

The Arkansas Methodist

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"Speak Then the Things That Become Sound Doctrine."

One Year, \$1.50.
To Preachers, \$1.00

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NO. 2

News and Notes.

WE FAVOR THE SCHEME OF Congressman Little to establish a textile school, in the State of Arkansas, where manufacturing of woolen and cotton fabrics may especially be taught. It is a measure looking to the development of the State, and the training of our own people in industries for which we are now dependent upon foreigners. The movement would be timely, recognizing the direction which our future progress must take.

THE MOVEMENT, UNDER BISHOP Aglipay, to establish a National Filipino Church independent of the Vatican, catches the fancy of the natives and gathers strength. The situation in Lizon has become very serious and embarrassing. The new organization claims the right to the church buildings on the ground that the natives built them. It is using them in many places. They call upon the government authorities to sustain their claims. Meantime the regular Roman Catholic Bishop of Manila has called on Gov. Taft to protect the regular congregations. Each party assumes that Gov. Taft has the power to establish one church or the other and support it by force of arms. He has told the disputants that they must appeal to the civil courts. The situation is both perplexing and perilous.

THE NEW YORK CHRISTIAN Advocate publishes some interesting statistics of the growth of the churches in 1902, prepared by H. K. Carroll, LL. D., who had charge of the government census of churches in 1890. The net gains of all denominations in 1902 are given at 720 ministers, 1,261 churches, and 403,743 communicants. This is much smaller than the report for 1901, especially as regards communicants, the number reported in 1901, being 924,675. This, Doctor Carroll says, is due not to the decrease of prosperity in the Protestant churches, but to the abnormal increase credited to the Roman Catholic Church in 1901.

Dr. Carroll gives the increase

of the leading Protestant churches in the United States as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 35,384; and throughout the world, 50,000; all bodies of Methodists, 98,000; the Presbyterians, (North) 24,000; all Presbyterians, 30,000; all Lutherans, 49,320; Disciples, 27,836; Protestant Episcopal, 16,355; Congregational, 13,000.

THE EDUCATION BILL, WHICH has just been passed by the British Parliament, puts the public schools of England under control of the Established Church. It provides for superintendence and instruction by the church, so far as respects religion. The measure is generally obnoxious to all Non-conformists, and many influential leaders have announced that they will adopt a policy of passive resistance, by refusal to pay the tax to maintain the schools, incurring the penalty of disfranchisement as voters, confiscation of property, and possible imprisonment. Among these who have publicly committed themselves to this course are Rev. Dr. Clifford; Rev. Dr. Townsend, President of the National Free Church Council; Rev. J. Travis, President-elect of the Free Church Council; Rev. Thomas Law, Secretary of the Free Church Council; Rev. R. J. Campbell, of Brighton; Rev. Dr. Aked, of Liverpool; Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell; Mr. George White, M. P.; Mr. Robert Bird, and Principal J. E. Mitchell.

A Great Discovery.

If we may credit reports a discovery of inestimable value has just been made by the medical profession. On Christmas day Dr. Asa Ferguson, of London, put some lemon juice in water containing the bacilli of typhoid fever, and soon after found that the germs were killed. He repeated experiments with the same result. He telegraphed his discovery to Chicago. The Chicago physicians, after experiment, confirmed the conclusion of Dr. Ferguson. We have this report of the matter:

"The Chicago Health Department announces positively that lemon juice will destroy the typhoid germs in water. The statement

is made after careful experiments.

One teaspoonful of the juice to half a glassful of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have invariably produced the same result—every germ was killed.

The result confirms the announcement made on Christmas day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician, to the effect that lemon juice is a deadly foe to typhoid."

The Indianola Incident.

Minnie Cox, a Negro woman, had been postmistress at Indianola, Miss., for ten years. A few weeks since she sent in her resignation to the department to take effect January 1, 1903. Letters were sent up from some parties at Indianola, representing that Mrs. Cox had taken this action under duress and intimidation provoked by color alone. The matter was passed up to the president. A cabinet council was held. The strenuous president determined that color should have no consideration in such matters, and the postoffice of Indianola was ordered closed until her people should submit to the government authority. After this came counter statements from the people. Minnie Cox was every way competent and of good character, but the people thought they ought to have a change. A public meeting was held in regard to the matter, October 1, presided over by the mayor, and attended by influential people. They thought a change was best. A committee was appointed to canvass the town for signatures to a request to Mrs. Cox to resign. The sentiment was in favor of her resignation. At a meeting held a week later to receive the report of the canvassing committee the postmistress promised to resign. She and her husband said the white people had been very kind to them and always showed themselves their friends, and if they wanted a change it was proper they should have it. The people represent to the government that there were no threats or intimidation in their action.

Indianola is a prosperous town of 1500 inhabitants and a county seat. Its mail is brought from a

neighboring town and distributed.

The president holds his purpose that the people of Indianola must accept Minnie Cox as postmistress.

Had the president correct information? Should he deprive all the citizens of Indianola the benefits of a postoffice because of the action of a part of the citizenship?

Homicides in Arkansas.

One hundred and eighty-nine homicides for the State of Arkansas during the year is a record which we may well blush to set before the world, and yet, for the instruction of our own people, and to create a public sentiment which may abate this shame, it is our duty to make the record prominent. Thanks are due the Democrat of this city for presenting us the list, by name, place and date, of all these tragedies enacted in the State during the year 1902. We are told by that paper that the list is less, by three, than the average for several years past.

We appeal to our exchanges, the county newspapers of the State, to join in an earnest demand for the enforcement of our laws against carrying pistols. Our friend Wadley, editor of the Hot Springs News, always awake and on the right side, has called attention to this matter on the part of the officers of his city. We were greatly surprised at his statement that two-thirds of the men of Hot Springs carry pistols in violation of the law. It is this class of men, always armed to provoke or resist insult, who are swept into crimes beyond their own calculations, under the smart of momentary resentment, perpetrating dreadful deeds. The causes of many of the homicides reported were exceedingly trivial; dispute about a dog, the moving of a fence, the tearing down of a shed, the payment of a dollar, or even of a nickel. The very men who commit these crimes are amazed at themselves when their tempests of anger are past. The law against carrying concealed weapons is one of the most important on our statutes for the preservation of public order and safety. But it is not enforced, and the reason is wholly in apathy respecting the matter. The parties who thus violate the law may be easily detected. We must awaken public sentiment in regard to this matter.

Educational Notes.

Our Educational Movement.

As a means of promoting interest in our educational work, the educational board suggests the setting apart of four consecutive Sundays in July, 1903, for the consideration and discussion of our educational interests. Ministers know the gravity of the situation, and will not feel that this is too much time to devote to education, or that a theme more vital to the church and society could engage the pulpit. Neither will the reading and thinking element in our laity; for a prominent and influential layman expressed the sentiment of that portion of our membership when he recently wrote to this office: "My own conviction is that the educational problem is one of the greatest questions that our church has to meet and solve this twentieth century." Given a month, the church could be sown down with facts and arguments that would yield, not only a more enlightened public interest in Christian education, but immediate help in money and patronage to our institutions.

On circuits this scheme must be modified. On these it is suggested that there be held, at some convenient point, a two-days' meeting known as the Educational Camp Meeting, at which, besides the pastor's sermon or sermons, invited speakers might make addresses or read papers, the exercises to be diversified with songs and recitations.

The following programme of topics is suggested for the month, but it may be modified to suit particular exigencies or needs. On application to the secretary of the board, a list of additional topics will be supplied, together with the titles of useful books on education.

FIRST SUNDAY.

Morning Service.—Sermon by the pastor. Subject: "Why the Church Must Educate;" showing, more particularly, the bearing of Christian education on the progress of the gospel.

Evening Service.—Paper or address on "The Educational Plans and Policy of Southern Methodism."

SECOND SUNDAY.

Morning Service.—Address by pastor. Subject: "Our Conference Schools and Colleges: Their Needs and Claims."

Evening Service.—Paper or address on "Our Duty to the Common Schools."

THIRD SUNDAY.

Morning Service.—Sermon by pastor. Subject: "The Education of the Ministry."

Evening Service.—Paper or address on "The Inalienable Right of Every Human Being to an Education."

FOURTH SUNDAY.

Morning Service.—Sermon by pastor. Subject: "Christian Wealth

in Relation to Educational Needs and Opportunities."

Evening Service.—Two short papers—one on "The Need of Education in the Foreign Field," the second on "The Education of the Negro."

During May let Children's Day be observed, and on two Wednesday nights in July designated by the pastor let the women of the Foreign and Home Mission Societies each be given opportunity to lay before the congregations information concerning the schools operated by them.

Leaflets containing educational facts and information will be prepared by the board, and upon application will be sent to pastors, who may scatter them in the homes of their people or use them in the preparation of sermons and addresses. The presidents of our schools and colleges will also be requested to prepare statements relating to their institutions, to be distributed by the pastors.

It should be made to appear that this agitation is designed, not merely to exploit a theme, but for the practical purpose of aiding now, and aiding grandly, our struggling institutions. At every service, therefore, contributions should be solicited and everybody should be encouraged to give something, however little. The house will furnish a duplex envelope at reasonable rates, which will hold, not only the usual church contribution, but separately the contribution to education.

Among the great problems now pressing upon us there is none greater than that of bringing the masses under the saving and uplifting influence of Christian education, and placing our institutions upon such foundations that they may effectively discharge the functions committed to them by the church and required by the needs of civilization. Such an agitation as is here contemplated will tend to the solution of this problem, or, at least, tend to put us in sight of its solution. Any feasible plan looking to this result will appeal with peculiar force to Christian ministers and educators, and it is with confidence, therefore, that we invoke their co-operation in making effective the plan herein outlined.

It should be said that in this scheme we do not aim to raise a special fund for education apart from the assessment. Our purpose is to unite with pastors in an effort to raise the regular assessment for education in full, and especially to sow down information about our schools and to stimulate popular interest in them. If we can build up a widespread, intelligent sentiment in favor of Christian education, we shall have a permanent guarantee for the success of our institutions and the increasing greatness and

usefulness of our beloved Methodism.

In conclusion, we remind you that Mr. Samuel Cupples, an honored layman of our church in St. Louis, has offered fifty thousand dollars to the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University, provided the church at large shall raise one hundred thousand dollars. One of the topics in the programme is "The Education of the Ministry." When this topic is reached the claims of the Biblical Department of our great central university should be presented to the people and the terms of Mr. Cupples' offer made plain. Doubtless other generous laymen, to whom God has given wealth, will be glad to assist Mr. Cupples in realizing the magnificent object contemplated in his benefaction.

A Word From Bishop Candler.

