

# The Arkansas Methodist

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"Speak Thou the Things That Become Sound Doctrine."

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## News and Notes.

THE MINISTERS AT PEKIN HAVE at last agreed upon the plan of paying the Chinese indemnity. Twenty-three million dollars are to be paid annually, and the whole debt settled by 1904.

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF OUR efforts to enforce the anti-gambling law, the chief question raised is whether the constitutionality of our laws is to be settled by the justice of the peace or the Supreme Court.

THE CHIEF COMPLAINT AGAINST the Wilson anti-gambling law is that its penalties, if enforced, would stop the business of gambling altogether. The penalties are too severe they say, yet all the gamblers are free to choose between suffering such penalties or shutting up their shops.

MRS. CARLIE NATION WAS TRIED at Topeka, July 22, by Judge Hazen. The charge was disturbing the peace by a Sunday raid on the joints of the city last March. She was condemned to pay \$100 and go to jail for thirty days. All good people must sympathize with the wrath of the Kansas woman against the sale of liquors. In as much also, as the sale was illegal, the sellers could not prosecute her for destroying their property. They had no legal rights, and no property invested in their business which the law would protect. Of this Mrs. Nation had knowledge before beginning her raids. That innocent people were made to suffer by Mrs. Nation's methods, and that violence, dangerous to the public good, was provoked, is the legal ground for proceeding against her. As a disturber of the peace she was tried and sentenced.

LAST SUNDAY WAS THE DAY appointed by Governor Dockery of Missouri to be observed by the Churches in that State by special prayer for rain. Some comment, not without ground, was made, that since the proclamation was issued on Monday, and the day of prayer fixed upon Sunday, the regular day of worship, and six

days ahead, the Governor seemed somewhat non-committal as to his own faith in the efficacy of public prayer. The day, according to report, was generally observed. In St. Louis it was the hottest ever recorded, the official registry being 108 degrees.

In Chicago also, the heat was the greatest felt in thirty years, reaching 103. Within the last two or three days good rains have fallen in about 150 counties of the State of Texas. The area covered by these rains included about half of the cotton growing portion of the State.

The Governor of Nebraska has appointed Friday next a day of prayer for rain. No general rains have yet fallen in the greater portion of Missouri and Kansas, though in some localities there has been rain enough.

AS RESPECTS FINANCES, WE have this of date July 20, from the banking house of Henry Clews, New York:

The situation in Wall Street has shown much improvement during the week. Heavy liquidation shifted stocks from weak into strong hands and resulted in an important contraction in loans and consequent relief to the money market. The corn crop damage, as we showed a week ago, was much exaggerated, and it is generally acknowledged that the crop situation, as a whole, promises to be satisfactory. Nevertheless, damage rumors are likely to affect the corn belt roads at any time and cause violent fluctuations. Better prices will amply repay any damage to corn, of which there will be no actual scarcity; and wheat, of which we have a bumper crop, is sure to be exported largely for filling foreign deficiencies. The crop scare, therefore, is a thing to be expected, though it would cause no surprise if much of the damage were repaired as the season progresses. The event of greatest importance, however, was the settlement of the Northern Pacific dispute and the establishment of harmony between conflicting railroad interests through the efforts of Mr. Morgan. With easier money, with passing of the drouth and

with harmony restored between the big railroad magnates, the chief obstacles to a bull market have been removed. The most important hindrance to the upward movement just now is the labor controversy, which, should it assume serious proportions, might easily check the present wave of business prosperity and unsettle general confidence. The hope, however, is that wiser counsels will prevail.

### Washington Letter.

Mrs. L. F. Randolph, Superintendent Soldiers and Sailors Department W. C. T. U., this week made public the following letter, received from a soldier in the Philippines: "To those parties (army officers, chaplains, Senators, Congressmen, and all others) who are in favor of beer, wine, or other intoxicants for soldiers, in the army canteen or post exchange, I would like to submit the following for their perusal and opinion on same: In one troop of U. S. Cavalry, within a period of about a year, there were five men dishonorably discharged, in four of whom the cause was directly due to the drinking habit. Five men were discharged on certificate of disability, one for 'insanity', one for consumption, and three for diseases contracted through their intemperate habits. Eight men deserted. In five cases the cause was drunkenness. Two men died, one of typhoid and one of appendicitis, but both were drinking men, and had each been under the surgeon's knife for diseases contracted 'not in line of duty' and their health undermined before the diseases of which they died took hold of them. In this same troop, during a period of two years, there were some 150 or 160 courts martial, over 75 per cent of which were due to drunkenness. This is a troop that is considered one of the best in its regiment. At least it is a good average troop, and when one stops to consider that the same pro rata could, in all probability, be obtained from each troop, battery, company, or corps in an army of 100,000 men, it is very easy to see that it would be quite to remove such a terrible tempta-

tion, as far as possible, from our soldiers. Our Congress should not only pass a law removing beer and wine from the canteen alone, but should also pass a law that no liquor of any description should be sold within 100 miles of an army post, with a penalty attached for forfeiture of property and imprisonment for any one caught selling, bringing, or shipping the vile stuff within that distance of a soldier. Drink is the greatest curse that can come to man, and they who uphold the putting of it within the reach of those poor unfortunates who cannot resist its power (in the canteen or otherwise) are on a par with the lowest rumseller, and will be called to account when they stand before the judgment seat of God and answer for the 'deeds done in the flesh.' I see it around me every day, and I know something of its power to degrade man and put him on a level with the pig wallowing in the mire, and I pray God that the curse of drink may be removed far beyond the soldiers of our army, and that speedily. The beer canteen has gone; now get the curse away from the vicinity altogether. A post exchange or canteen can be run profitably without beer or liquor, if the right interest is taken in it by those in authority. It has been proved so in some cases in our army, and in the English army everywhere. What has been done, can be done again."

Methodist Day was today celebrated at Chautauqua Beach, on Chesapeake Bay, by a combination of the Washington District Preachers' Meeting and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Churches of the District of Columbia. Two meetings were held, the first presided over by Dr. H. R. Naylor. At this meeting Dr. C. W. Gallagher, Miss Henrietta Bancroft and Mrs. C. L. Roach spoke in behalf of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and Rev. W. L. McKenny, Mrs. A. H. Eaton, and Mrs. S. M. Hartcock spoke on behalf of foreign missions. At the second meeting, Dr. F. M. Bristol delivered a lecture on "Solomon and Shakespeare." The attendance was large.

S. A. S.

## Educational Notes.

### College Education as a Training for Life.

Mr. Gilmer Speed, a grand-nephew of John Keats, says under the above caption: In the present cabinet of President McKinley there are eight members. Six of these are college men; one, himself a non-graduate, was a professor in a college when he entered the cabinet. The remaining eighth man finished his education at an academy which likely as not ranked in scholarship with many of the colleges that confer degrees in all the dignity of a Latin text that many a recipient would be stumped to put into literal English. The administration of Mr. McKinley, himself not a college man, though the graduate of a law school, is mainly conducted by men of college training. There is probably no man in the country not a crank, who will say it is any the worse for being so. At the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, where the legislative and judicial co-ordinate branches of the government do business, let us see what is the collegiate condition of the judges and legislators. The judges are as follows, with the college of each opposite his name:

Chief Justice Fuller, Bowdoin; Mr. Justice Harlan, Center; Mr. Justice Gray, Harvard; Mr. Justice Brewer, Yale; Mr. Justice Brown, Yale; Mr. Justice Shiras, Yale; Mr. Justice White, Georgetown; Mr. Justice Peckham, Albany Academy; Mr. Justice McKenna, Bonaca Collegiate Institute.

Here we see that the members of our highest court do not rank higher as college men than the members of the cabinet, though they are appointed and confirmed to office in large measure by reason of their great and sound information in a branch of learning that has been called the sum of all knowledge.

It has been difficult to determine exactly the collegiate status of the members of congress. As well as I could make it out, it stands thus: Out of 86 members of the senate, 44 are college men; out of 360 members of the house of representatives, 168 were graduated from college. I confess that I was surprised at the showing, and I do not hesitate to say to the youth who would go to congress that he will further his chances enormously if he will go through college and bear a proud sheepskin to his home, even though he never be able to read its Latin text.

I suspect that in the professions of medicine and law the proportion of college men who reach distinction and high earning capacity is higher than in the higher fields of politics. In journalism, whether literary or political, the proportion of leaders who have had the advantages of college training is noteworthy. Of the eight leading New York dailies we find that seven of

the editors-in-chief are college men. Of the fifteen most important monthly magazines, fourteen of the editors have been graduated from college. These may seem to be the higher intellectual walks in which others do not strive. Such is not the case. The others do strive, but they appear not to get up as high as the men who have had the four years at college."—Ainslee's Magazine, June.

## Contributed.

### Vanderbilt Commencement.

Dr. Coke Smith, of Virginia, delivered a very fine discourse to a very large audience Sunday morning, June 17th, in the Vanderbilt chapel. Bishop Wilson preached at the same time in Tulip Street Church. At night Bishop Hendrix pleased a large audience at West End, Bishop Candler held forth at McKendree, but the center of attraction was Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton College, who delighted a great audience at the First Presbyterian Church.

It is known that Dr. Van Dyke, as a member of the committee on the union of the Presbyterian creed, is strongly in favor of union. His sermon Sunday evening was truly Methodist as the inclosed creed which he gave out during his sermon will show.

Here Dr. Van Dyke read a creed that he had prepared, which represented certain vital truths which are paramount in the faith of advancing Christendom. It is as follows:

"1. We believe in the eternal fatherhood of God in whose image all men are made and in whose love the whole world is embraced.

"2. We believe in the eternal sonship of Christ, the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of his person, the human life of God made manifest for us men and for our salvation.

"3. We believe in the perfect sacrifice of the cross, the great atonement between man and God, the only propitiation for the sin of the whole world and the consecration of all self-sacrifice.

"4. We believe in the presence of the Holy Ghost, given to all who seek him, by whose grace alone we have power to work the works of God and enter into everlasting life.

"5. We believe in the word of God, given by inspiration, recorded in Holy Scripture, the ultimate, infallible, inexhaustible rule of faith and practice.

"6. We believe in the church of Christ, called out of every nation into the unity of the spirit and the liberty of the sons of God, consecrated to do the work of Jesus and preach his gospel to every creature.

"7. We believe in the eternal life, which is the gift of God through Jesus Christ Lord to all who will receive it."

In his concluding remarks Dr.

Van Dyke touched on the application of permanence and progress to the life of the individual Christian, and said that the only way of advancing in holiness and good was to hold fast to that which is good and to press on to that which is best.

At the conclusion of his sermon, which by common consent was called great, a large portion of the congregation came forward to meet Dr. Van Dyke.

What will our Southern Presbyterians think of that?

The great preacher was greeted with another large audience Monday evening in the Vanderbilt chapel, delivering one of the best addresses on education ever listened to by that cultured audience. It was wisdom and wit put into striking illustrations and elegant and forceful sentences and poured from a full heart and an eloquent tongue upon an audience whose glowing countenances indicated the highest degree of appreciation.

The elaborate report of the chancellor which occupied three hours in the reading indicates that this Methodist educational tree is rooting itself in the soil of the South and is "Like a tree planted by the rivers of water, bringing forth its fruit in its season."

It is matter of great disappointment that the Twentieth Century movement has yielded so little to the university and not even \$50,000 has yet been raised of the \$100,000 necessary to secure the donation of \$50,000 promised by Mr. Samuel Cupples, of St. Louis.

In these days when princely men are giving princely donations to great institutions of learning some one ought to see the great opportunity at the Vanderbilt. The institution needs today another million to do its best work in our Southland.

Sidney H. Babcock.

### On the Road to California.

Wyoming, July 13.

Our party left Little Rock for California at 2:40 July 10 over the Choctaw route.

We kept gathering up till we now have thirty persons in the party. Brother Robertson, of Hot Springs, is the only man in our party. The girls say next time the chaperone must advertise to take boys, too.

When we passed through Missouri we learned of the wreck just ahead of us in which 15 persons were killed and 50 more injured. These were Leaguers from Illinois and Michigan, bound for California. We thanked God that he had spared our lives.

The train service is all that we could ask and our party occupies a sleeper, which is side-tracked for us at any station where we wish to stop and "do" the town. In Kansas, as far as the eye can see, we find the fields covered with golden grain. A great deal of this is cut and some threshed. The conductor

said Kansas will produce enough wheat this year to supply the world till another crop is ready. We see a great many beautiful residences, but have not noticed a white house since we left the south. Nearly all built of brick and painted red or dark. We didn't stop at Kansas City, as we expected, for the party preferred going on to Denver and spending the day.

As we neared the mountains in Colorado, the snow-covered peaks could be seen all along the horizon. Pike's Peak was plainly visible, although 85 miles away. In a great many places long fences are built along the railroad to keep the snow from drifting on the track. We reached Denver at 10 o'clock Friday and proceeded to go sight seeing at once. We took in the city park, where we saw herds of deer and bison.

