay, teacher and composer of music, writes:  
BRO. PICKETT: I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best now on the market for camp meetings, revivals, church and home worship.

Yours in Him,  
GEO. E. KERSAY.

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Thesha, Tenn. W. M. PATTY.

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## At Rest.

We publish in this department obituaries of our Church members sent us by the preachers. We cannot publish resolutions of Sunday-schools, or Epworth Leagues or Missionary Societies in honor of deceased members. We also require all obituaries to be short.

**HOWEY:** Mrs. T. J. Howey, wife of D. W. Howey, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., July 6, 1898. She was born February 8, 1857, and professed faith in Christ at home a few weeks before her death, and was baptised and received into the church on June 10, 1898, by the writer. She held her membership in good faith in the M. E. Church, South, Redfield circuit. A good woman has gone home. Heaven is richer, earth is poorer. We tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family and friends and commend them to the loving and tender care of him who said, "Blessed are they who mourn, for they shall be comforted." J. R. SHERWOOD.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 8.

**MENEFFEE:** Sister Sarah Ella Menefee (nee Johnston) was born November 16, 1855, was married to W. N. Menefee August 10, 1876, and died at home, in Clark county, Ark., April 4, 1898.

She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in early life and lived a beautiful Christian life till the day of her death. Those who knew her best loved her most. She was very affectionate and devoted to her husband, and always sought to make others pleasant and happy when they visited her home. All of her little nieces and nephews loved her very dearly for the kind manner in which she treated them wherever she met with them. Oh, how much she is missed by them when they visit her home. She leaves behind a broken-hearted husband, an aged mother, one brother, two sisters and a host of friends to mourn her departure; but the Lord, it is said, loves a shining mark, and often takes the purest and best in order to draw others nearer himself and bring them to heaven. Let me say to husband and relatives, follow her as she followed Christ, that when the summons comes for you to go, you may have on the wedding garment as did she. May the Lord comfort and sustain the bereaved.

J. J. MENEFFEE.

**ELMORE:** Mrs. Annie E. Elmore (nee Thomas) was born in Bounswick county, Va., June 26, 1830, was married in the same county to Mr. Albert A. Elmore, in 1854. She was left a widow in 1868, with six children, five daughters and one son, all of whom survive her save the son, who died in early life. Two daughters, Mrs. Susie P. Elmore and Mrs. C. V. Brantley, remain in Va. The other three, Mrs. Sallie R. Croom, of Atkins, Ark., Mrs. Walter R. Croom, and Mrs. Gus A. Gill, of South McAllister, I. T., came with their mother to Arkansas, in 1885, after having resided in Tennessee some five years.

Sister Elmore made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Croom, of Atkins, visiting the other two daughters at will. She professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in early life, and adhered to its doctrines and discipline strictly for over fifty years. She was a Christian of the old type; being endowed with an indomitable will force, and an indefatigable energy, she had the full courage of her convictions. Hence, she braved life heroically. By precept and example she instilled into the hearts and lives of her children the great importance of being self-sustaining, who, to-day, are living monuments of praise and honor to a mother's fidelity, industry and economy. There was no affectation or fawning about Sister Elmore, but she was just what she professed to be, plain, simple and positive, yet kind, gentle and sympathetic. I was her pastor two years, and associated with her in habits of most intimate friendship, therefore, think I understood her. She died as she had lived. When the time came, death found her ready and waiting, which sad event oc-

curred at her daughter's in McAllister, May 29, 1898, while on a short visit to see her children. Her remains were brought back to Atkins and interred in the family graveyard, where she silently awaits the resurrection morn.

W. J. STONE.

Farmington, Ark.

**SUMMERS:** Calvin Summers was born in Tenn., September 10, 1819, came to Arkansas in 1840, was married to Miss Lucinda H. Porter, February 1, 1844. Of this union there were born 8 children, 5 of whom are still living. Hearing and heeding the call of his country, he became a soldier in the Mexican war. In 1848 he settled in Marion county, Ark. Here he lived a very useful life; and after a very slow and painful affliction he fell asleep on the bosom of his God, May 11, 1898.

Uncle Calvin professed faith in Christ in 1842, and joined the M. E. Church, but after the division he cast his lot with the Church South. He was a true good man, always ready to do what he could for the cause of Christ.

Being an exhorter, class leader, steward, etc., he did a great deal of work for the church; conducting church services, holding class meetings, he was means in God's hands in bringing many souls to Christ. He was truly, practically, an itinerant class leader. Under God, Methodism in this country is due to his faithful work.

He moulded his life into the very hearts of the people. One of his boys was a licensed exhorter, and two others are ministers in the M. E. Church, South. P. B., of Conway, is presiding elder of the Morrilton district, and Dr. David is local preacher at Elm Springs, Ark.

Uncle Calvin's work will go on and follow him, and because of his fidelity to God he will have many stars in his crown.

Children, friends, grandma, weep not, you know where to find Uncle Calvin.

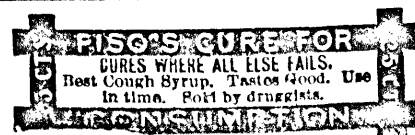
J. H. SMITH.

**HILLIS:** Mrs. N. A. Hillis, wife of R. N. Hillis, was born June 13, 1864. After three years earnest seeking, she was happily converted in 1887. She joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a consistent Christian life until called to her reward.