Bishop Candler has an article in the January number of the Review on "Our Common Schools and People." The bishop sets forth the fact, which is of historic record, that the idea of public education, the education of the poor at the expense of the rich, is an idea and movement of the Protestant reformation, and that the Christian spirit is its support. The common people are the common wealth. To educate the people is the most important public duty. Speaking of the progress which the South has made in education of late years, the bishop says:

"But though backward in taking hold of the work, the South has not been slow in pushing it forward. The progress of the common schools of this section since 1870 makes one of the most brilliant chapters in the educational history of mankind. The world has witnessed here the sublime spectacle of an impoverished but proud people taxing themselves, not only for the education of their own children, but also expending large sums of money for the education of the children of their former slaves; and that, too, in the face of the fact that, during the entire period that has elapsed since the enfranchisement of the freedman he has uniformly acted with the political opponents of his white neighbors, whose taxes have paid his teachers. No political irritation or race prejudice has been permitted to arrest this work. Undiscouraged and undismayed, the Southern people, in the midst of perplexity, have prosecuted this work of the common schools until the enrollment of 1,500,000 children in 1870 has grown to an enrollment of 5,500,000 in 1900."

In showing up the disadvantages under which the South labors, Bishop Candler shows that the children of school age in Massachusetts number 641,000, scattered over 8,000 square miles, with \$3,505,600,000 worth of property from which to draw taxes. Georgia has 1,850,000 children, scattered over 59,-

000 square miles, with \$1,016,800,000 from which to draw taxes.

Bishop Candler urges that the Southern people gather together in rural villages with their farms about them, where they can be protected from crime and danger, and have advantages of church and school.

Contributed.

The Procession.

The gray year drifted out,
As a tired love might go,
And there was no heart to break a song
Across the leagues of snow;
Oh, the gray sad year went out, went out,
And who was there to know?

The glad New Year came in
As a white young love might come,
And through all the world there was a sound
Of welcoming bell and drum;
Oh, the glad New Year came in, came in,
And hearts with joy grew dumb.

But the new year shall go out,
As the old year went its way,
And the young love must grow very old,
Yea, old and wan and gray;
And thus shall it be till time and love
Die on a winter's day.
—Charles Hanson Towne, in Ainslee's Magazine.

The Responsibilities of Life.

It will afford me great pleasure, if I am able in the desultory field notes contributed to the "Methodist" to be instrumental in helping the readers of our paper and especially our young people, to the realization of the vast responsibilities of life and the wonderful opportunities with which they are surrounded. In the furtherance of this desire I am going to gather from such sources as I can command the sayings of wise and good men and women who have used their pens to delineate life, its possibilities, its joys and its sorrows.

Can you think of anything better calculated to lead the mind to serious reflection than to look upon an old person who has misspent a long life and while standing near the end of the journey, looks back over the past, only to recall opportunities unimproved. Now he feels and knows that it is too late. What a different course he would pursue, could he be allowed to commence anew to weave the "tangled web of life," but this he cannot do. Dear friends, remember that regrets are useless, unless they awaken in the mind a wish and a purpose to avoid that which is wrong and a determination to do that which is right. Let it be remembered that life is the choicest gift of heaven, committed to your wise and diligent keeping, and is associated with countless blessings and priceless boons which heaven alone has power to bestow. But alas, its possibilities for shame and sin and death are equal to those of peace and joy and a home in heaven. You may make it a crowning

triumph, or a disastrous defeat, weights to pull you down to ruin and disgrace or wings upon which you may soar beyond the stars.

"The web of life is drawn into the loom for us, but we must weave it ourselves. We throw our own shuttle and work our own treadle. The warp is given us, but the woof we furnish." Let us so live that the evening of life will rest sweetly and invitingly upon the departing day and as the light of heaven streams down through the gathering mists of death, we may have a peaceful and joyous entrance into that world of blessedness where will be unfolded to us the sweet consciousness of a soul redeemed and purified.

Dr. Haven, in speaking of the turning points of life, said:

The switch-tender was weary, as he sat at his post, his eyes were heavy and he fell asleep. The train came thundering along, and, as it neared the place, the man heard the whistle and arose to adjust the switch for the train. He was just too late. He sprang aside, the cars moved on, were thrown from the track, and a scene of death and disaster was the consequence.

It was only a little switch. A bar of iron, a few feet in length, which opened at one end only an inch to allow the flange of the wheels to pass through the narrow way. Only a few seconds more would have placed the little bar at the right angle and all would have been well. But the few seconds were lost, the little bar was out of place and the train with its invaluable of life and property was nearly all buried in a mass of death and ruin."

A young man was once under a state of deep inquiry about his eternal interest. Two or three of his companions learned that he was going to prayer-meeting and they determined to change his purpose.

They persuaded him, only this one time, to go to the accustomed place of resort. He finally yielded. They plied their arts of amusements, gaiety and pleasure and bound him at last in the snares of a female companion. It was his fatal moment. In a few weeks from that time he had committed murder and followed the dead with self-destruction.

A young man had appointed to meet some friends to go to one of the public gardens in a city one Sunday evening. While waiting at the place assigned for rendezvous in one of the streets, a Christian friend, a lady, passed by, and asked him where he was going. He was ashamed to confess his intention, and readily yielded to her invitation to go with her to church. It was the turning point with him. He was arrested by Divine truth, was brought under a sense of sin and became a Christian, a faithful missionary and died a martyr in a foreign land.

J. R. H.

White Flour

\$20,000.00

Starvation Experiment

Post says that one pound of Grape-Nuts

furnishes more nourishment than the system will absorb than ten pounds of meat, wheat, oats or bread.

He has a reason for the statement. The white flour makers issued millions of circulars denouncing him for the statement.

Post further says the excessive use of white bread causes disease of the bowels frequently ending in peritonitis and appendicitis.

Close under the shell of the wheat lie the phosphates, potash and other elements absolutely demanded by the body for its proper feeding, particularly for the nerve centers and the brain. Also close under the shell lie the elements of the diastase required by the body to change the starchy part of the wheat into Grape Sugar during the process of digestion.

* * *

But the white flour miller throws out these important elements

because they darken the flour. The white flour of the present day is almost entirely composed of starch, and the elements that will help digest that starch are left out; therefore when much starch, even in the shape of white bread, is put into the stomach it passes into the intestinal tract where, instead of being digested it ferments and causes trouble.

* * *

It was to remedy this trouble that Grape-Nuts

was invented, for practically the same methods that Nature uses to digest starch are used in the manufacture of Grape-Nuts, so that the famous food goes into the body in the form of Grape Sugar—that is, the starch has been changed and the first act of digestion has taken place.

The result is that the human body is furnished with valuable food elements in the most perfect form.

* * *

Now comes along the Maine Experiment Station

to question Post's claim regarding the value of one pound of Grape-Nuts. They learnedly discuss the subject and produce a statement showing more calories of food value in ten pounds of bread than in one pound of Grape-Nuts.

That is not the question at issue. Like many other pseudo-scientific dabblers they befuddle themselves and become lost in the maze of scientific effort.

How much food value will the system

absorb take up make us of that's the question. Suppose you feed a man 10 pounds of sugar, (which is nearly all pure nourishment). Would his system absorb 10 pounds? He would probably be made sick and really lose weight and strength. But suppose you prepared the sugar so he could quickly digest and assimilate it and absorb into his system the nourishing properties of it, is it not clear that $\frac{1}{10}$ pound of such food would furnish him more nourishment than his system would absorb than the 10 pounds, or even 50 pounds of raw sugar?

That is exactly the case with Grape-Nuts. The elements of wheat and barley are scientifically treated in exactly the way the human body treats them to accomplish the first act of digestion, that is the change of starch into Grape Sugar.

* * *

The Makers of white flour sacrifice the most valuable part of the wheat

in order to keep the flour white. A man fed on white bread alone will gradually become a shattered nervous wreck and die. He can't possibly live unless he is furnished with the food elements required by nature to sustain life, and some of the most powerful are entirely absent in white bread. Every element in the wheat and barley is kept in Grape-Nuts, and man or animal can live indefinitely on that perfect food. We have records of several thousand cases where people have been unable to maintain health, weight and strength on meat, wheat, oats or bread and have been able to increase weight, vitality and strength on the little portions of Grape-Nuts taken as a portion of each meal.

* * *

We will place \$10,000.00 in any designated bank

against \$10,000.00 to be deposited by the Maine Experiment Station Scientists(?) and the total \$20,000.00 less cost of experiment, to be paid to them for their trouble and work if they prove our claim untrue. If they fail, the amount to be paid us for our time and labor of demonstration.

Common earth and air contain the raw elements necessary for man's food but even if a scientific state official should tell you that, would you therefore eat 10 pounds of earth and expect to extract its nourishment? It requires the curious and wonderful manipulation of the laws of the vegetable kingdom to select and combine and prepare these food elements of the soil in such a way that

men and animals can absorb and make use of them. Hence we have vegetables and grains. So it still further requires the intelligence and skill of man to cook and prepare the vegetables and cereals to make them digestible and fit.

* * *

The greater the intelligence and skill displayed

in preparation and the more nearly the laws of digestion of food are followed the more perfect the result. We have the true scientific facts for the basis and the practical every day results with feeding millions of people for our proof and the statement stands on the solid rock of fact one pound of Grape-Nuts will supply more nourishment than the system will absorb than 10 pounds of meat, wheat, oats or bread.

We are at home every day, come and see us. If you are a Scientist (?) from Maine bring your wallet.

* * *

The "London Lancet," one of the greatest medical authorities in the world has to say:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American pleasantry, since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble portion contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts': Moisture, 6.02 per cent; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent; fat, 1.60 per cent; proteids, 15.00 per cent; soluble carbohydrates, &c., 49.40 per cent; and unaltered carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteid, mineral matters and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as a brain and nerve food, whatever that may mean. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in a very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Contributed.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1903.

A situation so peculiar and complex as to bewilder astute politicians exists in the United States Congress at the present time. First, it must be remembered that but forty-seven days remain to the Fifty-seventh Congress. Second, the statehood bill, ably steered by Senator Quay, and just as ably managed by Senator Foraker in Mr. Quay's absence, is blocking all legislation. Third, all the regular appropriation bills remain to be passed by the senate. The problem is to crowd a maximum of legislation into a minimum of time.

The most important recent development in both house and senate is the prominence which the trust agitation has assumed, a prominence materially aided by the president and his attorney general, and perhaps not less promoted by the conservative chairman of the committee on judiciary, Senator Hoar. Senator Hoar has introduced a long anti-trust bill and the attorney general has forwarded to the judiciary committees his opinion as to the legislation necessary for the control of the trusts. As if to confirm the opinions of the attorney general and furnish evidence of his approval, the president caused to be given out at the white house a summary of the facts set forth by Mr. Knox.