One lady in our party wanted to make friends with one old buffalo and as she reached out her hand to rub his head, he made a wild spring and struck the wire netting with his head. You ought to have seen girls scatter.

The bears, wolves, tigers, etc., afforded much amusement, as they played in their cages.

We went through the state capitol, a handsome stone and marble structure that cost the state \$2,500,000, and took 12 years to build it. Every bit of material is of Colorado production.

We were tendered a hearty reception and welcome by Trinity Church Leaguers, who took us through their beautiful church which cost \$200,000, and has seating capacity of 2,000. The pipe organ is the largest in a church in America and cost \$30,000. It was donated by one man. The choir is composed of 200 fine voices.

There are 900 children in the Sunday-school and 300 members of the League.

A young man, a representative of the League, took us for a car ride all over the city and showed us the principal objects of interest.

Denver has a large sanitarium for consumptives alone and can entertain 2,000, and is always filled. A great many pale, emaciated people walk the streets of Denver. They have come from all over the world for the benefit of the climate, which is certainly fine. The air seems to go all through one's body and makes us feel like we could almost fly. There is a law in Denver that no frame houses shall be built and nearly all the buildings are of stone or brick.

In crossing Kansas the hot winds were very unpleasant, but since reaching Denver we have had no hot weather. Through Kansas we noted with much delight the cunning little prairie dogs. The whole of Kansas through which we passed is prairie and not a tree can be seen anywhere except the small shade or

fruit trees in the stations that we pass.

We are now running between Cheyenne and Ogden, and the country is barren and desolate. Scarcely a living thing to be seen, not even a bird. The ground is covered with a low weed that furnishes food for sheep. They can live a long time without water and in the winter they lick snow.

We will not reach Salt Lake till about 3 o'clock this afternoon. We expect to take a plunge in the lake. Will write of that later.

Correspondent.

### The Teacher.

(Read at the Jonesboro District Conference by Mrs. Adah Roussan, of Osecola, and requested published in the "Arkansas Methodist" by the Conference.)

When we of the old South recall the days of the horse power plantation cotton gin, with its lint covered seed pile decaying in the winter's rain, and contrast it with the Munger system of ginning, and the oil mill where the seed are delinted and oil, meal and hulls utilized for commerce, we exclaim, What waste! What criminal ignorance! I think there is a close analogy between the cotton farmer of the old regime and our system of Sunday-school work.

Nowhere else in the whole economy of civilization has there been so much wasted energy, unutilized values, and loss of priceless raw material, nor a more imperfect prod-

Doctors not seldom give up a case, but a mother never does. While life lasts, while there is a spark of vitality which love's labor may fan into a flame, she toils untiringly for the child she brought into the world. And sometimes where the doctors fail the mother succeeds. She has no prejudices. Any means she will use which will save her child.

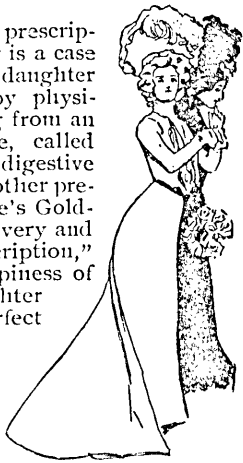
The mother's prescription given below is a case in point. Her daughter was given up by physicians as suffering from an incurable disease, called "wasting of the digestive organs." The mother prescribed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription," and had the happiness of seeing her daughter restored to perfect health.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a nerve-nourishing, flesh-forming medicine—making new blood and new life.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It is a true temperance medicine.

"My sister (of Arlington, Washington Co., Neb.) was taken very sick and had several doctors," writes Mrs. C. L. Harrison, of Elk City, Douglas Co., Neb. "They could not do her any good, and told my mother they would not come any more, as no doctor could help her, that she could not get well. She had 'wasting of the digestive organs.' My mother said to my sister, 'Well, I almost know that Dr. Pierce's medicine will cure her.' So she bought six bottles—three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three of 'Favorite Prescription,' and some of the 'Pills'; and now my sister is a well woman. We thank you for your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



uct the resultant, than is turned out by the average operator in our Sunday-school factory, the machinery of which was set in motion by Methodists in America in 1784, in answer to the question, "What shall we do for the rising generation?"

The first Sunday-school teachers were paid a salary, but in 1785, Wesley introduced gratuitous instruction in Methodist Sunday-schools, exhorting his people to engage in the work of teaching, for conscience and not filthy lucre's sake, and making religious instruction paramount.

The evolution of the Sunday-school teacher has been in keeping with the progress of other departments of our church economy. And in this good year we find the Sunday-school an honored and fundamental part of Christian evangelization.

From the very beginning the teachers have been the nursery governesses of the church. To their fostering care and self-sacrifice Methodism owes much of its phenomenal growth.

God bless the old-time teacher whose only real qualification was a heart full of reverence for God and his Holy Word, and a tender love for humanity. His only equipments, his Bible, a question book, and probably the blue back spellers that might have been found in the homes of the people of his neighborhood. His hymal, the sacred lyrics of Watts and the Wesleys taught him at his mother's knee and sung often from memory. No device to help him in his work. No pictures, maps, charts, magazines, quarterlies, visitors nor lesson helps of any kind. But God in his goodness blest and honored his work in the salvation of many souls, and the deep planting of vital godliness in the hearts of the people from ocean to ocean of our great country.

We Twentieth Century teachers, with all our normal methods, inductive teaching, and logical arrangement of topics may, with great fear and trembling ask ourselves if our work will stand as well approved when the great Master of Assemblies shall appear to pass judgment on the work of his stewards. I speak thus of the old time teacher for fear that in my enthusiasm for modern methods and trained workers in the Sunday-school you might conclude I thought that we were the people, and "wisdom would die with us." But I have digressed. The Sunday School teacher, what she is and what she does, and so what she should do and be; of that let us speak.

I treat the teacher in the feminine gender, for I believe that of the 104,135 officers and teachers of the Methodist Church, South, a very great majority are women. It would be also much more agreeable task to hold up to criticism the faults, foibles and failures of the sterner sex, but as the masculines have to a lamentable extent shirked

their responsibilities and relegated the work of teaching to their sisters, the few brave souls who stand loyally at the post of duty must be content to suffer for the inactivity of their brethren, and be merged into the other half and treated generically as "teacher" in the feminine gender.

The Teacher.—What she is and what she does. Too often she is a young lady who is piously inclined, having been brought up under the International system, she has some knowledge of the scheme of the lesson. Depending on this knowledge, Saturday evening after everything else is attended to, when she is all tired out mentally and physically, she reaches for her quarterly and glances over the lesson for tomorrow. The next morning, sometime between the ringing of the second bell and the benediction, she enters the school room, to find her class in charge of another, possibly a visitor, and an air of restlessness and discontent pervading the room. She feels vastly hurt that the superintendent don't greet her with his most gracious and welcoming smile. And if she should not be tardy all she asks and expects of her class is to answer the questions approximately correct from the quarterly. With never a thought of the great spiritual truth underlying the selection, or of its relation to other parts of the scripture. When the dismissal bell is tapped and the benediction is said, she passes out of the church and does not know her class from the other children of the school, and never gives them a thought individually till she takes out her pencil to mark the roll of attendance next Sunday morning. And if she should happen to be of the masculine gender, her work is done no less perfunctorily, nor with less disastrous results.

Of course this is not a type of our teachers, but she is a character too often found holding the position of instructor in our schools. Her conviction of duty so slight, her life so purposeless, her aims so vague, that she can't even teach wrong, let alone what is right, vital and eternal. The class intrusted to her care goes out into the world practically heathen, and so far as teaching is concerned she is "creation's blot, creation's blank." Every old Sunday-school worker knows that this is not an imaginary character, but one that causes the earnest superintendent hours of anxious thought when he should be asleep.

(To be Continued.)

### Fayetteville District Conference.

The Fayetteville District Conference met at Gentry, Ark., July 10-12. There were forty-one members present. There was some good preaching by Rev. Tolleson, O'Bryant, Fizer and Steel. Brother O. E. Goddard was with us, and gave us a helpful, inspiring message on missions. President A. C. Millar was

with us pleading the cause of education.

Our reports do not show a very hopeful condition of affairs. The brethren for the most part are hopeful, and are earnestly laboring for a better state of things.

It made us heart-sick to learn that there had been only twelve conversions during the present conference year.

Our missionary collections are much better than at this time last year.

The committee appointed two years ago to secure a district parsonage reported that since the last annual conference they had secured a parsonage located at Bentonville, at a cost of \$1,200, and that this sum is now provided for except \$230.55.

The following delegates were elected to the annual conference: J. J. Baggett, Geo. P. Jackson, W. D. Wasson, A. G. Henderson.

The following local preachers had their licenses renewed: Lawrence Orr, H. R. Braswell, Charles Watson, James R. Ennis, Henry Smith, J. T. Watson, F. P. Harrison, Henry Densmore, B. F. Mills, H. M. Hatfield, A. W. Blackford.

William Grant Hall was licensed to preach, James Riley Ennis was recommended for admission on trial.

The next session of the conference is to be held at Fayetteville.

Stonewall Anderson  
Gentry, Ark.

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## Current Comment.

## Correct Reading in the Pulpit.

We attended a service some time ago in which the whole religious effect was marred by the awkward and bungling manner in which the preacher read the hymns and Scripture lessons. No regard whatever was had to the laws of elocution, as to distinct enunciation, observation of proper emphasis or regard for the sentiment and significance of what was being read. The hymns were gone through in a heartless and perfunctory manner, while the Scripture was read in a drawling and almost irreverent tone. The preacher seemed to be relieved when the performance was over, as the audience certainly was.

We deprecate any unnatural or affected air in the pulpit; any such punctilious regard to the rules of rhetoric as would sacrifice devotion to mere art; but the opposite course is to be equally avoided. All the exercises of the pulpit should be performed in a solemn, appropriate manner, and no part of them treated indifferently.

We heard a minister on a certain occasion read a touching hymn with such pathos that the whole congregation was melted to tears. It was a happy preparation for the sermon that followed.

It is difficult to correct elocutionary habits confirmed by long usage; but would it not be well for young men in the ministry to read over carefully their hymns and Scripture lessons before going into the pulpit, to enter fully into their meaning and be prepared to give them their proper pronunciation and effect?—Christian Advocate.

## The Kindly Quality of the American.

A most important result of this belief in the essential likeness of men is the eminent kindly quality of the American. The proof of this on a large scale is again to be had in the history of the Rebellion, says Prof. Shaler in the International Monthly for July. Though this contest, like all war whatsoever, was replete with brutality and horror, it was singularly distinguished from all like contentions by the mercy shown to non-combatants, by the care for women and children, and by the leniency with which the subjugated leaders were treated. The evidence to support these statements cannot be here given in detail. To exhibit it fitly would require an extended study of the matter; I cannot, however, forbear to set forth a few incidents which came to my knowledge at the time, and which served to illustrate the temper of our people in conditions which bring out the worst qualities of men.

Shortly after the close of the Rebellion, I questioned many persons who had been in the most sanguinary contests, to find whether they had observed any instances where prisoners, taken in the heat of battle, had been harmed. As the result of this inquiry, which was made of over one hundred ex-soldiers, I learned of one or two cases where prisoners had been shot by members of a rabble home guard, men generally of a much lower grade than the embodied troops and without adequate control by officers. Among

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disciplined troops, there was but one example of cruelty, if such it may be called, where a Federal soldier, as he clutched the musket of a surrendering Confederate, slapped him on the face; and he was at once put under arrest for his brutal conduct.

In the campaign of 1862, between the armies of Buell and Bragg for the possession of Kentucky, movements which led to the fiercest action of the war, the conditions were such as have elsewhere always brought vast suffering to non-combatants. It was a more truly internecine struggle than occurred in any other part of the great field. The State was divided against itself, communities and families were rent. In instances, probably numbering thousands, brothers, or fathers and sons, were in opposing armies. It is doubtful if in any other time have people of our race been so moved by fury to the foundations of their souls. Yet at the end of it, I recall that none of the many I questioned knew of harm having come to woman or child; that whenever a flag of truce gave the chance of meeting, there was expression of a mutual anxiety to "keep the fighting clean," and a determination to insure this end by slaying all offenders against decency.—International Monthly.

#### SUCCESS—WORTH KNOWING.

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### SPEERS-LANGFORD

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## The Sunday-School.

PREPARED BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

July 28—God Calls Abram. Genesis xii. 1-9.

Golden Text.—"I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing." (Verse 2.)

Time.—About 1921 B. C.

Places.—The places named in the lesson.