Sister Hillis' last illness, though long and severe, was borne with that Christian fortitude and resignation characteristic of the genuinely converted, until June 19, 1898, when God, in answer to her prayer, uttered on the day before, relieved her of her mortal frame, and took her away to live where God and the angels dwell. A sorrowing husband and seven children are left to battle through this "vale of tears," while one child preceded her to the glory land. A host of relatives and friends feel sharply the pangs of sorrow because of her death, but bow in meek submission to the will of him who "doeth all things."

To the grief stricken husband we would say: May the God she served so faithfully comfort you in your sad bereavement; that while your home is bereft of one of its chief attractions, let the fact of her victorious entrance into eternal life be to you a strong incentive to prove faithful to the end. May her God be your God, and the peace she now enjoys, some day be your peace. To the little children we would say: Be not cast down with grief, but rejoice in the fact that while you once had a mother on earth, you now have a mother in heaven, for she is no less your mother now than when she was with you. You may need her fostering care, but the separation will be brief compared with that everlasting abode you will be permitted to enjoy with her in eternity if you will only follow her footsteps. Rejoice in the fact that she is relieved of all pain and sorrow, and that she now dwells in a land from whose bourne no traveler would even desire to return.

G. L. HORTON.



## Cancer of the Breast.

The letter of Sister Billings should be read by all suffering ones. So many women are dying of this terrible disease. Reader, cut this out and send it to any similarly afflicted. For free book, giving price of the Oil and particulars, address Dr. D. M. BYE, Box 25, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., }  
Dec. 28, 1895.

Dr D. M. Bye, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR DOCTOR—It is with a heart of gratitude to you and to the dear Father above that I have the pleasure of informing you of the entire removal of that cancerous growth which had for six years been preying on my system. When I commenced your treatment on June 6th, the hard bunch on my left breast could scarcely be covered by a pint bowl; my body was much bloated, and I could only take liquid or the softest solid food. On December 6th the last of the fungus growth came out, my body has resumed its normal condition, and I can eat anything I wish with relish and pleasure. Our physician says, "It is wonderful!" My neighbors say, "It seems a miracle!" Words cannot express my gratitude, but I will, whenever and wherever I may, proclaim the good news. Truly and gratefully yours,

MRS. NANCY F. BILLINGS.

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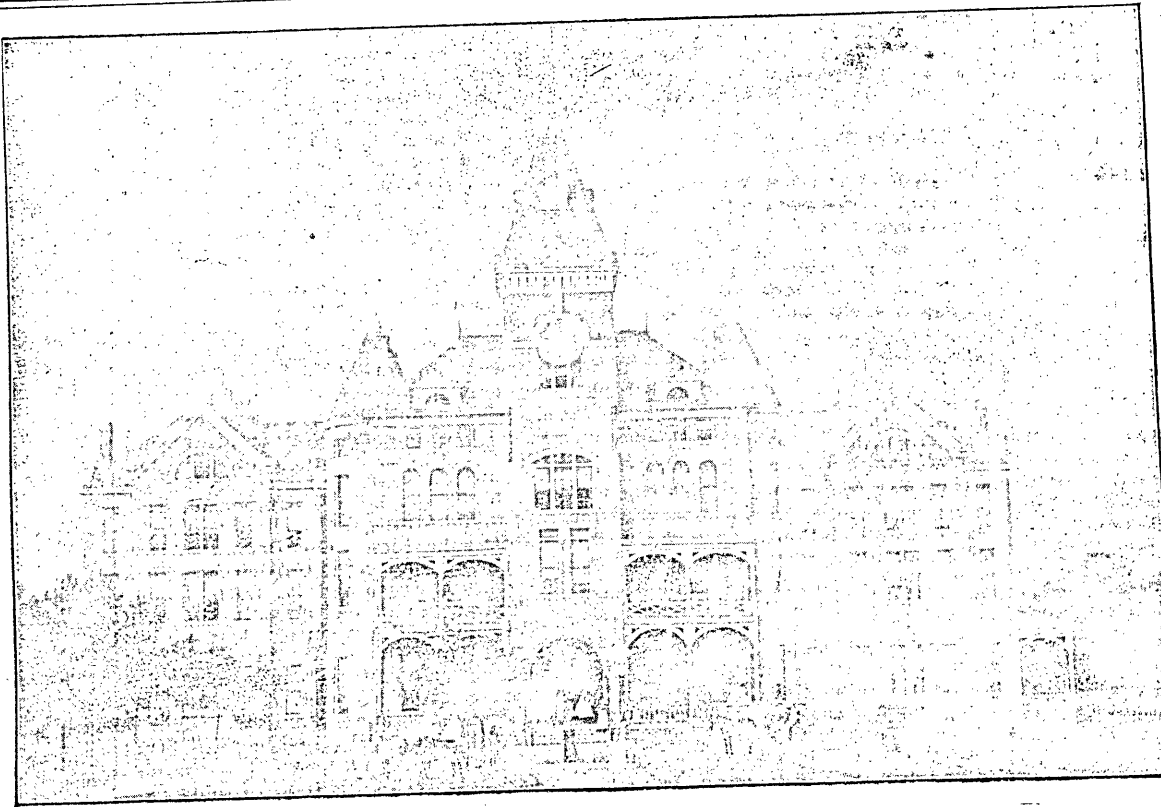
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1898.

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