Sentiment in the house is hard to gauge but that it is undergoing a material change is clearly evident. Some weeks ago, as was stated in these letters, Chairman Jenkins, of the judiciary committee, regarded nearly all anti-trust legislation as impracticable; and, while he did not say so, it appeared that no anti-trust bill would be forthcoming from his committee. Yesterday, Mr. Jenkins told your correspondent that he would not stand in the way of such a bill and that he believed one would be framed and probably passed by the house. Other members of the house, and especially Mr. Littlefield, chairman of the subcommittee to which all trust measures have been referred, speak with the greatest confidence and assert that the house will pass a measure in accord with the views of the president and Mr. Knox.

In the light of the facts stated, the casual observer would certainly say there will be anti-trust legislation but, a careful canvass of the leaders of the senate reveals the fact that they are largely of the opinion that there will be no such enactment. While these statesmen will not permit their names to be used, they are the men who dominate the senate and who rarely or never make a mistake in their judgment as to what the senate will do. So strong have they been in their confidential assertions of this belief that there is

already a rumor of the president's calling an extra session to enact such legislation as he and the attorney general deem necessary. These same leaders say he will not dare to do so as that would be setting his judgment against that of the leaders of his party. Even senators who are in close touch with Mr. Roosevelt do not believe he will do it.

One of the best informed senators said yesterday that the program would probably be as follows: The house would, after much effort, enact a trust bill in some form, but its enactment would come late in the session. When it came to the senate, however, that body, following the tactics used in regard to the Cuban reciprocity bill of last session, would say that it was ridiculous to expect the senate of the United States to act with precipitation in so important a matter. It would take time for consideration and debate and no time was left. The house had consumed all the time and now expected the senate to act precipitately. Such a proposition was too preposterous for consideration. The matter would have to go over until the long session. But the question remains, if the senate adopts this course will the president call an extra session?

Senator Quay remains confident and obdurate. The statehood bill has right of way every day after 2 o'clock and he and his lieutenants will yield to no other measure. He says that sooner or later the opposition will have to yield, he will not. In the meantime a large number of important measures are pressing for consideration, notably the army reorganization bill, just passed by the house, the militia reorganization bill, to which some time has already been devoted, the immigration bill and the Cuban treaty. The ratification of the latter is conceded by nearly all its former opponents and it is not believed there will be any great delay in securing an executive session for its consideration.

The coal situation is also serving as a hook on which to hang some very interesting speeches and some new and effective bills. Senator Lodge has introduced a bill suspending the duty on anthracite coal for ninety days. The measure is doubtless lost in the cabinet of the finance committee which has proved the last resting place of so many well meant measures, but the subject will not down. Senator Culberson has introduced a bill placing anthracite on the free list and Senator Vest, almost bedridden and physically feeble to the last degree but extraordinarily vigorous in intellect, made an impassioned and dramatic speech on the subject of the latter bill on Tuesday. The senator asserted that the measure should not be regarded from a partisan but from a humanitarian

standpoint. With feeble old men and women and little children actually suffering from cold it was no time for looking at such legislation from the party viewpoint.

There has been no change in regard to the Panama canal situation since my last letter. The secretary of State claims that he has offered all he is warranted for the privileges desired and Mr. Herran, the Colombian minister, says he is awaiting advice from his government. Meanwhile, there are those in congress who are becoming impatient and it is not improbable that congressional action may ensue shortly and unexpectedly, with a view to hastening the tedious progress of diplomacy.

C. A. S.

Samples Mailed Free.

A Trial Package of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure Will Be Sent Free to Any Sufferer From Catarrh

To demonstrate the merits of his remedy, Dr. Blosser offers to mail, free of charge, to any one suffering from Catarrh, a three day trial package of this valuable medicine.

If the trial package does not convince you of its curative properties, you will have been at no expense; if it benefits you, you will gladly order a month's treatment at \$1.00.

It is a harmless, pleasant, vegetable compound, which is smoked in a pipe, the medicated smoke, being inhaled, reaches directly the mucous membranes lining the head, nose, throat and lungs, heals the ulcerated parts, effecting a radical and permanent cure.

Mr. Joseph Chabot, Kaycee, Wyo., writes: "I am free from catarrh, owing to your wonderful remedy." Miss Annie E. Young, Camden, N. J., writes: "Am completely cured of catarrh after using your medicine." Mrs. E. M. Howd, Water Valley, Miss., writes: "Smoking your remedy has entirely cured me."

If you wish to try the remedy and get full particulars, testimonials, etc., write to Dr. Blosser Company, 102 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

Value.

Good value is what you want for your money. We can give it to you in anything in the way of dry goods or clothing. We don't sell a dollar and a half's worth for a dollar. Those who say they do sometimes get a little away from the truth, but we'll give you just one hundred cents worth of good, honest, high-grade, first-class goods for every dollar you spend with us. Samples sent anywhere on application. Write for them and see what a saving you can make by ordering your goods from us.

The M. M. Cohn Co.,
Little Rock, Ark.

Most men spend one-third of their lives trying to make the world different; another third in learning to live in it as it is, and the remainder in explaining how much better it used to be.—Washington Times.

Now Ready.

The spring catalogue of Scarritt Collegiate Institute, Neosho, Mo., now ready to mail. Spring term opens January 31. Send for catalogue. Address

Rev. John E. Brown, Pres.

Ladies' Hands

My experience with PEARLINE leads me to think it milder on the hands, and it takes less of it than of—to soften hard water. I am pleased with results.

Mrs. Rev. S. E. V.

One of the Millions.

686

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.

DAILY

4 Trains to Hot Springs

6:30 a. m., 7:20 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 8:20 p. m.

3 Trains to Texas

1:40 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 2:40 p. m.

4 Trains to St. Louis

1:20 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 8:20 p. m., 9:15 p. m.

2 Trains to Memphis

8:15 a. m., 1:30 a. m.

2 Trains to Kansas City

8:50 a. m., 8:25 p. m.

2 Trains to New Orleans

9:00 a. m., 8:38 p. m.

Pullman Sleeping Cars AND

RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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7:20 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
2:40 p. m.	4:57 p. m.
8:20 p. m.	10:05 p. m.

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A most interesting article appears on page 6 of this issue from the pen of Mr. H. L. Remmel, headed "A Great Prosperity Year" that will attract our readers, and is an index of the splendid financial condition of our people.

Literature and Review

Tennyson and Browning. VI.

A. H. Godbey.

What has been written before shows clearly the track that Tennyson's mind takes in grappling with the central problems of the universe. The whole cycle of songs in "In Memoriam" keeps ever before us the sorrow inevitable where Love is in such a world as ours; but with ever-increasing force it becomes clear that this same combination of Love and Sorrow lead to the belief in immortality. In XLVIII is emphasized the part of Sorrow, not to prove but

"To take when harsher moods remit
What slender shade of doubt may flit
And make it vassal unto love."

It is thus doubts—spectres of the mind—are met and conquered. And this again is voiced in the famous CXXIV:

"If ere when faith had fallen asleep
I heard a voice, 'Believe no more,'
And heard an ever-breaking shore
That tumbled in the Godless deep;
A warmth within the breast would melt

The freezing reason's colder past,
And like a man in wrath the heart
Stood up and answered, 'I have felt.'"

Not logic? No; but transcending all the powers of logic. But over against this postulate that Love lays down, Sorrow and Death lay down one, that but for them Love could not be; were a useless thing; and the wise of oldentime saw that happiness was not to be attained by merely eliminated pain; such might but mean the extinction of love, with consequent deeper misery. Dickens touches this in his little story of "The Haunted Man." Mrs. Browning, too, sees the misery of a dead love in the poem commencing

"I classed, appraising once
Earth's lamentable sounds—the well-
a-day
The jarring yea and nay,
The fall of kisses on unanswering
clay
The sobbed farewell, the welcome
mournfuller,
But all did leaven the air
With a less bitter leaven of sure de-
spair
Than these words, 'I loved once.'"

This serves to stand in contrast with the quotation above, wherein the belief in immortality is made to depend wholly upon the affections of the soul, and their deathlessness. Possibly no themes are more suggestive for profound pulpit treatment than these: The immortality of love, and the undesirability, as well as impossibility, of immortality for the loveless. Hence, "if any man love not, let him be accursed." The theme is especially interesting because of its practical bearing in another direction. We must recognize that our beliefs in the realm of the unprovable—and many in the region of the demonstrable also—are in the last analysis matters of choice and volition. We believe what we will; the wish is father to the thought. Believer and skeptic alike must beg the final answer; our mighty solutions prove but to be the choices of high loves and low.

The French novelist, George Sand, some 40 years since dealt with the first problem above in "The Cup, a Fairy Tale," wherein is pictured the contrast between the ordinary, blind, ignorant world, with its love through which it suffers; its ignorance, its su-

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Yes, every day there are thousands of weary, burdened slaves who must march and toil under the lash of a master more cruel and exacting than ever was any "Simon Legree." And to those slaves I offer at last

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Hot Springs, Ark.

perstitutions. Over against this is the world of cold, clear, brilliant intellect, immortal, painless; yet not happy; no love is there. From the dreariness of such existence the Fairy Queen seeks relief in death, and is slowly turned in her icy grotto into a crystal immortality. For her there is no more. But one who has learned to love with a genuine human affection breathes out her existence with the child she has learned to love. An unseen finger writes upon their common grave. "Death—it is Hope." Such is the ever recurring belief. Love and Death are twins; and "behind the veil" he concealed the only things Love cares to know; while only Love cares to know them; only Love can know or prize immortality. Since the suggestion made is as to the value of the viewpoint for the pulpit, the treatment of this latter theme by G. F. Watts, the English painter, should be noticed. In a trio of beautiful allegorical pictures he gives us "Love and Life," "Love and Death," "Life and Death." The first shows a joyous girlish figure, airily stepping along a flowery path, led by a tiny Cupid—both alike seemingly unmindful of the many obstructions that must inevitably bring weariness at last. In the second picture, Cupid, sad, heart-broken, strives to prevent the entrance, into the darkened house, of a tall figure draped in white; the face is concealed, and the handful of puny arrows of poor Cupid are broken against her drapery as against a coat of mail. Then we are shown "Life and Death." The face of the tall draped figure proves to be the counterpart of that of Life, who, in utter faintness and weariness, droops forward, groping for the outstretched arms of her elder sister—or shall we say, her mother—Death; a stronger, wiser Love.