The call of Abraham is one of the most significant events in the whole history of the world. It meant nothing less than an entire change of the method of the divine administration in working out the destinies of our race. Our previous lessons have shown us to what end the efforts of God under the former regime came. Under that order of things God had no chosen people. He had attempted to carry forward the work of redemption upon a world-wide basis. The perversity of the race defeated the plan. The population of the world had been wiped out by the flood. Three hundred and fifty years had followed. The human race had started again, along three distinct lines. The line of Japhet was spreading abroad, and has since developed into all those nations speaking the languages known as Indo-European. The line of Shem already represented by a number of people, was developing into the various races that were to speak the tongues which we know as Semitic, comprising the Chaldee, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, etc. The Hamitic line can also be traced to a considerable extent by the languages which it spoke. As for the line of Japhet, one section of its people went eastward into Persia and India, while one section went west and northwest, into Europe. The line of Shem spread out toward the south and southwest. The Hamitic races were to be found in Africa, in northeastern Asia, and here and there in other parts of Asia as well.

At the time of Abraham the worship of the true God was in great danger of being once more lost. It is a strange fact that idolatry with all its accompanying debasements has characterized all the descendants of Noah, with the exception of a few families of the line of Shem. There seems to have been a few people in the time of Abraham who had adhered to the faith; Melchisedec and Job, for example. Even Terah, the father of Abraham, seems to have been involved in idolatry.

This brings out the situation. If the faith was to be preserved and developed in the world, it was necessary that God should make a new departure. This departure was made by the calling of Abraham, and the making of a covenant with him and his descendants. It was needful that Abraham should get out from the midst of his people, separate himself and his family from them, go into a new country,

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where he would be influenced by no ties with those about him. He was called to leave much, to leave all but God and his promises behind him. He obeyed, and went out from Ur of the Chaldees, not knowing whither he went. Who that has committed himself thus to God has ever known to what God would lead him?

How great must have been the man to whom God would thus commit the destinies of the race and of the future! Abraham is the grandest figure that looms upon all the horizon of the distant past. In him was laid the foundation of the world's hope. Under the covenant made with him came Moses and the prophets, Christ and the Apostles. Under that covenant we move today. God is still making good the promise, "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." The faith committed to him was fenced off for ages under Judaism, till it could be developed; and is now being spread abroad among all the nations of the world. It was the greatest day in the history of mankind, when God made that covenant, for it involved even the personal work of Christ and the coming of the Holy Ghost. All things under our scheme of redemption were involved in it.

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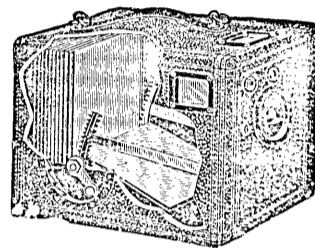
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" Bauxite.....	8:47.....	4:00
" Benton.....	9:01.....	4:13
" Klondyke.....	9:15.....	4:27
" Lott.....	9:21.....	4:33
" Lonsdale.....	9:32.....	4:43
Arrive Hot Springs.....	10:10.....	5:20
Going East		
Leave Hot Springs.....	11:30.....	6:15
" Lonsdale.....	12:08.....	6:51
" Lott.....	12:19.....	7:01
" Klondyke.....	12:25.....	7:07
" Benton.....	12:39.....	7:21
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## Epworth League.

July 28—True Philanthropy. Gal. vi. 1-10.

The proverb is familiar, "charity begins at home." But let us remember that it begins. It does not make an excuse against calls abroad by the plea of need at home, and then when the home need is urged make excuse still and so shirk duty. It begins; does not parley, goes to work. It takes the opportunity nearest at hand. It does the duty next at hand, and so finds always something to do.

Our lesson shows us the true work of philanthropy. "Bear ye one another's burdens." Here is a wide field. The burdens of life are innumerable. Cares, labors, sorrows, duties are terms which class, each its catalogue of burdens. What is required of us is helpfulness. Such help as a father would give, as a brother would give. We are to live together as one family in the Lord. Self-assertion and greed are condemned. The exalting of one's self above others is against the common good, against the rights of others and contrary to the spirit of Christ. "If a brother be overtaken in a fault," do not use it to injure him. As a brother restore him. If we always first asked the question, "What would I do if that man were my son or brother?" we would always find the right way of action. "Restore such an one in the spirit of meekness," not approaching him with lofty scorn nor bitter accusation, nor discouraging speech, nor even assuming a tone which would represent yourself as greatly superior to him. "Considering thyself lest thou also be tempted." Who can afford to assume that he is himself perfect?

While we are charged to bear one another's burdens, we are also told that every man shall bear his own burden. The change of thought and meaning is clear. Every man must answer for his own fault, so bearing his own burden as a sick man bears his own sickness, while a true brother will seek to rescue another from his faults and help him in his affliction, so bearing one another's burdens.

"Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in good things." There are, necessarily, divisions of work in all organized society, and while many branches of work are pursued all the result goes into a common store, out of which each one draws daily supplies. Each is debtor to each. One gives his whole attention to producing supplies for physical need, another attends wholly to intellectual need. But no one has a purely physical life, nor has any one a purely intellectual life. They are reciprocal, and so he that is taught should administer to him that teaches.

Very beautifully does our lesson

picture the various needs and various forms and methods of help, one of another which are suggested in our social relations. Beneath all this helpfulness one of another must be the supreme and unchanging motive of action which is not mere expedience or accommodation to social states but a deep rooted sense of duty and right, a responsibility before God, impelling all of us to be faithful stewards. "God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall be also reap."

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## THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

J. E. GODDEY, D. D. EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

We spent a week at Bentonville, preaching twice a day, till July 20. Brother Pizer has succeeded in raising the debt on the church \$800, and Bishop Hendrix came over to dedicate it Saturday as we were leaving. The church was built under the pastorate of Rev. Ed Steel, now at Fayetteville. It is a brick building, which cost \$4,000 and is very commodious, and well furnished—the best house of worship in the town. The other Christian forces at Bentonville are the M. E. Church, Old School Presbyterian, Cumberland, Baptist and Christian or Campbellite churches.

So far as we could judge all these organizations are languid, not vigorously aggressive.

The obstructions to Christian work here are as elsewhere in the main. There is a dance hall, backed up by some women who have once held membership in the church, but who find the society of the ball room more congenial. The parlor dance is not to be commended, but it is very much better than the dance-hall. There is no saloon in the town but this institution will tell more for social corruption of the place in a few years than the saloon could do. It draws into an evil path those who would escape the saloon. It corrupts the womanhood of the community, for it was told us by the young men that the girls were more interested in the ball than they were.

As respects the young people who are allied to the dance-hall the effect is such as Christians deplore. Dancing members are not desirable in the church. They are only tolerated under protest, thus their attachment to the ball room draws a formal line against them, not only in the estimation of Christian people but in their own consciences as well.

There are, also, here a number of public men who, with the instinct of true politicians, are always complimentary to Christianity while in association with Christian people, but who, practically, show that the light of heaven is not upon their lives. These are barriers to the church's progress. The prototype of all such is Mr. Worldly-wise-man, who even assumed to turn adviser to poor Christian, groaning under his burden, and who counseled him to abandon the rugged way he had chosen and to go over to the town of morality, where one Mr. Legality would teach him the secret of worldly prudence and Christian living.

Besides what we have already mentioned there are here a number of people who would be grieved if they were counted irreligious, but who, notwithstanding, hold no mem-

bership in the church. The result is that however they count themselves, those who reject the church claim them as examples and endorsers of their course. And, indeed, it would be hard to conceive of an attitude which, practically, trammels the progress of Christianity more than that of men who have been members of the church and have forsaken it, or merely neglect it and who yet assume to be religious and examples of good conduct.

We mention these things, not because they are peculiar to Bentonville, but for the very opposite reason, because they characterize all fields of Christian labor, and constitute the problems with which our ministry has to deal everywhere.

No preacher of the gospel removes these obstructions from his path fully. His best work is to counteract them as far as possible. To do this requires time. They do not down at the waving of a hand. The first work to be done is to organize against them continual and consistent opposition. The lowest corruption in society continually finds food in what are deemed higher social circles. The waltz in the elegant parlor and the debauchery of the brothel are related as flower and fruit, though many leaders of fashionable society would never indulge a thought that they were procuresses of passion. In the mere mechanical movement of the dance the church sees no harm and there is none. But in the general influence of the ball room none fail to see a tide moving in an evil direction. That alone is sufficient to fix the attitude of all right-minded, right-intentioned, people against it. The extremes of vice allure none. It is the first step in an evil path which the unwary do not recognize as evil and for which most are ready to apologize that takes youth unawares. He is no friend of the young and no wise advocate of virtue who makes compromises or apologies. The first steps are the fatal steps. One who is free begins to bind fetters upon himself and, every step in an evil course widens the chasm between the good and evil way.

The social card party is scarcely less detrimental to society than the dance hall, and this also is rooted in the church. Ministers protest, editors condemn, and yet church members persist in this folly. They are willing to forfeit their standing as church members, to be talked about as burdens to the church and regarded as obstructing the work of the pulpit, in order to keep in touch with the fashionable world. It is not simply a strange conception of Christian duty which these exhibit, but a most obtuse view of personal honor. They are willing to take vows at the altar of the church, which they violate and to be in the church as burdens to it, and without spiritual profit to themselves.

The minister's course is ever to be dictated by the love and meekness of

the gospel. He must ever seek, without respect of persons to win all to Christ. But there is the dignity and purity of the church also to sustain. The church is powerless where it compromises with worldliness. The testimony of the pulpit must be clear and definite against all evil influences in a community.

At Van Buren on our way home we found a revival in progress. Rev. Sam Goddard, the pastor, had a hearty endorsement for our editorial on ministerial vacations. He had considered the matter of a vacation but could not bring his conscience to it unless there were greater physical need of it. He resolved instead of vacating to attack the enemy. The attack was persistently made. For five weeks he has had daily meetings. Rev. Will Thompson, of Fort Smith, assists him. Between sixty and seventy persons have been converted. The meeting will go on for some time to come.

## Statement by the Protestant Missionaries in China on the Present Crisis.

In view of the importance of the present crisis in the history of Christian missions in China, and of the fact that our position has been seriously misunderstood and our opinions and utterances subjected to adverse criticism, it has seemed to us advisable to make the following statement.

The points in the recent criticisms which most concern us are: (I) That missionaries are chiefly responsible for the recent uprising, and (II) That they have manifested an un-Christian spirit in suggesting the punishment of those who were guilty of the massacre of foreigners and native Christians.

1. With reference to the first of these charges we would remark:

1. That when the facts concerning this uprising are rightly understood, it will be found that its causes are deep-rooted and manifold. The history of foreign relations with China has all along been that of hereditary prejudice on the one hand and force on the other. The government of China has never given a friendly reception to foreigners. It has resented their presence and yielded grudgingly the few rights obtained from it by treaty. This long standing ill-will was deeply intensified by the political humiliation and loss of territory which followed the war with Japan.

The rise of the Boxer movement in Shantung and its rapid growth there and in the adjacent province of Chihli, will be found to have amongst its immediate causes: (a) the shortness of food, almost amounting to famine, which prevailed in those regions; (b) the irritation caused by the industrial and economic changes created by railway construction and other foreign enterprises; (c) the seizures of Kiaochau, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei, which were bitterly resented as un-

warrantable aggressions; and (d) the projection and forcible surveying of a railway route through the province of Shantung, which produced intense local exasperation.

2. The recent uprising was anti-foreign rather than anti-Christian. Native Christians have suffered mainly because they have been reckoned as "secondary devils," i. e., the allies of foreigners. Moreover, the destruction of railways and the attack on railway engineers preceded the destruction of mission compounds and the slaughter of missionaries. Nor should it be forgotten that among the facts of the outbreak are: The siege of the Legations, the destruction of the property of the Imperial Customs, and the indiscriminate massacre of foreigners and of Chinese found in possession of foreign-made articles. That missionaries were residing in the interior, and were without the means to defend themselves, entirely accounts for the large number who perished. Had they been foreigners but not missionaries, the result would have been the same.

3. The charge also includes the statement that missionaries have brought the present disaster upon themselves; on the one hand, by lack of appreciation of what is good in Chinese life and thought; and on the other, by disregard of Chinese prejudice and etiquette. It is conceivable that isolated statements and actions may thus be construed, but for the missionary body as a whole, we can assert that this statement is without foundation.

Believing as we do that the gospel is God's message of salvation to mankind, and that, too, in a sense in which the wisdom or words of no sage can ever be, we must, as faithful servants of our Lord, reiterate both the great affirmations and the gracious invitations of the gospel, and wherever the claims of the gospel are brought face to face with such superstition and idolatry as prevail among the masses of China, a certain measure of opposition and resentment is sure to be excited. For this we do not feel called upon to apologize. But the amount of opposition thus excited has been greatly exaggerated. The conciliating effect of the work done by their hospitals, colleges, schools and famine relief has far more than counterbalanced any prejudice raised by the preaching of the Gospel. In spite of all that has recently taken place, it remains true that our position in China has not been secured so much by treaty right as by the good will of the people themselves. And it is worthy of remark that those missionaries in the interior who did reach the coast, owe their escape in large measure to the friendliness of officials and people.