It is fair to inquire, whether it is not that our pulpit dealt thus with the theme. I have never heard it so presented, and yet few things may be made more profitable for a funeral occasion. Death was the King of Terrors—or, as Browning puts it—"the Arch Fear," to the ancient Gentile world; and Paul adjusted himself to that point of view, as he spoke of the last enemy that should be destroyed. But we may fairly ask two questions: First, whether we should perpetuate a view of Death that renders necessary Paul's method of reply to its horrors; second, whether we may not have missed the point in his reply? Certainly the efforts I have sometimes heard at funerals, to harrow the feelings of the living, and produce a tumult of emotion, preliminary to offering the consolation of Christian faith, have seemed at once to be in bad taste and to be a misrepresentation of Christ-

ianity, both as to dogma and philosophy, to say nothing of its spirit. The poet and painter and novelist have some views that our preachers can afford to consider.

Here again we find Tennyson taking the same view in certain of his moods. In the coronation scene of "The Coming of Arthur,"

"But when he spoke and cheered his
Table Round

With large divine and comfortable
words

Beyond my tongue to tell thee—I be-
held

From eye to eye thro' all their order
flash

A momentary likeness of the king;
And ere it left their faces, thro' the
cross

And those around it, and the crucified,
Down from the casement over Arthur,
smote

Flame color, vest and azure, in three
rays,

One falling upon each of three fair
queens

Who stood in silence near his throne,
the friends

Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with
bright

Sweet faces, who will help him at his
need."

Observe that the colors emblematic of Faith, Hope and Love are assigned to these queens; but the greatest is Love. But where is their help in his need? His plans miscarry; his grandest knights fail him or prove false to their vows; some follow wandering fires, the queen of his heart fails, and there follow fire and sword,

"Red ruin and the breaking up of
laws,"

yet the queens who will help him at his need appear not. All at last is ended; the whole earthly kingdom has vanished; none shall ever make him smile again. The battle ended. Arthur lies dying by the men he loved

"Then saw they how there hove a
dusky barge

Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to
stern

Beneath them; and descending they
were ware

That all the decks were dense with
stately forms

Black-stated, black-hooded like a
dream—by these

Three Queens with crowns of gold;
and from them rose

A cry that shivered to the tingling
stars;

And, as it were one voice, an agony
Of lamentation, like a wind that
shrills

All night in a waste land, where no
one comes,

Or hath come, since the making of
the world.

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Then murmured Arthur, "Place me in the barge."

So to the barge they came. There those three Queens

Put forth their hands and took the king and wept.

But she that rose the tallest of them all

And fairest, laid his head upon her lap

And loosed the shattered casque, and chafed his hands.

And called him by his name, complaining loud,

And dropping bitter tears."

So even Tennyson, when the doubts and conflicts of "In Memoriam" are past, suggests the same view of death that is ofund in the allegorical paintings of G. F. Watts.

But it should be added that this philosophy of Death will be of slight value if reserved only for occasions of mourning. That it may be the philosophy of a life is eventually illustrated by Tennyson himself. In his last illness, the physician, seeing recovery improbable, told him of an incident in the vicinity. An aged peasant, when dying, asked to be carried to the couch of his bed-ridden wife. Pressing her feeble hand he murmured, "come soon." "True faith," murmured Tennyson in response to the narrative. Then suddenly turning his great eyes upon the physician, he inquired "Death?" "Yes." "That is well." Only such a profound faith could have crowned the thinking of a life with the words:

"Sunset and evening star!
And one clear call for me,

And may there be no meaning of the bar

When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep

Too full for sound and foam

When that which drew from out the boundless deep

Turns again home.

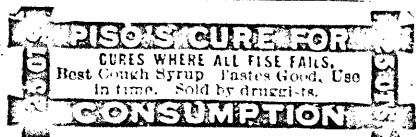
Twilight and evening bell

And after that, the dark;

And may there be no sadness of farewell

When I embark.

For though from out our bourne of Time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot, face to face,
When I have crost the bar."



The Sunday-School.

PREPARED BY REV. J. A. ANDERSON.

Jan. 18—Paul at Thessalonica and Berea.

Golden Text—Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet. Psa. cxix. 105. Lesson in Acts xvii. 1-12.

Our last lesson was taken from Paul's letter to the church at Philippi. The first lesson of the year told us how, after the happy beginning of the work at Philippi, the conversion of a young woman, who brought her Master profit by soothing, or fortune-telling, caused some of the rich people to persecute Paul; how he and Silas were cast into prison, and how the Lord shook the prison with an earthquake, and loosed their chains; and how the jailer was converted, and he and his household baptized. Set at liberty, Paul and Silas went to the house of Lydia, called the converts together, had a meeting with them, and left Philippi. We see them in this lesson at Thessalonica and Berea. There was a synagogue of the Jews at Thessalonica. There were Jews scattered abroad, then, through many foreign cities, and there were many of the foreign people who had much respect for the Jew's religion, and went to hear them teach at their synagogue.

Paul and Silas were Jews and had a right to teach in a Jewish synagogue. The account given here of Paul's preaching is very simple and plain. "And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you, is Christ."

It is quite plain that there was, already, among these people a doctrine that Christ should come, and that Paul relied upon Scripture proof to establish the faith that he had come and that Jesus was the Christ. Both Jesus and the apostles dealt with the Scriptures as the infallible word of God. "And some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few."

The devout Greeks were Greeks who had already attached themselves to the synagogue, and were devout men, according to the Jewish religion, just as were the multitude who were converted on the day of Pentecost, of whom it is said, "Now, there were dwelling at Jerusalem devout men from every nation under heaven." The verse also suggests to us that women had free access to the synagogue and that their influence was recognized and respected. "But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an up-

roar, and assaulted the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people."

These Jews were all the more provoked that the Greeks, in such numbers, received the Gospel. They thought the true religion belonged to them, and that they had the special right to govern in religious affairs. It is clear, from the statement here, that influential men, who would not show their hand openly, stirred up a mob of the "baser sort."

"And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also."

This language shows that Christianity was not an unheard of thing at Thessalonica. It had been turning the world upside down in other places, and now the teachers of it are here. No doubt Christianity carried with it a mighty sensation. The declaration that the Christ of the prophets had appeared was, in itself, startling enough. But the manner of life of the Christians, as well as their faith, seemed to renounce all old things, and threaten the overturning of everything.

But to have Jason and the other believers brought under cognizance of the Roman law their enemies had to represent that Jesus claimed to be a king, and that to accept him was to deny allegiance to Caesar. The rulers were troubled about that, though they knew the deceitfulness of the accusation. They had to make some appearance of taking account of such a change, so they took security of Jason that Paul and Silas would leave the city.

In all this outcry the Jews were very hypocritical. They despised Caesar, but they claim just now to be wonderfully loyal. And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea; who coming thither went into the synagogue of the Jews. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so. Therefore many of them believed; also of honorable women which were Greeks, and of men, not a few.

We again call attention to the fact that it was the Scriptures of the Old Testament on which the disciples relied to convince the people that Jesus was the Christ. It was the Word of God that converted them.

Our Golden Text represents the Bible as God's Word and our guide. David, especially, had reference to the law of Moses when he spoke of the Word of God. But the written Word was to David divine guidance. This word grew, by after revelations, until the Old Testament was complete, some four hundred years

before Christ. Jesus referred to it always as divine authority. In his conflict with the tempter he quoted the Scriptures, saying: "It is written."

The experiences of the heart under the operations of God's spirit are revelations of God. So that the simple experiences of godly men, and the history of God's dealings with them are divine lights for our guidance. Whether in law or history, or experience or prophecy the spirit of God, and the purpose of God still guides us.

But to us who have the New Testament, recording the life and words of Christ, there is given the fullest revelation. This revelation the prophets and righteous men of the olden time looked to as the rising upon the world of the sun of righteousness and the full orb of revelation of God's will. We should all be students of the Scriptures, "for in them we think we have eternal life." Faith in the Bible as the Word of God, and obedience to it has developed the noblest and purest characters known to men. As Paul planted the church at Thessalonica our next lesson will be from his letter to this church.

QUESTIONS.

What experience did Paul and Silas have at Philippi?

From Philippi where did they go? When did Paul preach and on what days? What effect had Paul's preaching at Thessalonica? Who are mentioned as receiving the Gospel? What effect had this conversion of the Greeks upon the Jews? In whose house were Paul and Silas entertained? Does Paul ever mention Jason after this? (See Romans, xvi. 21.) Where did Paul and Silas go from Thessalonica? What was the character of the people at Berea? Were many of the Bereans converted? Did Paul and Silas have any trouble at Berea?

1902.

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"Trusting that you will enter the New Year with the same vim and energy that you started in with and maintained during the year just closed, and that you will even exceed the splendid showing upon which I am now congratulating you, I extend to you and yours my earnest wish for a year full of happiness and prosperity, trusting that when the doors of 1903 close upon you you will be happily surprised at the fruits of your labor, brought about by the energy and industry shown in presenting the claims of this, the greatest of all companies, I remain, with highest personal esteem,

"Yours truly,

"H. L. Remmel, Manager."

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The committee has given us an admirable reading course for this year. Every league should read it. Much of the permanent benefit to the league members from this organization must come to them from study of such books.

Jan. 18—Epworth League in Training for Church Work.

Acts ii. 17, 18; Mark i. 16:20; Prov. ii. 1-8.

The manifestations of God's spirit are dependent upon the revelations of truth, so far as respects excellence in the development of individual character. For only by truth is duty known; and no man, in the performance of duty can go beyond his knowledge of duty. When the light of truth comes men see that they have led low and degrading lives. They tremble now to think what sinners they have been. They see a higher plane of living but can reach it only by God's help. They seek grace to put into expression the duties and virtues which truth has taught them. The prophet Joel, looking forward to the new dispensation, which should bring a fuller revelation of truth saw that it should for that very reason bring a fuller manifestation of the spirit in individual life. Believers were to pass from the relation of servants to sons of God under the new revelation. They were to stand nearer to God, and enter more fully into the work of God.

The revelation referred to should take in the common people more than the former. Religious teaching was not to pertain to the priest exclusively. It was to be the work of all the household of faith.

To prophecy, in the sense of the passage before us is to teach the divine truth. So the religious teacher is often called a prophet. Our Leaguers ought in this sense to be prophets, both young men and maidens.

In Mark 1:16-20 we see that our Lord, in calling apostles, whom he ordained as preachers, went outside of the priesthood. He called fishermen from their nets and appointed them to be fishers of men. He calls his preachers still from the field and the shop. He calls them for many sorts of work. The church opens the way for all to serve. It was not so in the old dispensation church. The worshiper came up and offered his prayers and sacrifices and went his way. But in the church today the laity teach in

many ways. All are expected to be workers and helpers, through missionary societies, leagues, Sunday-schools or other agencies.