4. To the charge that missionaries have excited hostility by interfering in native litigation in the interests of their converts in courts of justice, we need only say that even

by the Chinese officials themselves this charge is rarely preferred against the Protestant section of the missionary body. In flagrant cases of persecution, missionaries have felt it their duty to support members of their churches, and it cannot be denied that occasionally natives have secured the influence of the foreigner in an unworthy cause. But interference in native litigation as such, receives no support from the principles and practice of the general body.

II. With reference to the second point—that we have manifested an un-Christian spirit in suggesting the punishment of those who were guilty of the massacre of foreigners and native Christians—we understand that the criticism applies chiefly to the message sent by the public meeting held in Shanghai in September last.

1. It should, in the first place, be borne in mind that the resolutions passed at that meeting were called for by the proposal of the Allies to evacuate Peking immediately after the relief of the Legations. It was felt, not only by missionaries but by the whole of the foreign residents in China, that such a course would be fraught with the greatest disaster, inasmuch as it would give sanction to further lawlessness.

2. Further, it must be remembered that whilst suggesting that a satisfactory settlement "should include the adequate punishment of all who were guilty of the recent murders of foreigners and native Christians," it was left to the powers to decide what that "adequate punishment" should be. Moreover, when taking such measures as were necessary they were urged to "make every effort to avoid all needless and indiscriminate slaughter of Chinese and destruction of their property."

3. By a strange misunderstanding we find that this suggestion has been interpreted as though it were animated by an un-Christian spirit of revenge. With the loss of scores of friends and colleagues still fresh upon us, and with stories of cruel massacres reaching us day by day, it would not have been surprising had we been betrayed into intemperate expressions, but we entirely repudiate the idea which has been read into our words. If governments are the ministers of God's righteousness, then surely it is the duty of every Christian government not only to uphold the right but to put down the wrong, and equally the duty of all Christian subjects to support them in so doing. For China as for Western nations, anarchy is the only alternative to law. Both justice and mercy require the judicial punishment of the wrong-doers in the recent outrages. For the good of the people themselves, for the upholding of that standard of righteousness which they acknowledge and respect, for the strengthening and encouragement of those officials whose sympathies have been throughout on the side of law and order, and for the protection of our own help-

less women and children and the equally helpless sons and daughters of the church, we think that such violations of treaty obligations, and such heartless and unprovoked massacres as have been carried out by official authority or sanction, should not be allowed to pass unpunished. It is not of our personal wrongs that we think, but of the maintenance of law and order, and of the future safety of all foreigners residing in the interior of China, who, it must be remembered, are not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law, but, according to the treaties, are immediately responsible to, and under the protection of, their respective governments.

It is unhappily the lot of missionaries to be misunderstood and spoken against, and we are aware that in any explanation we now offer we add to the risk of further misunderstanding, but we cast ourselves on the forbearance of our friends, and beg them to refrain from hasty and ill-formed judgments. If on our part there have been extreme statements, if individual missionaries have used intemperate words, or have made demands out of harmony with the spirit of our Divine Lord, is it too much to ask that the anguish and the peril through which so many of our number have gone during the last six months should be remembered, and that the whole body should not be made responsible for the hasty utterances of the few?

On the eve of the new era which is about to dawn upon this ancient empire, we would appeal to all who own the authority of Jesus Christ to aid us in bringing about a better understanding of the true position of affairs, and our relation to them. At the same time we would reaffirm our entire faith in the Christian Gospel as the one great agency for the mental, moral, and spiritual elevation of this people, and we would place ourselves afresh on the altar of service, praying that with greater humility and with more complete consecration we may exercise the ministry to which we are called.

C. W. Mateer,  
Chairman American Presbyterian  
Missionary Society.

W. N. Bitton,  
Secretary, London Missionary Society.

F. W. Baller,  
China Inland Mission.

W. P. Bentley,  
Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

G. H. Bondfield,  
British and Foreign Bible Society.

G. F. Fitch,  
Amer. Pres. Missionary Society.

Chauncey Goodrich,  
American Board of Commissioners  
of Foreign Missions.

A. P. Parker,  
Methodist Episcopal (South) Mis-  
sionary Society.

Timothy Richard,  
English Baptist Missionary Society.

## Hendrix College

### Conway, Ark.

Entrance requirements, recently raised, are higher than in any competing institution.

Graduates of high schools, academies and small colleges, admitted on certificate, will find the advantages of a genuine college.

The faculty is composed of university trained men.

The student body is mature.

The course of study leading to A. B., with or without Greek, is strong and attractive.

The library, containing 6,500 bound volumes and 8000 pamphlets, gives a fine opportunity for collateral study. The laboratories, well equipped for Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Biology, are real work-shops for the science students.

The literary societies, managed by the students themselves, afford excellent facilities for self-development.

The Young Men's Christian Association encourages noble Christian living and elevates the moral tone of the whole student body.

Unlike the university, the college seeks only a limited number of students (150 to 200) and endeavors to give to each such personal aid and attention as to develop all that is best in him.

There is something in the training at Hendrix which makes successful men of the students.

Immature and poorly prepared students should avoid Hendrix. The work is too severe and the pressure too strong for them. Parents of spoiled sons should remember that a college is not intended for such boys, and if it admits them must shortly send them home in disgrace.

Our academies at Gentry, Imboden and Mena are for the young and poorly trained; a reform school is the place for the vicious.

Parents will save their own feelings and retain their regard for the college if they select the right school.

Expenses at Hendrix are very moderate and economy is encouraged. Boys of limited means may find employment to pay for tuition, and even more than that.

As the number that can be accommodated at the dormitory is limited, early application should be made.

Fall term opens September 20.

For Further Information, Address

**A. C. Millar, President.**

### Personal.

Rev. R. T. Davis called Wednesday.

Rev. Daily is at Heber recruiting his health.

Rev. Jas. Thomas started to Europe last Monday.

Rev. C. F. Reid returns this month on his mission work in Corea.

Rev. W. M. Freer, P. C. at Booneville, was a caller Wednesday.

Rev. N. B. Fizer is engaged in a protracted meeting at Bentonville.

Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker preached at First Church last Sunday morning and evening.

Bishop Hendrix dedicated our new Church at Bentonville last Sunday. There was no debt.

Schlatter, the Divine Healer, has been sent to the work house for drunkenness and vagrancy.

Governor Davis has not yet exhibited any weakness toward the violators of the whisky laws.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of President Kruger of the Transvaal, died at Pretoria, July 21, after three days illness from pneumonia. She was 67 years of age.

Bro. T. M. Adkins called Thursday and reported that lightning struck his barn a few days ago, set it afire

and burned up \$1000 worth of machinery and produce. Bro. Adkins lives near Jacksonville.

We take this from the Texas Advocate: "In a letter from Dr. W. M. Leftwich, of El Paso, he says: 'The Bishops have requested me to go to Los Angeles at once and take charge of Trinity Church to take the place of Brother Knickerbocker, who has resigned.'"

Rev. Sam Goddard is holding a protracted meeting at Van Buren assisted by Rev. William Thompson of the Fort Smith Mission. About seventy persons have professed conversion during the meeting. Brother Goddard thinks the meeting is better than a vacation.

### Liquor Licenses.

We publish this week the list of U. S. liquor licenses issued in what we remember to be prohibition territory. There are some Clubs in license territory which have U. S. license, to-wit: Elks Lodge, Hot Springs; Quapaw Club, Concordia Association, Turn Verien Association, Little Rock; Valhalla Club, Pine Bluff. There is one Club, to-wit, the New York Club, Fayetteville, Ark., which is probably some individual. It should be looked after.

The new road to Hot Springs has no transfers.

## Christian Life.

## Idle Words.

Many honest persons think the Bible is too severe when it declares that men must give account to God for every idle word. The tongue is such a convenient instrument of the mind, and words pour out of the mouth so readily in response to the slightest impulse, that it seems hard to be called to a strict account for every word spoken in idle moments. Many of our speeches are thoughtless and do not imply that the heart is evil. Why may we not hope that they will not be recorded or required at our hands?

It is important that everyone who has received from his Creator this great gift of speech be reminded that he has received a grave responsibility. The least things in life have some bearing on character and on the future. Words thoughtlessly spoken produce an effect on the speaker and the hearer. This impression may be deep and permanent. The depth and permanence of the impression does not always depend on the weight of the words. The lightest word may turn the tide of a life and determine the destiny of a soul.

The example of ministers in the use of language in the pulpit is powerful. They are supposed to speak for God. Their word must come with authority or it will lose its influence. The temptation to exaggerate and to depart from the exact truth is sometimes very great. The man who stands before an audience trying to make out a case often feels impelled to strain every nerve to carry his hearers with him. A certain degree of poetical and oratorical license is accorded to public speakers. Eloquence must not be fettered by mathematical exactness, or it will cease to be eloquence. The inaccuracy of poets and orators has become almost a proverb. Preachers should not take advantage of this license, except in cases where there is no possible danger of misunderstanding. It is rather dangerous for a preacher to play the orator. Many great ministers have discarded the grace of oratory on that account.

In these days of exaggeration and excess in every department of activity it becomes the minister to take great care of his speech. In journalism we see an unwholesome straining after the something startling. In business, in social life, and in literature the same tendency is quite manifest. Something unusual, something sensational, something startling is diligently sought after. The attention of men cannot be secured in this day except by something like an earthquake or a war. The pulpit feels the strain of the strenuous times. If the preacher does not startle he cannot draw. Ordinary things are prosy and uninteresting. He is a wise man who

shall escape this temptation and hold himself steadily to the truth.

Not long ago a minister in a great city preached a missionary sermon, in which he made some statements which will hardly bear investigation. In urging his contention he found occasion to refer to the conduct of the American soldiers in Porto Rico, and according to the papers used this language, "The vast proportion of the American soldiers became a disgrace to the American flag." This minister desired to say a strong thing, but in his eagerness he has gone too far. When a minister exaggerates in matters of which the public have some knowledge men naturally conclude that he does not stick closely to the truth in spiritual things. If they cannot believe him fully in things whereof they have knowledge, they will not believe him at all in other things.

Another prominent clergyman is said to have suggested the hanging of city officials to the lamp-posts. This is an exaggerated suggestion to which the minister himself could not subscribe in his sober moments. Surely a minister should be sober in the pulpit. He should not allow himself to take advantage of oratorical license to say things that thoughtful people know are not true nor right. A prominent minister in a great denomination once declared in his pulpit that a certain man who held the highest place in the gift of the American people was intoxicated on a specified occasion. This was a bold and startling charge. But in a few days the minister was convinced that he had been misled, and that he had uttered an unwarranted and untrue charge. He was sufficiently manly and candid to take it back as publicly as he had stated it. But what a humiliation for a minister of the Lord Jesus to be compelled to retract such a charge! It would be difficult to induce thoughtful and sober people to trust him for any statement he might make afterward.

There is often a call for ministers to speak on public questions and on matters of current interest. But when they do so every sentence should be measured and weighed. No opportunity should be given to unbelievers to prove their words false or improper. The newspapers publish very little of the solid truth proclaimed from the pulpit, but they will hunt industriously for all the startling and exaggerated speeches of preachers. Then they will criticize them unmercifully. Such statements as have been mentioned above have furnished material for many a caustic editorial. These criticisms only increase the popularity of the offending minister, but his influence declines in proportion to the increase of his popularity.—New York Christian Advocate.

## Howard Institute.

THIS HIGH-GRADE PREPARATORY  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS  
OPENS AUGUST 27, 1901.

Commodious Building, Healthful Location, Good Library.

THE "BOYS' HOME" is conducted by one of the principals, and only two boys in a room. A limited number of girls will be accommodated in the home of the other principal. Board, \$10 per month.

DR. J. H. KIRKLAND,  
Chancellor Vanderbilt  
University:

"Howard Institute is one of  
the very best schools in all the  
patronizing territory of Van-  
derbilt University."

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and other  
Leading Institutions  
on Certificate.

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W. D. STRAYHORN, }  
MT. PLEASANT, TENN.

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## EXCURSION BULLETIN VIA IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

San Francisco and return. Tickets on sale July 6 to 13. Return limit August 31, at \$47.50.

Milwaukee, Wis., and return. Tickets on sale July 21 and 22, at \$22.50.

Chicago, Ill., and return. Tickets on sale July 23 to 25. Return limit August 31, at \$19.95.

Louisville, Ky., and return. Tickets on sale August 24 to 26, at \$17.55.

DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS OR PUEBLO, June 18 to 30, July 10 to August 31, \$29.65.

DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS OR PUEBLO, July 1 to July 9, September 1 to September 10, \$25.

Return limit October 31, 1901.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 to October 25, return limit 15 days from date of sale, \$30.70.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 to September 30. Return limit October 31, 1901, \$38.65.

The above are the "Special Excursions" for the season. The usual Colorado summer tourist tickets will be placed on sale June 1, 1901, with the customary conditions and return limit. Call on us for information regarding these excursions or any other trip under contemplation. City ticket office Markham and Louisiana streets, or Union depot.