Now to obtain the baptism of God's spirit for work it is necessary first to accept the work. One should not presumptuously thrust himself upon work but using all the light God gives, when conviction of duty comes, he should accept that duty and pray God for the power to perform it. So the apostles knowing that they were called and appointed to be witnesses for Jesus waited at Jerusalem in prayer until they received power from on high.

To be fishers of men it needs little more than the desire to be such, for the sake alone of saving men. We do not need to study methods so much as to be imbued with the spirit of Christ.

For all Christian work personal faith in God, and communion with Him are needful. If Christ dwell in us we shall be wise in the things which pertain to salvation.

What Sulphur Does

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The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

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In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug store under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, the excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flours of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from consti-

pation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

"Wild oats" are generally sown in the dark of the moon!

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THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

J. E. GODBEY, D.D., EDITOR.
REV. A. H. GODBEY, A. M., ASST. EDITOR.
V. J. R. HARVEY, FIELD EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903.

When some policy or undertaking of some party in the church seems to be failing because of its inutility, it is interesting to observe how some of the leaders take their stand upon the claim that it is the only scriptural way, and that honest Christians must stand to it, sink or swim. When a man is driven to desperation he is in great danger of becoming a hypocrite.

Our Ideal.

"Hitch your wagon to a star." That is the motto which Emerson, the sage of Concord, proposes for American youth. "Hitch your wagon to a star." I suppose he meant something by it, but just what no man can tell. Maybe he meant aim high, aspire, be ambitious, try to do something tremendous.

Such ideals are very common. One must set out in life to be something or do something to be gazed at and talked about. He must achieve distinction in art, like Raphael; in literature, like Shakespeare; in government, like Gladstone; in war, like Grant; in inventions, like Edison. One must be an orator, a poet, a discoverer, a millionaire. To stand with the crowd that is ignoble; to leave no name in history—that is to fail.

Now we shall take issue with Mr. Emerson's motto. The ideal which should direct our young people is not to accomplish some great achievement.

First, we say such ideals are delusive, "wrought of such stuff as dreams are made of." Eminent distinction in the sphere of achievement is in the nature of the case reserved for a very few. There is not a Vanderbilt's fortune for one in ten thousand of our young men, strive as they may. There is but one president of the United States for eighty millions of people. There is not room for one man like Edison among a million. Again, to reckon that only the extraordinary is success is to count life a failure, for most. It is to turn upon the masses with a proclamation of despair.

It is to dishonor man in the common lot and to despise the plan of the Creator who has ordained for most this monotony of daily toil for daily bread. The only ideal of greatness which we ought to cherish is such as may be brought within reach of all men. Jesus of Nazareth set it forth when he said, "Whoever will be greatest among you let him be your minister, and whoever would be chief among you let him be your servant." Whoever is true and pure and makes his life

a ministry to aid his fellows, not an assertion of power to extort from them, is great in the kingdom of heaven. The great example for men is not the man who has separated himself from the crowd by conspicuous achievement, but he who stands among the crowd illustrating that virtue and dignity which may adorn every character and sanctify every home. It is a matter to remark that men who have become great, even in achievement, have not generally set forth in pursuit of greatness in this regard. Luther did not set out to win fame, nor did Wesley. Robert Raikes sought only to do an unostentatious and loving service for poor boys of Bristol when, without plan or anticipation, he started the great Sunday-school movement.

Grant and Garfield and Lincoln and Andrew Johnson and others of our presidents had no dreams of ambition in their youth, and rose to distinction only by doing well the tasks which fell to their lot, and they were not the more worthy from the fact that they came at last to be conspicuous.

"Honor and shame from no conditions rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

This motto we prefer to Emerson's vague, high-sounding phrase, "Hitch your wagon to a star." Excuse us. We prefer to have the motor power nearer to the load. The nearest star to us is *Alpha Centauri*, and it requires light which travels twelve millions of miles in a minute, four years and four months, to reach our earth from that star. Our business is on this planet and in a narrow range and close to the ground. When we have need for a wagon we prefer to hitch it to a mule. Andrew Johnson, when eighteen years old, unable to read, and having his widowed mother to support, hitched his little cart, with all their belongings, to a farm plug and drove from North Carolina to Greenville, Tenn., and went to work at the tailor's trade to make an honest living. We looked into the encyclopedia the other day and read: "Johnson—Andrew, LL. D.; president of the United States." The sketch says "he learned to read while serving as a tailor."

James A. Garfield hitched his wagon—his tow boat—to a mule and drove it, barefoot, along the tow path of an Ohio canal. But these men drove their wagons to the door of the white house by faithfulness to duty. But if these men had never reached the white house they would have been great, no less, and there were tens of thousands as great as they, of whom history makes no record. They walked with pure consciences in the light

of duty until they "pitched in heaven's sight their camp of death." "Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tombs no trophies raise.
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

"The thoughtless world to majesty may bow,
Exalt the brave and idolize success;
But more to Innocence their safety owe
Than Power and Genius e'er conspired to bless."

Individual Work.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate says: "A generous layman in the Presbyterian Church has ordered sent to every Presbyterian pastor in the United States a copy of H. Clay Trumbull's little book entitled 'Individual Work for Individuals.'"

Laymen often think that the snare of the ministry is perfunctory work. The weekly sermons, the prayer-meeting talks, the round of quarterly calls. These are the set official duties, the preacher would hardly be retained and paid his salary if he were not faithful in these things. It is individual effort to win souls to Christ which convinces people that the preacher is not a mere professional, but a man who is truly the Lord's messenger called of God to the ministry and constrained by the love of Christ in the work which he does. Many a layman is saying "Oh, if my preacher would do something more than preach his beautiful sermons! If he would only show men in his personal intercourse that he was seeking their souls, the influence would come upon the church like refreshing rain upon the withering corn."

Meeting of the Legislature.

The thirty-fourth general assembly of the State of Arkansas convened at the capitol Monday and was called to order at 12 o'clock Monday, January 12, 1903.

The senate had elected its officers in caucus. They are: President, Joseph L. Short, of Fulton county; secretary, J. Fletcher Hurley, of Bradley; first assistant secretary, Jack Lewis, of Randolph; engrossing clerk, Miss Craig, of Union; enrolling clerk, Miss Ida Wright, of Pulaski; journal clerk, C. C. Price, of Arkansas; sergeant at arms, J. M. Raines, of Craighead. After organizing the senate elected Rev. R. L. Carson, chaplain. Mr. Carson is a Cumberland Presbyterian from Pope county.

A. S. Hays, chief clerk of the last house, called the house of representatives to order. Rev. F. R. Noc offered prayer. Thomas W. Campbell, of Randolph, was elected temporary speaker. Chief Justice Bunn administered the oath to the members.

John I. Moore was elected speak-

er on the first ballot by a vote of 74 to 25.

The house has not completed its organization as we go to press. We have looked over the roster and make the following notes, which may be of some interest to our readers:

The senate consists of 35 members, all democrats, of whom 25 are recorded as lawyers, 1 farmer, 2 merchants, 1 sheriff, 1 circuit clerk, 2 farmers and teachers, 1 real estate dealer, 1 editor, 1 fruit grower.

As to religious alignment 13 senators are recorded as Methodists, 10 Baptists, 2 Presbyterians, 2 Cumberland Presbyterians, 1 Catholic, 7 no record.

In the house there are 100 members, all democrats but two, who are republicans, viz.: Willis W. Moore, of Newton, and T. L. Arnold, of Searey.

As respects employment, 38 are lawyers, 3 farmers and lawyers, 21 farmers, 3 farmers and teachers, 4 merchants and farmers, 1 mill man and farmer, 1 lumber man and farmer, 7 teachers, 3 editors, 1 real estate dealer, 5 physicians, 1 minister, 1 civil engineer, 1 law student, 1 undertaker, 1 politician, 2 clerks, 1 insurance agent, 2 merchants, 3 no identification.

The religious record is Methodists, 31; Baptists, 18; Presbyterians, 9; Protestant Methodists, 2; Cumberland Presbyterians, 3; Christian, 10; Congregational, 1; Episcopalian, 1; Second Adventist, 1; Hardshell, 1; Protestant, 2; no record, 21.

In the senate 20 of the members are native born Arkansans, and in the house 49.

Vanderbilt Notes.

Work at the University was resumed in the various departments on Friday, the 2d. Most of the students have returned from their holiday visits.

Hon. T. B. Morton, a prominent citizen and Methodist of Fordyce, spent Christmas in Nashville, the guest of his son and daughter. His son, Fred, is a student in Vanderbilt.

We were well pleased on Friday night, with an illustrated lecture by Mr. Garrett P. Serviss. The pictures were all drawn from Italian scenes, the subject of his lecture being the "Love of Romeo and Juliet."

Through Prof. Cunningham we learned that up-to-date only three of our Arkansas preachers are taking advantage of the correspondence school. If I remember correctly they are all of the Little Rock Conference. I am greatly surprised that more have not entered the work. It certainly is a profitable course. Hutchinson.

No man is good who is not willing to be adjudged bad by his fellow men.

Church Notes.

The Epworth Era gave us a beautiful souvenir edition during the holidays. Its editor is much gratified to find his subscription list growing rapidly.

January 12th the joint commission for preparing a common hymn book for the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church, South, met in Nashville.

The personnel of the commission is as follows, viz.: Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop E. E. Hoss, chairman; Rev. George B. Winton, D. D.; Rev. H. M. Du Bose, D. D., secretary; Rev. W. F. Tillett, D. D.; Rev. Paul Whitehead, D. D.; Rev. James Campbell, D. D.; Rev. J. M. Moore, Ph. D.; Rev. F. S. Parker; President H. N. Snyder, Ph. D.; Prof. R. T. Kerlin, Ph. D.; Prof. Edwin Mims, Ph. D.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church—Bishop D. A. Goodsell, chairman; Samuel E. Upham, D. D.; Charles M. Stuart, D. D., secretary; Camden F. Cohen, D. D.; R. J. Cooke, D. D.; W. A. Quayle, D. D.; Matthew V. Simpson, Esq.; Charles W. Smith, D. D.; Prof. Caleb T. Winchester; H. C. Jackson, D. D.; S. C. Miller, D. D.

The Southern Christian Advocate has been removed from Orangeburg to Spartanburg, S. C., and G. H. Waddell takes charge as publisher.

The report of Mrs. E. J. Feild, treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the quarter ending December 1, 1902, shows the work organized in every district and gives an aggregate of collections of \$505.63.

The Chicago Federation of Churches has resolved to unite the Protestant churches in groups all over the city to hold religious services for two weeks, just before Easter.