J. A. Hollinger, P. & T. A.

## POWHATAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN. CHARLES TOWN, W. VA.

NOTED FOR—Its 15 Schools, Able Faculty, Magnificent Buildings, Wide Patronage, Home Comforts and Location—"far-famed Valley of Virginia," near Washington, D. C. Write for Catalogue. S. P. HATTON, A. M., Pe. B., Pres.

## EXCURSION TO YELLOWSTONE PARK.

An extended tour to the Yellowstone Park has been arranged by the American Tourist Association of which Reau Campbell is general manager. Many people of this vicinity are going, as the itinerary is leisurely and there are such long stops at all points of interest that the travelers will be able to make extended explorations of such places as Pike's Peak and Garden of the Gods in Colorado. The itinerary of the tour includes a visit to unique Salt Lake City and long ride in sight of the Rocky Mountains. The same features that have hitherto made these tours so popular will be prominent privacy for small parties in the Pullman sleeping and dining cars, and all the coaches used on the drives will be for the exclusive use of the tourists. The American Tourist Association has also arranged a tour of Alaska, and if individual members of the Yellowstone party desire to continue further north, the trip will be incorporated in the itinerary. The cost of tickets for these tours includes all expenses everywhere. Full particulars will be furnished upon application to J. A. Hollinger, P. & T. A., Little Rock, Ark.

## For the Young People.

### The Little Boy who Ran Away.

"I'm going now to run away,"  
Said little Sammy Green one day;  
"Then I can do just what I choose,  
I'll never have to black my shoes  
Or wash my face or comb my hair,  
I'll find a place, I know, somewhere;  
And never have again to fill  
That old chip basket—so I will.

"Good-by, mamma," he said, "Good-  
by!"

He thought his mother then would  
cry;

She only said, "You going, dear?"  
And didn't shed a single tear.

"There, now," said Sammy Green, "I  
know

She does not care if I do go,  
But Bridget does. She'll have to fill  
That old chip basket, so she will."

But Bridget only said, "Well, boy,  
You off for sure? I wish you joy;"  
And Sammy's little sister Kate,  
Who swung upon the garden gate,  
Said anxiously as he passed through:  
"Tonight whatever will you do,  
When you can't get no 'lasses spread  
At supper time on top of bread?"

One block from home, and Sammy  
Green's

Weak little heart was full of fear;  
He thought about Red Riding Hood,  
The wolf that met her in the wood  
The beanstalk boy who kept so mum  
When he heard the giant's "Fee, fo,  
fum,"

Of the dark night and the policeman,  
Then poor Sammy homeward ran.

Quick through the alley way he sped,  
And crawled in through the old wood-  
shed;

The big chip basket he did fill,  
He blacked his shoes up with a will.  
He washed his face and combed his  
hair;

He went up to his mother's chair  
And kissed her twice, and then he  
said:

"I'd like some 'lasses top of bread."  
—Mrs. S. T. Perry, in Hospital News.

### SIGNS OF PARALYSIS.

#### Can Be Discovered in Time.

"Numbness of the hands and  
arms, with premonitions of paraly-  
sis, kept by me while I was using  
coffee. I finally discovered it was  
caused by coffee, when I quit the  
coffee and began drinking Postum  
Food Coffee the numbness ceased  
entirely and I have been very well  
ever since. At that time I was un-  
able to sleep, but now I sleep per-  
fectly.

Husband was also troubled from  
lack of sleep while he was drink-  
ing coffee, but now he uses Postum  
Food Coffee with me, and we both  
sleep perfectly. Our little boy had  
peculiar nervous spells and I stop-  
ped the use of coffee with him, and  
have been giving him all the Postum  
Food Coffee he cared for. He is  
perfectly well now.

My sister was troubled with ner-  
vous headaches while she used cof-  
fee. She found how greatly im-  
proved we were from discontinuing  
it and using Postum Food Coffee,  
so she made the change, and is now  
rid of her nervous headaches. We  
are naturally strong advocates of  
Postum." Mrs. J. Walford, Casta-  
lia, Erie Co., Ohio.

### The Bear and the Boy.

About two hundred years ago a  
rich and powerful nobleman named  
Leopold was duke of the province  
of Lorraine. The duke was very  
fond of animals.

Among his savage pets was a  
great bear, whose name was Marco.  
Marco was housed in a rough  
hut in a corner of his royal mas-  
ter's park. He was supplied with  
the best of food by the keeper of the  
animals; and on state occasions he  
was led out by a big iron chain and  
made to dance for the amusement of  
Leopold's friends.

Marco was fierce; and, when he  
swung his shaggy head out of the  
door of his hut and showed his  
white teeth in an ugly snarl, no  
one dared to go near him. One  
blow from his paw would have  
knocked a man senseless and  
those white teeth of his were very  
sharp.

One cold winter night Marco,  
having swallowed his supper at a  
few gulps, shambled back into the  
farthest corner of his hut and curled  
himself up to sleep. He was just  
at the "falling-off" point, when he  
heard a sound at the house door. He  
started up; and what should he see  
but a small boy, hopping first on  
one foot and then on the other and  
shivering with the cold!

The boy was a homeless child,  
who had lost his way in the duke's  
forest and had run into the bear's  
hut for shelter.

Marco did not know who this  
new comer might be, but he was so  
surprised that he quite forgot to  
growl.

Then a strange thing happened—  
so strange that, if this were not a  
true story, I should not ask you to  
believe it. The boy ran over to  
Marco, and, peering into the shaggy  
face, cried joyfully: "Why, you are  
the duke's funny bear that I saw  
dancing the other day! Won't you  
be my friend? I need one so much!"

The bear Marco did not under-  
stand what the boy said, but he un-  
derstood the kind hand that stroked  
his head. That hand meant, "I  
love you." Marco had never been  
loved in all of his rough, bearish  
life—at least, not since the days be-  
fore he had been caught in the deep  
forest, a frightened baby, screaming  
for his mother.

Now a great answering love filled  
his wild heart. He allowed the lit-  
tle lad to lie down beside him,  
warmed by his furry coat; and to-  
gether they slept through the night.

In the morning the boy went  
away, but came back to his friend  
in the evening. This happened for  
several days. Marco shared his food  
with his visitor and they became  
fast cronies.

One day the keeper was surprised  
to see that Marco left his supper  
untouched; and, instead of hurrying  
away to feed the other animals he  
stayed to watch the bear.

Marco sat in the door of his hut,

patiently waiting for his boy. The  
keeper offered to take away the  
food; but he received such a fierce  
look that he set it down again and  
hid behind a tree, to see what would  
happen next. In a moment, to his  
amazement, a child ran up to the  
bear. The keeper sprang forward to  
snatch him out of harm's way; but  
the boy had already thrown his arms  
about his faithful friend and in a  
twinkling they finished the waiting  
supper together.

Duke Leopold was brought to the  
hut to see this wonderful pair and  
soon the story of the boy and the  
bear had spread throughout the land.

Duke Leopold gave orders that  
the poor child should be brought  
to his palace, to be educated and  
cared for. The little lad made  
many friends in his beautiful new  
home, but I think that he never  
found a dearer one than the bear  
Marco.—Cora Haviland Carver, in  
Little Men and Women.

### If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup  
has been used for over fifty years by  
millions of mothers for their chil-  
dren while teething, with perfect  
success. It soothes the child, soft-  
ens the gums, allays all pain, cures  
colic, and is the best remedy for di-  
arrhoea. Sold by druggists in ev-  
ery part of the world. Be sure and  
ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing  
Syrup," and take no other kind.  
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Mrs. John H. Dye, Little Rock,  
Ark., desires to correspond with a  
limited number of young ladies who  
wish to spend next winter in New  
York for study or pleasure.

Willow, Dallas Co., Ark.

Dr. R. E. Woodard, Dear Sir:—I  
am glad you received your money. My  
wife's cancer is well, for which I am  
very thankful to you. Your good  
medicine cured her. May you live  
long to relieve suffering humanity.  
There is no artist near us. I will have  
her picture taken as soon as I can,  
and send to you. I want one of your  
books with her picture in it. She  
said your oils were the greatest medi-  
cine for cancer on earth. She will  
be 70 years old the 11th of April, 1901.  
Since she has gotten well she looks  
like she is just 40 years old. I have a  
son at Malvern, Ark., that has a very  
bad sore leg. I want you to treat him,  
and I know that your oils will cure  
him.

Yours gratefully,  
L. B. Chandler.

We have discovered a combination of  
oils that readily cure Cancer, tumors,  
catarrh, piles, fistula, ulcers, eczemas  
and all skin and womb diseases. We  
have cured thousands of afflicted peo-  
ple within the last six years. Readers  
having friends afflicted should cut this  
out and send to them. A book sent  
free giving particulars and price of  
oils. Address,

Dr. R. E. Woodard,  
502 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

We have one new Webster's Inter-  
national Dictionary, latest edition, in-  
dexed through; price \$12, which we  
will sell for \$9 cash. The purchaser  
to pay express from Little Rock.

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as the lowest. Come and see us  
before purchasing elsewhere.

Headstones, From \$4.00 Up

New Phone, 784. Shop and yard, 407  
W. Markham. Office, 401 W. Mark'm.

A. O. HOLCOMB, Mgr.,  
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and  
Southern Railway  
Company.

### DAILY

3 Trains to Texas

2:15 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

4 Trains to St. Louis

1:15 a. m., 8:40 a. m., 8:30 p. m., 5:40 p. m.

2 Trains to Memphis

8:40 a. m., 1:28 a. m.

2 Trains to Kansas City

8:45 a. m., 8:35 p. m.

2 Trains to New Orleans

9:15 a. m., 8:38 p. m.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS  
AND

RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Local sleeper between Little Rock and  
Memphis. Local Sleeper between  
Little Rock and Fort Smith.  
Sleeper to New Orleans  
on 8:38 p. m. train.

City Ticket Office, Corner Markham  
and Louisiana streets, Little Rock.

J. A. Hollinger, P. & T. A.  
H. C. Townsend.

G. P. & T. A.  
St. Louis, Mo.



CHURCH BELLS  
Chimes and Pools,  
Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price,  
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY  
Baltimore, Md.

## Church Telephones.

### MAGAZINE.

We closed a ten days meeting here last night. Results, six conversions and eight accessions to the church. We have received 34 members since Christmas; have raised a \$1,500 subscription to build a church this fall, but the drouth is so severe that it will be very difficult to get it up this year. H. A. Story.

### PINE BLUFF.

Rev. T. D. Scott preached at Riverside morning and evening. The pastor, Brother Beardslee, is still at Hot Springs for his health.

Services at First Church at usual hours. In addition a class meeting has recently been organized, which meets at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Good attendance at Lakeside Sunday-school and services for the weather.

Rev. W. H. Woodfin, of Dumas, was in the city last week and from him we learn that our work is in prosperous condition in that town. The presiding elder, assisted by Dr. Dye, Brother Hilliard and others, will conduct cornerstone laying ceremonies for a thousand dollar church there Wednesday of this week.

Brother Scott reports a fine meeting on the Roc circuit and later that our church at Roc was greatly damaged by a wind storm last week. It is not known yet whether the wreck is so bad that the house will have to be torn down. Rev. W. F. Lassiter is doing fine work.

Rev. R. T. Davis was in town a few days ago on church building business. He has the building spirit aroused on Gillett circuit.

Rev. A. P. Few has been sick during the past week and was not able to go to his Sunday appointments. He is able to be up today.

Rev. B. T. Crews and wife, of Minden, La., visited the families of Rev. J. A. Anderson and the writer this last week. He preached a strong, straightforward, helpful sermon at Lakeside Sunday morning and another at First Church at night. Brother Anderson and Brother Crews began their ministry in the Arkansas Conference twenty-two years ago. Crews was on the Greenwood circuit and Anderson a supply on the Waldron circuit. Rev. S. H. Babcock was the presiding elder. About ten years later Brother Babcock was on the Fort Smith district again, Brother Anderson was at First Church, Fort Smith, the writer on Booneville circuit and boarding with Brother Crews, who was then merchandising at Booneville. If Brother Babcock had been with us the quartette would have been complete. As it was we had a glorious time. There is no truer man living than Berry T. Crews and his strong, sincere, rugged sermons have been used of God to change the lives of hundreds of men and women. And he is growing as a preacher all the time. He is spend-

ing this week in Hot Springs. He and his wife will go to their District Conference at Arcadia before returning home. James M. Hawley.

**ROWELL CIRCUIT.**—We have just closed a very successful meeting at Wesley's Chapel. The Lord was with us. Many could say from their heart, "it is good to be here." Nine joined the church. The church was wonderfully revived and some backsliders reclaimed. We give God all the praise. We have five other meetings to hold. Pray for us, brethren, that the Lord may bless us in each of them. M. O. Barnett.

Saline camp-meeting of Antoine Circuit is changed from fourth Sunday in July to second Sunday in September. W. W. Mills.

### U. S. Liquor License.

United States license to sell liquor has been granted to the persons named below, in what we understand to be prohibited territory. We may be mistaken in some instances, but do not intend to include any except in such territory. No doubt some druggists are in the list, but we do not know who they are, and intend no reflection on those who are doing a legitimate business either in or out of prohibition territory. This list includes all now in force up to and including July 20, 1901. We gladly note the fact that no license has been taken out for either Arkadelphia, Conway or Searcy, the seats of our colleges.

Anderson, Chas. H., Maysville.  
Bennett & Williams, Pike City.  
Bowles, G. R., Arkinda.  
Brashear, Kelly, Combs.  
Benzley, E. J., Marianna.  
Bell, Wm., Surrounded Hill.  
Brown, Joe H., Lonoke.  
Butler, G. S., Chester.  
Ben Brook, C. L., Fayetteville.  
Baldwin, Mathilda, Grannis.  
Bowen, W. J. & Co., Grider.  
Baker Bros., Heard.  
Blakely, J. B., Hartman.  
Bennen, Volmy, Mulberry.  
Bunch & Shaw, Manilla.  
Burrough, Joel, Mulberry.  
Burrough, Joel, Alma.  
Cochran, J. & Co., Maysville.  
Calhoun & King, Luxora.  
Collins, M. & Co., Wynne.  
Collins, John, Reedville.  
Calston, G. T., Pike City.  
Crews Bros., Fayetteville.  
Covey, R. N., Gravette.  
Caple, H. E., Manilla.  
Campbell, A. W., Beebe.  
Cowan, J. M. Drug Co., Lamar.  
Caple, W. T., Marked Tree.  
Combs, J. H., Weiner.  
Cheshire, E. W., Red Fork.  
Cheyne & Smith, Ola.  
Davis, Walter, Lake Hall.  
Dye, J. R., Southdale.  
Dye, W. D., Sarrassa.  
Dean, Jobe, Indian Bay.  
Dozier & Matthews, Marianna.  
Davis, C. H., Maser.  
Doss, C. T., Jr., Beebe.

Edwards, Thos. & Co., Jonesboro.  
Ellis, J. H., Amos Bayou, Winchester P. O.

Ellison Liquor Co., Ellison.  
Fitzhugh, J. M., McGhee.  
Franks, C. E., Plainfield.  
Fraun, Joseph, Luna.  
Flat, R. F., Gallatin.  
Fletcher, Harvey, Hickory Ridge.  
Goster, Elvin, Dermott.  
Gray, John, Pedlo.  
Hess, T. M. & Co., Marcella.  
Harris Bros., Ledwidge.  
Harris, J. S. & Co., Perry.  
Harris & Kenmore, Greenville.  
Hart, J. E. & Co., Portland.  
Henry, D. W., Nashville.  
Hart, M. M., Hudspeth.  
Hannah, J. L., Chapel Hill.  
Hughes, H. C., Hughes Villa.  
Humphrey Liquor Co., Humphrey.

Huckabee, A. J. & Co., Osceola.  
Hornor, T. D., Luna Landing.  
Huddleston, G. D., Lamar.  
Hunter, J. J., Casa.  
Horton, E. L. & Co., Earl.  
Hamburg Whisky Co., Hamburg.  
Hawley, G. E., Grady.  
Hays, John T., Rogers.  
Hughes, L. H. & Co., Pettigrew.  
Ivy, Virgil, Marvel; malt liquors.  
Johnson, J. T. & Co., Alpena Pass.

Josey, Wm., Hope.  
Jones, J. F. & Co., Dumas.  
Jones, R. L., Black Rock.  
Johnson, Charlie, Knobel.  
Kaufman, J., Grand Lake.  
Kirby, W. R., Bass Place, South Bend.

Lyon, J. E. & Co., Ola.  
Lovejoy Bros., Rector.  
Lamb, D. J., Pike City.  
Lunn, John & Co., Lockhart Landing, near Newport.  
Lewis, W. H., Marianna.  
Lephew, E. A., Sherrill.  
Macon & Carson, Bentonville.  
Morgan, G. W., Hardy.  
Magness & Polk, Newark.  
Moore, W. A. & Co., Maberry.  
McWilliams, W. P., Rich Mountain.

Moss & Jones, Dermott.  
Morris, R. S., Grassy Lake.  
Mosley, J. O., Ola.  
McKinnon, W. A., agt., Hamburg.  
Mitchell & Son, Clarksville.  
Miller, W. H., Cummins.  
New York Club, Fayetteville.  
Newell, Henry, Pilgrim's Rest, near England.

Oulen, H. M., Park Place.  
Osborn, J. W., Valley Springs.  
Odom, D. T., Barber.  
Porter, D. O., Dumas.  
Pickens, W. A., Alpha.  
Powers, J. F. A., Mt. Vernon.  
Pierce, Wm., Goat Shed, near Garretton.

Poage, Robt., Watson.  
Peterson, P. H. & Co., Sterling.  
Pitts, W. S., Alpena Pass.  
Robinson, S. C., Walnut Lake.  
Ralph, R. S., Cariola.  
Robinson, C. E., Clarksville.  
Robertson, J. J., Washington.  
Ryan, J. V., Perry.  
Reyno Beer Club, Reyno; malt liquors.

Stephen, W. F., Guy.  
Schweer, G. H., Montrose.  
Smith, J. M., Redfield.  
Stuart & Bro., Winthrop.  
Shores & Shelley, Jonesboro.  
Sharp, S. C. & Co., Lockesburg.  
Smith, J. F., Dardanelle.  
Skaggs, T. C., Huntsville.  
Stover, J. R., Dugger.  
Taylor Son, Luxora.  
Thompson, S. P., Marked Tree.  
Tanner, J. S., Imboden.  
Teal & Henry, De Queen.  
Tighlman, W. H., Luxora.  
Thomas, J. A., Fisher.  
Tray, A. E., Liquor Co., Pangburn.

Vandover, W. A., Corning.  
Vandover & Nalen, Nalen.  
Vosburg, N. E., Booneville.  
Webber, S. C. & J., Brinkley.  
Wilson, C. & Co., Casa.  
Williams, H. A., Winthrop.  
Wolf, H., New Lewisville.  
Walbridge, J. Liquor Co., Starks.  
Weatherby, Thos. B., New Lewisville.

Ward & Key, Hope.  
Walker, Dan & Co., Newport.  
Walker, John & Co., West Point.  
Wehunt, James M., Black Springs.

Nature has just one pigment on her palette with which she produces all the marvelous tints of beauty, and that one pigment is the blood. The shell-like pink beneath the finger nails, the delicate rose of the cheek, the cherry ripeness of the lips, the iridescent brilliance of the eyes are all produced by the blood. Just as the permanence of a beautiful painting will depend upon the purity of the colors with which it is painted, so the permanence of beauty on the purity of the blood. Paint, powder and cosmetics won't avail to preserve beauty. Beauty begins in the blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a true beautifier, because it provides for nature that pure blood with which alone she can paint. The use of this medicine will cleanse the skin, heighten the complexion, brighten the eyes, and give to face and form that radiance of health which is the greatest charm of beauty. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are very effective in ridding the system of clogging residuum, which accumulates with constipated habit.

A Los Angeles paper in giving an account of the 17th annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, says:

"An unusually interesting talk was made by Mrs. William Feild, of Little Rock. She is a daughter of Rev. Andrew Hunter, of Little Rock, the oldest minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

The Short Line to Hot Springs will take you through the bauxite mining country, and there is no change of cars.



# GALLOWAY COLLEGE



The Fall Session of 1901 Will Begin September 12.

Galloway College is Located at

SEARCY, THE ATHENS OF ARKANSAS,

and is the

Largest Female School in the State, and One of the Largest in the South.

The New Building is Larger Than the Old, and is A Model of Architectural Design and Finish. Modern in All its Appointments.

Heated by Steam, with Hot and Cold Water on Each Floor.

All the Departments of the College are Under the Control of Trained Specialists From the Best Schools of America and Europe.

We Have Twenty-five New Upright and Grand Pianos.

During the Eleven Years of its Successful History

The Health of Galloway College Has Been Phenomenal.

Rooms Are Being Rapidly Taken.

For All Information, or Catalogue, Write to

C. C. GODDEN, President. . . . . SEARCY, ARK.

## Wesleyan Female College

Macon, Ga.

Fall term begins Sept. 18, 1901.

## Oldest College for Women in the World

A DIPLOMA FROM IT IS HIGH HONOR.

ONE of the few high grade institutions of the South. It is classed by the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, South, as one of only two schools in Southern Methodism that are doing real college work for young ladies. A quarter of a million dollars invested in buildings. All modern conveniences. Ideal climate. Proverbially healthful. All Literary Courses of a high order, and Conservatory advantages in Music, Art, and Elocution. Literary tuition and board, including laundry, only \$200 per year. For catalogue and full information address J. W. ROBERTS, A. M., D. D., President.

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More successful men because of thorough training.

A Vanderbilt Professor Says:

"Your students make the highest average grade of any school sending papers in this department"

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CHARACTER BUILDING . . . . . COLLEGE FITTING,

Has only one work—to give boys and girls the best preparation for life or the higher colleges. It is no experiment, its students have succeeded. Careful supervision, moral surroundings, healthful location, thorough instruction, highest commendations; \$150 per year. Make engagement for Sept. 3. Our claim for patronage is the quality of work done. Ask for illustrated pamphlet.

J. D. Clary, Principal,

Fordyce, Arkansas.

## Peoples & Morgan School,

Fayetteville, Tenn.

## A High-Grade Training School

HEALTHFUL Surroundings, Good Library. First-class Building and new dormitories with electric lights and hot and cold baths. Board in dormitories, under direct supervision of teachers, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per month; in best private families, \$10. Tuition, \$7.50. Our boys enter Vanderbilt, Washington & Lee, Peabody and other universities WITHOUT EXAMINATION. The entrance prize at Vanderbilt in Mathematics, English, History and Geography was won by one of our boys last year. Next term opens August 28, 1901. For further information address the principals.

Peoples & Morgan.



## MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY

8th Year. Fine New Buildings. 100 acres. Hunting, Fishing, Swimming, Boating. Model School. Phenomenal Success. Faculty, University graduates of national reputation. For booklet with full information, address A. K. YANCEY, President, Mexico, Missouri.

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Next session begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1901, and continues ten school months. Every facility offered for a thorough education for girls. All departments taught, including Music, Art, Elocution, etc. Charges reasonable. For catalogues, etc., apply to REV. A. B. JONES, PRESIDENT, Jackson, Tenn.

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Endorsed by Prof. Karl Klindworth, Berlin, Germany. Thorough instruction in all musical branches, and in Languages, Art and Physical Culture. Students can board at Conservatory. Second scholastic year begins Sept. 4th. For catalogue address KURT MUELLER, Box 224, Atlanta, Ga.

Mention the Methodist.

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Send for Catalogue, stating departments in which you are interested.

WILSON WILLIAMS, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

## BRENAU COLLEGE CONSERVATORY.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

BEST

(LOCATION - 1,500 Feet Altitude.)  
(BUILDING - Brick and Stone.)  
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REASONABLE RATES.  
For Catalogue, address  
A. W. VAN HOOSE or M. M. RILEY.

## VIRGINIA COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

Opens Sept. 21, 1901. One of the leading schools for young ladies in the South. New buildings, pianos and equipment. Steam heat, electric light, bath and toilet rooms on every floor. Campus of ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Virginia, far-famed for health. Twenty-five American and European teachers. Thorough courses leading to Degrees of B. A. and M. A. Conservatory advantages in Music, Art and Elocution. Students from 25 States. For catalogue address HATTIE F. HARRIS, President, Roanoke, Virginia.

When writing, please mention The Arkansas Methodist.

## Woman's Work.

### Action of Our Conference at Paragould.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the W. F. M. S., White River Conference, was held in Paragould June 15, 18, 1901.

Paragould gave us cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment.

All the officers were present excepting Mrs. Strange, vice president, and Miss Gardner, secretary of Batesville District. Twenty-one auxiliaries were represented by delegates. Most of the reports showed increased interest in the work, but there were only three new societies organized during the year.

Excellent papers were read by Mesdames Crook, Jelks, McIntosh, Lanier, Allen, Fletcher and Miss Kloene. Bro. Little, of Augusta, preached the annual sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. It was an ideal missionary sermon and showed much thought upon the subject of missions.

Miss Bowman's talks on Brazil, the missionary's life, and the training school added much interest to our meeting.

The president's address on the "Opportunities and Privileges of White River Conference" should stimulate the conference to greater efforts.

Mrs. Mills' talks on the board meeting were full of interest and information.

A resolution was passed to place the name of Mrs. W. B. Hayes, our former recording secretary, on the memorial scholarship tablet in the Bible and Training School by the payment of \$100 raised on the Easter collection. All over this sum is to be directed to the Isabella Hendrix school at Juiz De Fora.