The German Methodist deaconess movement in America has ten institutions, seventy deaconesses and property worth \$250,000.

A convention is to be held in Chicago in February to devise improvements in the Sunday-school teaching. The editor of the Central Baptist thinks the purpose is to introduce into the Sunday-school studies the methods of the higher criticism.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the United States requests that the second Sunday in February be observed by special prayer for students. On that day especial prayer will be made for the World's Student Christian Federation of all lands.

The First Methodist Church, Texarkana, has bought a couple of lots on Sixth and Laurel streets, as a site for a new church, and they will proceed at once to build.

The Pacific Methodist Advocate

comes out in new form, sixteen pages, wide columns, very tasteful.

Notice.

The executive committee of the Arkansas Conference Board of Missions met in Dr. A. E. Hardin's office at Fort Smith, Ark., January 9, and arranged to hold a mid-year missionary meeting at Fort Smith about the second week in March, time and programme to appear later.

Wm. Sherman, Sec.

Y. M. C. A. State Convention.

The thirteenth State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Pine Bluff, Jan. 23-25. It promises to be the best and greatest convention ever held in the State. Pastors all over Arkansas are invited to attend, and also requested to appoint one or more delegates from their church. Reduced rates on all railroads, and free entertainment at Pine Bluff. Write J. L. Scofield, of Little Rock, at once, for credentials. The following is the outlined program:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD.

4 p. m., Convention opens; 4:30 p. m., Introduction; 5:00 p. m., Appointing Committees; 7:30 p. m., Song Service; 7:45 p. m., Address of Welcome, J. W. Crawford, Pine Bluff; 8:00 p. m., Response, Pres. S. Anderson, Conway; 8:15, Opening Address, Geo. T. Coxhead.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH.

9 a. m., Devotional Exercises; 9:30 a. m., Bible Study, T. C. Horton, Dallas; 10:30 a. m., Short Written Reports from Associations; 10:50 a. m., State Committee Report, Fred Fox; 11:00 a. m., College Work, W. D. Weatherford, Nashville, Tenn.; 2 p. m., Devotional Exercises; 2:15 p. m., Bible Study, T. C. Horton; 3 p. m., State Work, Geo. T. Coxhead; 4:00 p. m., College Conference, W. D. Weatherford, City and Railroad Conference, F. B. Shipp; 7:30 p. m., Song Service; 7:50 p. m., Railroad Work in the Southwest, F. B. Shipp; 8:30 p. m., Foundation of Association Work, T. C. Horton.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25TH.

8:30 a. m., Quiet Hour, J. M. Workman, Benton; 10:30 a. m., Regular Church Services; 3 p. m., Boy's Meeting, T. C. Horton; 3 p. m., Women's Meeting, F. E. Maddox, Little Rock; 3:30 p. m., Men's Meeting, John Dick, Hartford, Conn.; 7:30 p. m., Union Mass Meeting; 9 p. m., Farewell Services.

SMOTHER A COUGH.

You can smother a cough with your hand but you can't cure it that way. Some medicines only smother coughs.

Scott's Emulsion cures them. Old coughs and deep-rooted coughs can't be cured until the inflammation which causes them has been replaced by healthy tissue.

That is exactly the kind of thorough work Scott's Emulsion does. It changes the entire nature of the throat and lungs so that there is nothing to cough about.

Send for Free Sample.

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Personal.

Bishop Candler will visit Cuba in March.

Rev. J. M. Hawley visited us Monday last.

Sagasta, former premier of Spain, died January 5th.

Mrs. Bishop Ninde died of acute bronchitis, on the 3rd inst.

Brother Rufus Mills, of Pine Bluff, made us a pleasant call Tuesday.

Bishop Hoss will dedicate our new church at El Dorado next Sunday.

Rev. Wm. Sherman writes that all is moving well with him at Van Buren.

Rev. A. A. Robertson, rector of St. John's Church, Ft. Smith, has resigned.

Rev. Frank Barrett was in the city Thursday, attending a temperance meeting.

Rev. M. M. Smith, presiding elder of Searcy District, was in to see us Thursday.

In gratitude for the care of his daughter, Mr. Armour will build a hospital for lame children.

Rev. Phil. Heren made us a call Tuesday. His first year in the itineracy has a good beginning.

Bishop Foster has been stricken with apoplexy. He has rallied somewhat, and may live some weeks.

Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, is announced to preach in our First Church, Atlanta, Feb. 8th.

G. F. Austin, a young business man of Little Rock, has been mysteriously missing since December 17.

Rev. A. P. Few received five members into the church at Asbury, Sunday week. His congregations are large.

Rev. B. F. Martin was in our office Tuesday. He is pleased with the beginning of his work on Maumelle circuit.

Rev. W. D. Matthews, pastor of our church at Paul's Valley, I. T., is having his church enlarged and remodeled.

Rev. Horace Jewell has had a delightful reception at Lonoke. The people loved his predecessor and will love him.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$19,630,150 for 658 libraries in the last three years, and to other public institutions \$20,470,000.

Rev. James Thomas came up from Texarkana Thursday to conduct the funeral of Capt. Horner, an old railroad conductor.

Dr. A. F. Walkins, agent for our Superannuates' Fund, secured subscriptions at the Texas conferences aggregating \$40,000.

Dr. R. R. James, a leading member of our church at Cotton Plant, Ark., and his daughter Minnie left last week for a stay of three months at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson, who was appointed to Norman station, I. T., last fall, has been appointed financial agent of the Epworth University, at Oklahoma City.



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF used INTERNALLY with water will in a few minutes cure CHOLERA, MORBUS, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FADING SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, and all internal pains.

PUT IN YOUR MEDICINE CHEST a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Drinking water is made palatable and safe to drink by adding fifteen to thirty drops to a tumbler of water. No one should risk drinking river or well water without observing this precaution. This will PREVENT YELLOW AND TYPHOID FEVER, CHOLERA, as well as other malignant and malarious fevers.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Externally for Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, Kidneys and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs, the application of

Radway's Ready Relief

to the part or parts affected will instantly relieve and soon cure the sufferer of these complaints.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50 CTS. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y. City.

Rev. W. C. Watson, our preacher at Hope, Ark., reports most of his conference collections in bank; ten members received into the church, and \$200 advance in salary.

Rev. S. B. Myers, who was transferred from the North Mississippi Conference to the Indian Mission Conference, has been appointed to fill the Harrison station, Arkansas Conference.

Rev. O. H. Keadle will serve Caribou and Carmel pastorate, instead of Snyder, as announced at conference. His postoffice address will be Carmel. This change was made after conference adjourned.

The New Orleans Advocate says the people of Algiers were greatly pleased at the return of K. W. Dodson as their pastor. The church has prospered under his charge. Algiers is a suburb of New Orleans.

All honor to Governor Mickey, of Nebraska. The social people were planning a grand honor to celebrate his inauguration, in the form of a ball. The Governor replied to the committee of invitation: "I am a Methodist, gentlemen." The ball was called off.

Four Preachers Wanted.

I want four preachers for charges in Weatherford District, Oklahoma. Two charges are composed of new towns on the railroad. There are no parsonages. The salaries are estimated to range from \$150 to \$300. Have your P. E., pastor and others write me in regard to you.

C. F. Roberts, P. E., Saddle Mountain, Okla.

White River Conference Minutes

were started today by mail and by express prepaid to all traveling preachers in the conference, except to a few whose postoffices are not known to me. I have still about 100 copies to be divided among pastors who can use them advantageously.

Z. T. Bennett, Secretary, Batesville, Jan. 12, 1903.

Christian Life.

A Watch-Night Hymn.

BY THE REV. FREDERIC R. MARVIN, D. D.
This is our night of watchful prayer—
Of holy love and fear;
Full swift the flying hours depart,
And Heaven and Christ draw near.

The old year dies, the new is born;
Grant, Lord, in us as well,
The old and sinful self may die,
The new Thy praises swell.

In silent prayer we bend the knee,
And all our sins confess;
With waiting hearts His holy name
For countless mercies bless.

The glad New Year that dawns for us,
Our Lord's return may see,
When all the ransomed church with Him
Forevermore shall be.

O blessed Son of God Most High,
Thou Lamb for sinners slain!
Our longing hearts cry out for Thee,
Nor shall they cry in vain.

To Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
The God whom we adore,
Be honor, praise and glory given,
Both now and evermore.
Troy, N. Y.

AND SO

She Found How the Coffee Habit Could Be Easily Left Off.

"My husband had coffee dyspepsia for a number of years," writes a lady from Dundee, N. Y. "Coffee did not agree with him as it soured on his stomach, and he decided to stop it.

"We felt the need of some warm drink and tried several things but were soon tired of them. Finally a friend told me of the good Postum Food Coffee had done her family, and I ordered a package from the grocer.

"We have used it for three years with splendid result. It agrees perfectly with his stomach and dyspepsia has entirely left him. I find in talking to people who have used Postum and not liked it that the reason is that they do not let it boil long enough. When prepared according to directions, it makes a beautiful, clear, golden brown beverage like the highest grade of coffee in color.

"We let the children have Postum every morning and it agrees with them nicely and they thrive on it. I am sure that if everyone using coffee would change to Postum that the percentage of invalids would be far less than it is at present." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to change from coffee to Postum and the benefit is sure and quick, for Postum is composed only of the grains intended by Nature for man's subsistence and it goes to work in Nature's way to correct the disorders caused by coffee and rebuild the broken down blood and nerve cells. A ten days' trial of Postum will prove this to the most skeptical.

A Day's Wage.

Love wore a suit of hodden gray,
And toiled within the field all day.

Love wielded pick and carried pack
And bent to heavy loads the back.

Though meagre fed and sorely lashed,
The only wage Love ever asked—

A child's wan face to kiss at night,
A woman's smile by candlelight.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Some there be who disconnect religion from the love of home, and the care of the wife and children. These are God's charge to you and his best earthly gifts. Your duty and your reward lie largely within the compass of your own home.

That is the best religion which makes the best people.

God often teaches us more in one day when he has laid us helpless on a bed of pain than we have been able to learn in a year of health.

Be warned by the misfortunes of others, do not tempt the Lord to inflict the same chastisement upon you.

If you cannot settle that question of God's foreknowledge, leave it alone and settle the question of doing all the good you can. You will be a happier and more useful Christian.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude. — Emerson. — Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

The Spirit of Sacrifice.