Resolutions passed regretting the resignation of our missionary, Miss Esther Case, and extending to her our appreciation of her labors and best wishes for her future happiness and prosperity. Resolution also passed to confer with the conference missionary secretary in soliciting Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor to come to our conference and present missionary work to our people.

Instead of the usual conference pledge we advanced a step forward and assumed the support of a missionary. To do this we must raise the salary \$750, which is that much over and above dues, and specials. We took as our representative Miss Edit. Park, who is in the school at Laredo, Mexico.

Dear sisters, let us not fail in this undertaking, but by wise planning and earnest effort let us work to this sum and not fall behind when we go up to our meeting next year.

The conference resolved to emphasize juvenile work and enlist the Epworth Leagues in our missionary.

Brother Little was made a life member of the society.

The banner was awarded the Cotton Plant jewels.

Many interesting things from the New Orleans Conference given by Mesdames Hawthorne and Babcock and Miss Bowman.

The following officers were elected:

Mrs. S. H. Babcock, president.

Mrs. F. A. Jeffett, vice president.

Mrs. M. A. Neill, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. A. L. Malone, recording secretary.

Mrs. P. A. Robertson, treasurer.

District Secretaries—Mrs. J. C. Hawthorne, Jonesboro; Mrs. N. J. Scott, Paragould; Mrs. J. R. Lanier, Helena; Mrs. K. A. McIntosh, Searcy; Mrs. Ella Crook, Batesville; Mrs. Allin, editor; Mrs. Neill, associate editor.

Mrs. P. A. Robertson alternate to the board.

Vandale was chosen as the place for our next meeting.

Mrs. A. L. Malone, Rec. Sec.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT.

Adult societies	19
Adult members	321
Juvenile and Y. P. Societies	13
Juvenile and Y. P. members	327
Total societies	32
Total members	648
Subscribers to W. M. Advocate	127
Subscribers to Little Worker	95
Honorary life members	2
Life members	35
Day-school supported	1
Scholarships	1
Missionaries	1

#### LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED.

Annual reports	75
Conference minutes	300
Leaflets	800
Circular letters	48
Personal letters	75
Postal cards	25

Mrs. M. A. Neill,  
Conf. Cor. Sec.

#### Treasurer's Report.

Mrs. P. A. Robertson, treasurer, in account with W. F. M. So., White River Conference, for year ending March 20, 1901.

Received from—	
Paragould Auxiliary	\$ 15 40
Batesville Helpers	18 67
Helena Auxiliary	74 79
Newport Auxiliary	72 90
Newport Junior League	9 12
Beebe Auxiliary	13 55
Batesville Auxiliary	40 35
Helena Junior League	21 30
Jonesboro Rosebuds	48 15
Barren Fork Auxiliary	11 05
Mary Neill Juveniles	4 30
Philadelphia Y. P.	21 55
Clarendon Auxiliary	31 30
Augusta Juveniles	6 75
Cotton Plant Jewels	14 05
Searcy Auxiliary	49 55
West Point Auxiliary	14 25
Jonesboro Auxiliary	67 92
Holly Grove Auxiliary	3 30
Marion Auxiliary	9 15
Galloway Y. P.	81 85
Galloway "Shining Stars"	46 60
Jonesboro "Willing Workers"	9 45
Vandale Auxiliary	12 90
Philadelphia Juveniles	8 14
Melbourne Auxiliary	5 15
East Jonesboro Auxiliary	16 10
Violet Hill Auxiliary	6 74
Cushman Auxiliary	10 36
Paragould Juveniles	1 85
Hill Chapel for Bible Woman	10 00
Beebe Willing Workers	17 91
McCrory Auxiliary	16 83
Osceola Auxiliary	3 43
Augusta Auxiliary	2 00

Total .....\$ 796 71  
Of this amount one hundred dollars is for Galloway Day School in South, one hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-three cents from

life membership, thank offering, mite boxes, pledges, etc., leaving a deficit of \$85.28 on the two hundred pledged by our delegates to the board. \$12 memorial from Miss E. E. Rives.

#### TWENTIETH CENTURY THANK-OFFERING

Received from—	
Searcy Auxiliary	\$ 27 61
Cotton Plant Jewels' report	
last year	19 78
Helena Auxiliary	45 22
Barren Fork Auxiliary	3 95
Marion Auxiliary	4 00
Mrs. Jernigan	10 00
Jonesboro Auxiliary	26 00
Jonesboro Rosebuds	25 00
Newport Auxiliary	22 50
Clarendon Auxiliary	11 00
Vandale Auxiliary	7 00
Melbourne Auxiliary	30
Beebe Auxiliary	3 25
Jonesboro Willing Workers	10 00
Paragould Auxiliary	20 00
Beebe Willing Workers	1 60
Helena Junior League	10 00
Paragould Juveniles	14 00
Cushman Auxiliary	90
East Jonesboro Auxiliary	10 00
Marianna Home Mission So.	10 00
Mrs. A. L. Malone reported	
last year	5 00
Batesville Helpers	5 77
Batesville Auxiliary	75 00
Philadelphia Auxiliary	2 75
McCrory Auxiliary	3 55
Augusta Juveniles	5 17
Mrs. Mary A. Neill, reported	
last year	25 00

Total .....\$ 404 35  
Of this amount \$67.39 was reported last year.

(Concluded on page 16.)

## WINE OF CARDUI

### A SURE MEDICINE.

HANDSOM, VA., Dec. 31.

I have been suffering from female weakness for four years, and have taken many medicines, but Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught have done more for me than anything else.

MRS. CAROLINE EVANS.



McELREE'S  
**Wine of Cardui**

It is a mistake to take any and every kind of medicine when you are sick. There is danger in it. Most of the so-called cures for "female weakness" do nothing more than deaden the pain temporarily, and when the effect wears away the patient is weaker and sicker than before. It is never wise to take chances. You have only one life, and that is dear and precious. If you have any pain, ache, disorder or weakness in the feminine organs, nothing will help you like Wine of Cardui. It helps do away with morning sickness during the early stages of pregnancy, and modifies the pains of childbirth; recovery is rapid and future health is assured. The Wine is purely vegetable, being made of herbs whose medicinal properties act directly upon the organs of womanhood. It is a long-tried remedy, and has many years of success behind it. It is sure. Why take a chance medicine when you can get a sure medicine?

**LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.**  
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dept., The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists sell Large Bottles for \$1.00.

## WINE OF CARDUI

### Cures Weak Hearts.

Palpitation and other heart irregularities are nearly always caused by a weak stomach and a disordered digestion. Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy cures weak stomach, regulates the gastric juices, builds up the appetite and invariably cures palpitation, intermittent pulse and other heart irregularities. For this purpose it has no equal. It cures all stomach troubles and insures good health and sweet, refreshing sleep.

#### A GOVERNOR'S OPINION.

Governor Robert Taylor, of Tennessee, says: "I find Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy an admirable aid to digestion. It imparts a vigor and easiness of feeling which is very desirable. It is a first-class remedy for aiding digestion."

Price 50 cents per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Six bottles for \$2.50, or sent by express on receipt of price by Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy Co., 107 1-2 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Sample bottle sent free.

**PILES** TRIAL TREATMENT FREE  
We will forfeit \$50 for any case of Internal, External or Itching Piles the Germ Pile Cure fail to cure. Instant and permanent relief. Write at once Germ Medical Co., 215 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

# La Creole Will Restore those Gray Hairs

"La Creole" Hair Restorer is a Perfect Dressing and Restorer. Price \$1.00.

## At Rest.

**MENTIRE.**—R. A. McEntire was born in North Carolina in 1848; was married to Emilene Owens; had nine children; all are living. His first wife died. He married Miss Hattie Higgason November 3, 1898; had one precious baby boy, which died July 1, 1900. He joined the M. E. Church, South, August, 1899, in which he lived a consistent Christian life up to the day of his death, which occurred May 10, 1901, at his home in North Perryville, Ark. Brother McEntire lived a very conscientious life. He was a good man, but he has gone, leaving nine children and a loving and devoted wife to mourn their loss, but their loss is his eternal gain. I would say to the sorrowing ones, look up. It will not be long until you will meet husband and father on the other shore, if only true and faithful to our Lord.

J. N. Villines.

**REED.**—William Aylett Reed, son of Julius F. and Harriett E. Reed, was born September 6, 1877; was married to Miss Lula Clauneh November 8, 1899; died March 9, 1901. Professed faith in Christ in his last illness. He was permitted to live a few days after making peace with his God to testify to the "riches of redeeming grace and join in the songs of his friends at his bedside. His conversion was very clear. He rejoiced much at the prospect of meeting loved ones again in heaven. The writer was a boyhood companion of the deceased and always knew him to be a youth of sterling qualities, that matured into an exemplary manhood. May "great grace" attend the bereaved wife and parents in this hour of trial.

Wm. T. Thompson.

Fort Smith, Ark.

**JONES.**—Hicks Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Jones, was born in South Carolina June 12, 1863. When six years old his parents moved and settled in Center Point, Ark., where young Hicks grew to manhood. He never sowed any wild oats in his youthful days, hence he had no crop to reap. It is said by those who knew him when he was growing up that he was a model of politeness and conscientious regard for the rights of others and of parental obedience. As a man and a merchant he commanded the respect and esteem of the entire circle of his acquaintance. His honesty and integrity in all business relations were unquestioned. In December, 1877, he was happily married to Miss Effie Alston, of Chapel Hill, a young lady of high culture of head and heart. One little boy, two years old, the fruit of their union, remains to comfort the grief stricken mother and widow. As a husband he was all that a loving wife could desire or expect. He was a Methodist from his infancy and may have been said to be always a member of the church. It was my pleasure to minister to him frequently during his illness. The Psalmist was not less perturbed at the prospect of death than was he. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil." On the night of May 20, 1901, the summons came, "Arise ye and depart, for this is not your rest," and Hicks Jones passed from labor to reward from the activities of life to the "rest that remaineth to the people of God." His funeral was conducted at the church by this writer, assisted by Rev. W. A. Wilson, and his mortal remains laid to rest in Horatio Cemetery. As a mark of respect every business house in Horatio of whatever character

was closed during the obsequies. He leaves father and mother, brothers and sisters, wife and child and friends a noble record and an example worthy of imitation.

J. C. Hooks.

**STINNETT** (nee Rushing)—In Ouachita county, Ark., on January 14, 1855, there was born to D. B. and Mrs. M. A. Rushing a daughter, whom they named Martha Florence. But some time during her childhood she assumed the name of "Mittie," instead of Martha, and was known as Mittie Rushing. Like most girls who enjoyed the privileges of a pleasant country life, she developed into a sprightly and beautiful young woman. Her social, educational and religious advantages were obtained from the best facilities the country afforded at that time.

With ample time for due consideration, at the age of full maturity, and with a number of admirers from whom to select a lifemate, she plighted her undying love to P. B. Stinnett, known as "Brooks" Stinnett, a son of Judge J. M. Stinnett.

On Christmas day of 1875, just a few days before her twenty-first birthday, Rev. Jeff James solemnized the rite of matrimony, from which anniversary she legally and heartily assumed the name and subsequent lot and interests, in all its meaning, of P. B. Stinnett.

Originating from Methodist stock, and reared by pious folk, the subject of this sketch possessed a very heightened, moral character during her young womanhood, but for some cause postponed attachment to the church until 1880. During this year she made a public profession of our Lord's religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Missouri Church, under the ministry of Rev. Jeff James, the unique and very popular "supply" preacher in those days. A new era in her life sprang from this date. While she was modest and timid in disposition she indicated great strength in her new faith. Her influence in the community began to gather new power, and her sincere zeal and faith intensified the new influence for greater good. She could face an audience and emphasize the fact that she delighted to render service under the banner of her King. Her gifts were sometimes exercised in public prayer, her faith seeming to grasp the divine current that would put the devout part of the congregation in communion with God, and her voice was often heard to flow in melodious strains while singing the hymns of our Zion. She seemed to have formed an alliance with the heavenly side of earthly things. For twenty years after her conversion this alliance was kept inviolate. In the closing scenes of her earthly career sore trials tested the strength of her faith. But she remained "steadfast and unmovable." She had volunteered for life. She realized that she was following the battle flag of a leader who had never lost a battle. Her King had issued this order, "Be thou faithful unto death." Under oath of allegiance to her King she was obligated to "hold on to faith."