In a frame building in New York a furious fire had burst out. A little girl and her two brothers were suddenly seen leaning from the window, while the firemen stood below. In a moment she had dropped the elder brother into their arms. Then they shouted to her to follow; for the flames were already sweeping through the window; but she only answered, "Willie is left," and flew back to gather him up from his little bed. Bundled up in blankets she brought him to the window and dropped him down, and then she quickly followed. But, alas! the flames were blazing around her thin print dress, and as she reached their strong arms her flesh was all blistered, and her little life had been struck a fatal blow. Two days she lingered, and at last she gasped out, as she was dying, to the doctor who was bending over her, "Doctor, I—saved—Willie; Jesus—will—save—me, won't—He?" That is the spirit of sacrifice, that is the spirit of missions, that is the love which brought Jesus to die.—Exchange.

Christ was a Godlike man because He was a man like God.

WHY DO YOU HESITATE?

The common use of violent cathartics is a habit destructive of health and creates a necessity for larger and more frequent doses.

A small trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent free and prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One small dose a day quickly cures the most stubborn case of constipation or the most distressing stomach trouble, to stay cured. Its influence upon the liver, kidneys and bladder is gentle and wonderful and restores those organs to a condition of health, so that they perform their functions perfectly and painlessly. Perfect health and vigor is soon established by a little of this wonderful curative tonic.

Any reader of "Arkansas Methodist" may prove this remarkable remedy without expense by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, 101 to 107 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. They will send a small trial bottle free to all who need it and write for it. It quickly and permanently cures indigestion, constipation, flatulence, catarrh of stomach, bowels and bladder, and all stomach, liver, kidney and urinary troubles caused by inflammation, congestion or catarrh of the stomach. Why hesitate? Write immediately for one bottle. You will receive it promptly, free and prepaid.

For sale by all leading druggists.

Warning Order.

A. Karcher Candy Co., Plaintiff, vs. Justice Court. Baker & Baker, Defendants. The defendants, Baker & Baker, are warned to appear in this Court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, A. Karcher Candy Co.
Dec. 3rd, 1902.
J. Harp, J. P.

Warning Order.

State of Arkansas, ss. County of Pulaski. In the Pulaski Chancery Court. Nettie Ellerkamp plaintiff, vs. John Ellerkamp, defendant. The defendant, John Ellerkamp, is warned to appear in this Court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Nettie Ellerkamp.
December 16th, 1902.
Chas. M. Connor, Clerk.
By J. H. Shoppach, D. C.
A. N. De Meers, Solicitor for plaintiff.
W. M. Lewis, Atty. ad litem.

Warning Order.

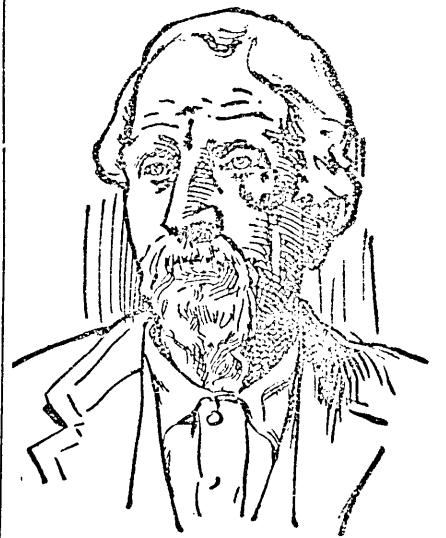
Franklin Bros., Plaintiffs, vs. Justice Court. C. W. Baker, Defendant. The defendant, C. W. Baker, is warned to appear in this Court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, Franklin Bros.
December 3rd, 1902.
J. Harp, J. P.

Warning Order.

State of Arkansas, ss. County of Pulaski. In the Pulaski Chancery Court. Sarah J. Ellard, plaintiff, vs. Thos. A. Ellard, defendant. The defendant, Thos. A. Ellard, is warned to appear in this Court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Sarah J. Ellard.
December 9th, 1902.
Chas. M. Connor, Clerk.
By J. H. Shoppach, D. C.
E. S. & L. C. Maloney, Solicitors for plaintiffs.
Gus Fulk, Attorney ad litem.

UNION BELL CO. CINCINNATI, O. Send to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O. Please mention this paper.

CANCER CURED.



CANCER CURED.

Magnolia, Ark.

Dr. R. E. Woodard, Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Doctor—The cancer on my face is entirely well, and I only had to use your famous oils a very short time. I had been afflicted with cancer for the last twelve years. Yours Oil Cure is certainly a wonderful discovery, and a great benefaction to suffering humanity. I feel that others who are suffering should know of this. I am 83 years of age. Publish this if you desire. Yours gratefully,
F. B. Scott.

The Oil Cure was discovered and perfected for the cure of cancer, bronchitis, catarrh, consumption, piles, fistula, eczema, diseases of eyes, ears, nose and throat, and in fact all diseases of the skin and mucous membrane. Many patients cured by correspondence. A book sent free giving particulars. If you are not afflicted yourself, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.

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Chimes and Peals,
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CASINOWE

Send to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O. Please mention this paper.

For the Young People.

Talk With the Children.

We have entered on a New Year. Do you know how precious your time is? We heard an idle man say, "My time is worth nothing." When he said that we knew why he was worth nothing. Time rightly used buys everything—health, education, money, honor, influence. "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." That is a good prayer. Set out to make good use of every day of this year. See how many good books you can read, how many good reports you can get at school, how many friends you can make, how much you can help your parents at home. Be industrious; be sweet-tempered, be cheerful. If God gives you another year make it bright and full of blessings.

Have you noticed how we get letters from many far off lands—Colorado, Indian Territory, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and from far away Brazil? The first one in our list this week brings back sweet memories. How dear our Willie and Lizzie were to us God only knows. God bless you, dear Lucile, and your dear papa, who was always such a noble man and faithful friend.

Our Letter Box.

Dear Brother Godbey—As I have never seen a letter from this place, I will write one. I am a little girl ten years old. I have a pretty black dog and two cats for pets. I am in the fourth grade. I have never been to school a day. I do not live near a school or a church. Our preacher is Brother Barnett. Please send me a catechism. I always read the children's letters in the "Methodist," and would like to ask them a question. What were the clean beasts that Noah carried into the ark by sevens? Ruth Powell.

Dear Brother Godbey—I will try to write to the dear "Methodist" for one time. I am a little girl, six years old, and I am from Palestine, Ark., and I am going to move Monday. I went to school one year at Palestine. I am in the second reader. My teacher's name is Miss Taylor. My playmate's name is ——. The editor got stalled here and could not read this letter any further. We venture on the name, but are not sure we have it right when we sign it.

Mabel Withers.

Free to Everybody.

J. M. Willis, of Crawfordsville, Ind., will send free by mail to all who send him their address, a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks' treatment, with printed directions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, la grippe and blood poison.

Dear Brother Godbey—I am a little girl 12 years old. My papa takes the dear old "Methodist." I like to read the children's letters very much. I go to school every day, and will tell the little cousins who my teacher is. Her name is Miss Mollie Sallie. I dearly love her for a teacher. My papa is a farmer. I have two sisters and three brothers. Dear Brother Godbey, we have not had any Sunday-school for the last six months, but I think we will have a good Sunday-school from this on, and will start on the first Sunday in the new year. I do pray that we will have a good Sunday-school. Well, I will tell you what our preacher's name is—Brother J. B. Williams. He preached his first sermon for us last third Sunday. I like him very much. I think he is a good man. Well, if this misses the wastebasket, I will try and write again. Your loving friend,

Lela Hogue.

Mena, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—I have been reading the letters in "Our Letter Box" and I enjoy them very much and thought that I would write a letter from the Golden State.

The Bishop, at the last conference, sent us from Pasadena to Whittier.

My papa, Rev. I. L. Spencer, is the pastor. We have a nice, large church, Sunday-school and Junior League. Papa says you and he were friends in St. Louis, Mo., and that you had a little son and daughter then, Willie and Lizize, but now they are in heaven. I am a little girl nine years old.

Well, I must close. Your friend,
Lucile Spencer.

Whittier, Cal.

Columbus, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—My mamma takes the "Methodist," and I read the children's letters. So I will write a letter. I am a little girl eight years old. I go to school. Am in the second grade. I haven't any pets but two cats, and a dog named Bounce.

We haven't any Sunday-school this winter; we live near a Baptist church. Mamma and papa go to Columbus to the Methodist Church. It is three miles from our home. The new preacher, Brother Douglass, is to preach for us next Sunday. I hope it won't rain; it is raining now. I hope we will love him. We all loved our last preacher, Brother Bruce. Wish he had been sent back to this work.

I will close. If this escapes the wastebasket, I may write again. Your little friend,

Florence Reed.

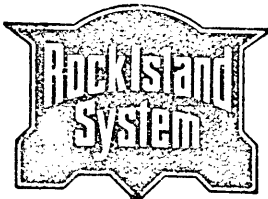
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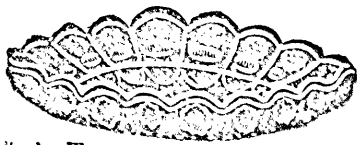
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Our Church at Home.

ARMOUR, TEX.—Here we are in our "new charge" in the midst of the bustle incident to a Xmas occasion everywhere. The "Arkansas Methodist" reached us in due course of mail. My greatest regret was in failing to get the appointments of Little Rock Conference. Though absent from her borders since 1880, I still feel an interest in her welfare. Yes, what I am under God comes largely from the Little Rock Conference. From her I received my first work—"Rockport Circuit." Also while a member of that honorable body I was first ordained a deacon by Bishop George F. Pierce, Camden, Ark. Two years later an elder by Bishop Wightman at Mineral Spring. So you can see why sacred memories cluster around the sacred name of Little Rock Conference with me. Bishop Hendrix scattered us from Dan to Beersheba. In fact I had one of the most wearisome moves of my thirty-one years itinerary, caused largely of course from the excessive rainfall at and after conference, but a fine appointment will, I trust, ere long atone for all the expense and privation of the trip. We are well "fixed," and cared for so far as the physical man is concerned. Much better work in point of support than I've received for two years past. Yet withal my brethren of Northwest Texas Conference have usually favored me with good appointments, for which I'm so thankful. Much of this brief note is a little personal, but I'm writing mainly for "old friends at home." Sincerely yours in Christian love,

"Finch" M. Winburne.

CAUTHRON, ARK.—For the encouragement of all who are interested in the cause of Christ and humanity, I feel authorized, judging from circumstances, to say that the indications for good on Cauthron Circuit are favorable. The people evince a determination to support the preacher, cost what may. As evidence of the fact on the night of the 25th inst. a crowd of brethren, sisters and friends came to the parsonage and unceremoniously filled the house uncomfortably full, and each person brought with him or her a testimonial of regard for the preacher and of a determination to set that there shall be no complaint on the line of support, during the present conference year. A large dining table was covered with the substantial of life. The writer was simply astonished, never having witnessed such a demonstration in his life in 81 years, and they seem disposed to protract the service of giving. At intervals it was continued until this 25th—Christmas. On the occasion of the Christmas tree the disposition seemed to revive again. The Christmas tree exercises, conducted by Prof. E. Z. Sullivan,

principal of Cauthron high school, were a success, well attended and order preserved from beginning to end. There did not appear to be enough whisky on the ground to create a smell. The doings of the people here for the last few days excited expectations of success. Truly yours,

James Cox, P. C.