On September 11, 1900, her last victory was achieved. It was at their comfortable little home near Chidester. Her husband, whose heart was torn asunder with grief, weeping children who were being deprived of a precious mother, other relatives and friends with aching hearts, looked on while the dear one fought the last battle. Finally an unseen visitor stood by her side and whispered a message for Martha Florence Stinnett to cross the battle line and

# Skin Diseases

ECZEMA, TETTER, PSORIASIS, SALT RHEUM, ACNE and a great many other diseases of like character are classed as skin diseases, when they could just as properly be called blood diseases, for they undoubtedly originate in the blood, like Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, etc.; the only real difference being in the intensity and nature of the poison. The more serious diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, etc., are caused by some specific poison or virus, which is either inherited or in other ways gets into the blood and attacks certain vital organs or appears in the form of terrible sores and ulcers, while the milder and less dangerous skin diseases are caused by blood humors or an over acid condition of that fluid. These acid poisons, as they ooze out through the pores of the skin, cause great irritation, with intense itching and burning. The eruption may be of a pustular kind, with excessive discharge of thick, gummy fluid, or the skin may be hot, dry and feverish, swollen and fissured. Skin diseases, whether they appear

I can cheerfully and most sincerely endorse your specific as a cure for Eczema, the most irritating and annoying disease, I think, that flesh is heir to. I was troubled with it for twenty-five years, and tried many remedies with no good effect. After using your medicine a short time I think I am entirely relieved. You can give this statement any publicity you may desire, as it is voluntarily made, more for those afflicted than notoriety for myself.

Very respectfully,

WM. CAMPBELL,

313 West Central.

Wichita, Kans.

clogged up by this treatment that the poisonous matter thrown off by the blood cannot pass out of the system, and settles on the lungs, heart or some other vital organ and endangers life.

To purify and build up the polluted blood is the right treatment for skin diseases, and for this purpose no other medicine is so deservedly popular as S. S. S. It is a perfect antidote for all blood humors, and when taken into the circulation, gently but thoroughly eliminates all impurities and puts the blood in a healthy, normal state. The skin can't remain in an irritated, diseased condition when nourished with rich, new blood. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable remedy, and the safest and best skin beautifier. Write our physicians if you have any blood or skin disease, and they will cheerfully advise you without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.



## DINNER SET FREE

For selling 24 boxes Salvona Soaps or bottles Salvona Perfumes. To introduce our Soaps and Perfumes, we give free to every purchaser of a box or bottle, a beautiful cut glass pattern 10-inch fruit bowl, or choice of many other valuable articles. To the agent who sells 24 boxes soap we give our 50-piece Dinner Set, full size, handsomely decorated and gold lined. We also give Curtains, Couches, Rockers, Sporting Goods, Sewing Machines, Parlor Lamps, Musical Instruments of all kinds and many other premiums for selling Salvona Soaps and Perfumes. We allow you 15 days to deliver goods and collect for them. We give cash commission if desired. No money required. Write to-day for our handsome illustrated catalogue free. SALVONA SOAP CO., Second & Locust Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ROOMS TO RENT

—IN THE—

### ARKANSAS BUILDING.

Markham & Center Sts.  
Pleasant Rooms  
Reasonable Prices.

W. Markham.

JNO. B. COWPLAND.

stand in the presence of her King. She was ready, and silently folded her armor and crossed over. Husband and children broke down and said, "She is dead!" But hush! She has gained a victory. She has crossed the dividing river to "stand before the King" and receive a "crown of life." Halleluiahs hang on her lips as she sings with heavenly notes. Cheer up. Emulate her faith. Go on and meet her in heaven.

Her mother, four brothers and two sisters survive. Rev. J. R. Rushing, of Little Rock Conference, is one of the brothers. The others all live at Chidester. Rev. Ed Rushing, local elder, formerly of the conference, is also one of her brothers. She leaves six children, three sons and three daughters, to mourn with her broken-hearted husband.

O. H. Keadle.

### LOOK! A STITCH IN TIME

Saves nine. Hughes' Tonic (taste pleasant,) taken in early Spring and Fall prevents Chills, Dengue and Malarial Fevers. Acts on the Liver, tones up the system. Better than Calomel and Quinine. Contains no Arsenic. Guaranteed, try it. At Druggists. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.

Go to Hot Springs over the new road.

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

**OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY**  
Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialist. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

**CANCER CURED**  
WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS  
Tumor, Piles, Skin and Womb Diseases, Fistula, Ulcer, etc. The result of 30 years experience. Convincing book sent free. DR. D. M. WYLLIE, Box 325, Indianapolis, Ind. (The Originator of the Oil Cure.)

**WHISKEY AND MORPHINE**  
Habits Cured in 10 to 15 Days.  
Sanitarium. Write or Call.  
A. S. WOOLEY, M. D.,  
2025 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

MILLWAIN'S SCHOOL AGENCY.

I have several strong, capable teachers—ladies and gentlemen—wanting positions for the ensuing school year. School authorities wanting a teacher should write me. No charges. Correspondence solicited.

W. J. Millwain,  
Little Rock, Ark.

## THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

GEO. THORNBURGH, BUSINESS MGR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901

Entered at the postoffice at Little Rock, Ark., as second-class mailmatter.

## Treasurer's Report.

(Continued from page 14.)

CONTINGENT FUND.	
Helena Auxiliary .....	\$ 10 10
Newport Auxiliary .....	2 75
Beebe Auxiliary .....	1 40
Jonesboro Rosebuds .....	5 81
Philadelphia Y. P. ....	1 75
Augusta Juveniles .....	65
Cotton Plant Jewels .....	2 00
Searcy Auxiliary .....	5 05
West Point Auxiliary .....	1 20
Marion Auxiliary .....	1 50
Jonesboro Willing Workers..	7 00
Vannsdale Auxiliary .....	1 00
Melbourne Auxiliary .....	50
Mrs. C. W. Yarnell for printing minutes .....	2 00
Jonesboro Auxiliary for printing minutes .....	5 25
East Jonesboro Auxiliary....	2 25
Paragould Auxiliary .....	2 25
Batesville Auxiliary .....	4 80
Batesville Helpers .....	1 40
Jonesboro Auxiliary .....	5 75
Cushman Auxiliary .....	2 80
Philadelphia Juveniles .....	90
Beebe Willing Workers.....	2 50
Barren Fork Auxiliary.....	1 75
McCrory Auxiliary .....	1 75
Last year brought forward..	29 67
Total .....	\$ 104 28
BIBLE AND TRAINING SCHOOL.	
April 19, Easter offering from Cotton Plant Jewels .....	\$ 23 65
Total amount all moneys received and not previously ported .....	\$1,261 60
CONTINGENT PAID OUT.	
Paid Mrs. Lamb ex. to Helena .....	\$ 3 00
Paid Mrs. Green ex. to Helena .....	3 75
Paid Mrs. Strange, ex. to Helena .....	3 75
Paid Mrs. McIntosh's ex. to Helena .....	3 75
Paid Mrs. Ida Gardner's ex. to Helena .....	4 50
Paid Mrs. A. L. Malone for printing minutes .....	5 25
Paid Mrs. Neil's office ex. ..	10 50
Paid treasurer for postage ..	3 20
Express on treasurer's book to Helena and return .....	80
Amount overdrawn to Mrs. McTyeire .....	1 00
	\$ 39 50
By amount remitted Mrs. McTyeire, including Easter offering .....	\$1,146 32
By amount remitted Miss Cloud .....	12 00
By amount for contingent expenses .....	39 50
	\$1,197 82
Amount for contingent on hand .....	63 78
Respectfully submitted, Mrs. P. A. Robertson, Treas.	
I certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of receipts and disbursements of moneys belonging to your society for the year ending March 20, 1901, as shown by the accounts of your treasurer.	
Very respectfully submitted, J. W. Peebles, Auditor.	
Marlanna, Ark., June 11, 1901.	

## W. H. M. S., W. R. Conference.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the White River Conference was held in First Church, Jonesboro, Ark., May

## Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with



And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## Millions Use

CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humor. CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole U.S. Agents, Boston, U.S.A.

10-12. The president, Mrs. A. G. Dickson, in the chair. The attendance of delegates was not large, but those present seemed deeply interested. The reports of delegates showed an increasing interest all over the conference. The report of the treasurer showed an increase in dues for the past year. The corresponding secretary's report was encouraging, bringing out the fact that we are advancing, trying to show our faith by our works. The address of welcome in behalf of the church and Jonesboro Auxiliary were happily delivered by Rev. S. H. Babcock, P. E., Mrs. M. A. Malone and Mrs. J. C. Hawthorne. A fitting response was made by Mrs. J. D. Pope, Searcy. The annual sermon was preached Sunday morning by Rev. J. W. Smith, Newport, from Phil. 4:3, "Help These Women." It was strong, logical and inspiring. Would that every preacher in Southern Methodism was as much interested in woman's work for women as is Brother Smith! Some excellent papers were read, among which were "Rescue Work," by Mrs. N. Donaldson. "Why Every Woman Should be a Member of Both the Foreign and Home Mission Societies," by Mrs. F. G. Fletcher. "Systematic and Proportionate Giving," by Mrs. L. A. McKie; "Cuban

Work," by Mrs. Leon Roussau. Mrs. S. H. Babcock read a well written and carefully prepared paper on "The Mutual Helpfulness of the Foreign and Home Mission Societies," by Mrs. A. E. Gray, corresponding secretary of the North Georgia Conference, and read before that society. The president's annual address was replete with thought and timely suggestions—proving an inspiration to all who heard it. Three life memberships were pledged. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. A. G. Dickson; first vice president, Mrs. J. C. Hawthorne; second vice president, Mrs. Robert Neill; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. H. Babcock; treasurer, Mrs. S. J. Ellis; recording secretary, Mrs. G. G. Davidson. Following are the district secretaries: Helena, Mrs. Paul Hill; Jonesboro, Mrs. G. G. Davidson; Searcy, Mrs. J. C. Harder; Paragould, Mrs. W. W. Bandy; Batesville, Mrs. J. M. Green; superintendent of parsonage work, Mrs. Leon Roussau; superintendent of supplies, Mrs. Richard Jackson. After singing "God Be With You," the benediction was pronounced by Brother Smith, each of us feeling that great results would follow our meeting, and praying God to give us strength to use our best efforts to advance this work.

Mrs. G. G. Davidson,  
Recording Secretary.

Columbus, Ga., Aug. 24, 1872.

Dr. C. J. Moffett—Dear Doctor: We gave your TEETHINA (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical, and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used. Yours very truly,

Joseph S. Key,

Pastor of St. Paul Church.

(Now Bishop Southern Methodist Church.)

## How We Went and Came.

Dear Editor—In company with Brother Sorrels, on June 25, 1901, we set out in a buggy for Nashville to attend the Prescott District Conference, a distance of about eighty miles over hills and valleys and mountains, crossing the river southwest of Cherry Hill, on the Dallas road, passing through some very nice country, on to Board Camp creek, following it into the mountains, passing the noted Standing Rock that reaches out from the mountain side like a huge monster with its walls perpendicular, looking almost like the work of an expert mason, reaching, I suppose, 75 feet high and something like 100 feet long. We climbed on its top and felt like singing, "Oh, then, to the rock let me fly, to the rock that is higher than I!" Moving on, southward, crossing a high mountain, from whose top beautiful scenery spread before us, we are on the head waters of the Cosatat river. Stopping an hour in the beautiful shade to eat our lunch, we drank of the beautiful water as it sparkled down the mountain side. Now we are in the thick of the mountains. Following the river as nearly as possible, we are led through narrow places and behold some wonderful scenes. Reaching Baby Ruth City, a mining town, we drank of the beautiful Clear Spring, as it bubbled out from under the mountain. On

ward march, over hills and mountains. Passing Baker Springs we drink of the pure sulphur water and rest for the night. We went on our way rejoicing in the morning, passing through some smoother country, through the town of Center Point, a beautiful country village. Now we have a 10 mile drive on pleasant roads. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, we reached Nashville late in the evening, and were assigned our home with a pleasant family, and heard some able preaching, and fine lectures, and the business sessions were interesting. The editor of the "Arkansas Methodist" preached Sunday, followed by the communion, and it proved to be a feast to the soul.

Monday morning, July 1, we again harnessed Dick and Jim, bidding good-bye to those who had been so kind to us. We turned our course northward.

Traveling over the same country, with no changes except the town of Centre Point had been visited by a fire, and a good portion of it lay in ashes. After two and a half days we reached home, without being any the worse, always feeling the Lord will reward us for the efforts put forth and for duty discharged. Success to the "Methodist."

W. E. Justice,

Egger, Ark.

## If You are Tired

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. Henry, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me."

## DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS AND PUEBLO.

On July 1 to 9 and September 1 to 10 the Iron Mountain Route will sell round trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo at a very low rate of \$25. Stop-overs will be allowed west of Colorado common points. Tickets limited to October 31 for return.

In addition to the above on corresponding dates you can purchase round-trip tickets to Glenwood Springs for \$35; Ogden and Salt Lake for \$40.

## TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Louisville, Ky., August 27th to 31st, 1901. Low rates and best of service, via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route.

Tickets on sale August 24th to 26th, inclusive, and in Colorado August 23d to 25th, inclusive. Good to return until September 2d, and may be extended until September 16th, 1901.

For further information, write any agent of the Company.

H. C. Townsend,

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Louis.

Go to Hot Springs over the new road.