ONALASKA AND EAGLE MILLS.—Upon our return to this work for the third year we were received with the greatest of kindness on the part of nearly every one. The outlook affords some encouragement for a good year. In some respects Onalaska and Eagle Mills is rapidly becoming a desirable work. In the near future if we keep our rapid pace many of our preachers will be glad to be read out for this work. Our people are kind, clever and many of them liberal. Salary for P. C. fairly good and paid monthly. On Christmas night the parsonage was stormed with one of the greatest poundings yet, nearly every family of the town being represented, bringing so many valuable things I will not undertake to describe. Our Sunday-school at Onalaska under the wise leadership of that great Sunday-school man, J. H. Pearcey, is becoming to be one of the best in the Camden District, and the Camden District is one of the large factors of the Little Rock Conference. Many of us felt sad that the district must give up that lovable, energetic, thorough-going P. E., R. R. Moore. But we are ready to submit and with open hearts and hands receive that grand old man and great preacher, Dr. Riggin. We wish the editors and all connected with the "Methodist" a happy new year and great success in their work. J. A. Parker.

In so far as public opinion is feared the voice of conscience will be stifled.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of the Texas Wonder Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder trouble, removes gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women; regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, it will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Send for testimonials. Sold by all druggists, and J. F. Dowdy, 204 Main, Little Rock, Ark.

Read This:

Little Rock, Ark., December 10, 1902.—To Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir: We have been selling your Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for years and recommend it to any one suffering with any kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble, as being the best remedy we have ever sold.

Yours truly,
J. F. DOWDY.

MAGAZINE.—My friend, Rev. C. A. Lewis, is making a fine start in his new charge. At Danville arrangements have been made to finish the parsonage. Ola has given him a pounding. The stewards have increased the assessment for salary.

At Magazine we found a kind welcome but neither church house nor parsonage of our own at the town of Magazine. By the direction of Brother Key and others the old parsonage at Sugar Grove has been sold.

Adding to the proceeds of this we have raised enough to make the first payment on a good piece of property for a parsonage at Magazine. During the holidays the Home Mission Society raised \$60 towards the next payment.

Mrs. Tucker remains at Danville to finish her school work there. Mt. Magazine, said to be the highest mountain in Arkansas, is within the bounds of my work.

If any of our people want a good place to spend the summer I think they will find Mt. Magazine one of the best in Arkansas. If I can serve you in any way, command me.

O. H. Tucker.

HIOT SPRINGS, ARK.—The sample copies of the "Arkansas Methodist" came duly to hand, and on yesterday I held up a copy and made a speech in behalf of the paper, and urged all my people who were not taking it to subscribe, to hand me their names and money this week so they could get the first issue of the new year. I will also follow this up with another talk on a better day and fuller house, and when I get my bearings here will see my people in their homes and in their business and get those to subscribe who will, for there are those everywhere who "won't."

I have been here three Sundays, and a little over two weeks. Two of the three Sundays have been rainy, but we have not failed to hold a service at any time on account of the weather.

In these two weeks I have unpacked and set up a car load of furniture, including my library, preached five times, made a score of pastoral visits, attended one funeral, performed two marriage ceremonies, held two class meetings, and attended two Epworth League meetings, and have been paying attention to some of the boys who were blown up in the explosion at the Turf Exchange on Xmas eve.

I find this a white harvest field and a splendid corps of laborers at Central to co-operate with me in reaping a harvest here for the Master.

I have much here to encourage hope, and the prospect of a good year.

Come over and see us, and I'll give you and the "Arkansas Methodist" the right of way. Very truly,

Copper Cures Consumption

New Treatment for Consumption Indorsed by Members of British Tuberculosis Congress—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Hundreds of Others in Their Home—Any One Can Receive FREE Books Which Explain Exhaustively the Cure and Prevention of Consumption.



O. K. BUCKHOUT.

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Consumptives need not worry about their future any more, as the long-looked-for cure for consumption has at last been found. Write to Mr. O. K. Buckhout, Chairman, 274 Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich., a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress and also of the International Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption—its cure and prevention—a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculose," or the Copper Cure. It is the only discovery that absolutely kills all tuberculosis germs which cause consumption. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and hawking, by continually spitting, especially in the morning, when you raise yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, flat chest, fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones, until the consumption is all gone and you are again a strong, healthy, robust man or woman.

Don't doubt this, for the very same discovery benefited A. H. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley of Dingley Tariff Bill fame.

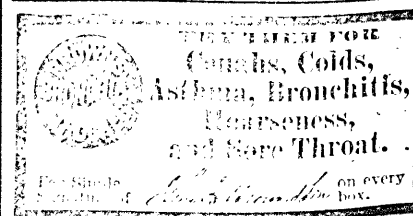
If you have consumption or fear you are predisposed to it, write tonight to Mr. O. K. Buckhout, Chairman, 274 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and he will send you illustrated and scholarly books free of charge telling you fully how the Copper Cure will cure you in your own home in a very short time.

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your friend and brother,
Lewis Powell.

What proceeds from you will return to you again.—Mencius.



GOSHEN CIRCUIT.—For the past two years we have been rusticated over in Texas endeavoring to regain our former health, occupying a supernumerary relation to our conference. This fall found us much improved in health, so we reported ready for active service, and at the session of our conference were appointed to Goshen Circuit, and immediately after receiving notice of our appointment we started on our trip of over 300 miles. On our arrival at Fayetteville, Ark., we went direct to Rev. E. R. Steele's, our pastor at that place, where we received a very kind reception. Next morning we were met by Brother J. W. Oxford, and were taken by him to his home 12 miles away, and as next day was Thanksgiving, we remained with Brother Oxford and family and helped to devour the famous turkey. Next morning we moved over and took possession of the parsonage, and proceeded at once to put things in order, which you know is no small job. It was very hard for us to say good-bye to children and grandchildren and friends in Texas and go among strangers, yet the kind and welcome reception we have received has in a large measure repaid us for the sad parting with loved ones. Everything has been moving along smoothly until last Wednesday night our home was broken into, while we were away at prayer-meeting and instead of us missing anything we found on investigation that we had received the most substantial pounding we had ever experienced. May the Lord abundantly bless these good people and help us to be a means in his hand of doing a great work for them in a spiritual way. Pray for us, that we may have a great revival of old-time religion at every appointment.

J. W. Griffin.

BEARDEN AND THORNTON.—After serving the Camden Circuit three years, we were appointed by Bishop Hoss on December 1 to Bearden and Thornton charge. We packed our goods for a move, and on December 10 reached Bearden all O. K.

We received a splendid welcome, not only here, but in the entire charge.

I think we are recovering nicely from our move. Already we have been the happy recipients of two generous donations, the parties leaving in the parsonage such things as are needful in any home. This welcome, extended in such a generous and unselfish spirit, and repeating itself in so short a period of time, makes us happy, and we are glad indeed that we are here.

We were sad to "pull up" and leave the good people of Camden Circuit, whom we had learned to love very tenderly; but we can soon learn to love these as well, and those no less. I feel like we are entering

upon what promises to be a prosperous year for the church.

May the Lord abundantly bless the people of this charge, and give us great spiritual prosperity this year. Pray for us. Yours in Christ,

F. F. Harrell.

BALD KNOB CIRCUIT.—We are closing up our year's work on the Bald Knob Circuit, and while it has been a year of hard work yet we have had some pleasant times.

On the night of October 29 the people of Bald Knob gave us a pounding. There were representatives of every church in town in the crowd. They brought almost everything that is good to eat.

We began a meeting at Bald Knob November 1 and closed November 16. The visible results were 20 professions of religion, 21 joined our church and the church greatly revived. Brother J. E. Jernigan was with us and did the preaching. The people of Bald Knob were delighted with his preaching and singing. We hope to make a good report at conference. Fraternally,

T. J. Taylor, P. C.

Bald Knob, Ark.

This was filed incorrectly and so delayed.—Editor.

ARGENTA STATION.—Here I am, amen! One of the best fields for work in the "White River Conference," and the best in Searcy District. I mean the most work to do. I am hard at it; have prayed in about forty homes, and this is just the beginning of my pastoral work, the end of which I hope to reach just before starting to the Annual Conference at Walnut Ridge. I am here to do my best with a hopeful outlook for the year. The official board have received me kindly and made a living assessment (\$800), and plan to pay it monthly. Good! I'll not owe any man but to love him. I want to boast a little, in the Lord, of my "Ladies' Aid." A fine looking band of ladies, with a heart and will for any work called upon to do. I have asked them to make our elegant church building more comfortable, clean and beautiful, and they have gone to work in good earnest, and in the near future on Sunday you will walk into a well lighted, warm church home, and we will give you as warm welcome in our hearts. Our first quarterly conference has been added to the great record of our great Methodist. Brother M. M. Smith, P. E., came and stayed and worked December 27-30. He is no "wild chad," but "a wagon and team, and the driver thrown in." I shall always look forward to his coming with pleasure. I'll have more to say about this work later. Do, dear, send me over more ample copies. I hope every Methodist home in North Little Rock will take our church papers this year. Yours in Christian love,

N. E. Gardner, P. C.

AUGUSTA.—I held prayer-meeting service in Augusta on Thursday night after our conference adjourned, and have filled all the appointments since then when the weather permitted us to have a service. I have had a very cordial reception to this pleasant charge. When I came I found the ladies in charge of the parsonage, putting it in shape for the "new" preacher. They added such furniture as was needed, and besides this put into the kitchen everything needed to make the dining table inviting to a hungry family. When this preacher and his family arrived on a late train on Saturday we were met by that staunch Methodist, Brother W. J. Oakley, and taken to the residence of his son, Dr. Oakley, where an excellent dinner was awaiting our coming. In the afternoon, we came to the parsonage, opened a few trunks, prepared our supper, and were at home in Augusta.

Besides the many good things to eat found at the parsonage on our arrival, we have received turkeys, cakes, butter and other things too many to mention, until we feel quite sure that we are in the midst of an excellent people who know how to make a preacher and his family feel at home in the midst of new surroundings, and spur them to the greatest possible effort to be worthy and diligent servants of Him for whose sake and in whose name these things have been done.

I find that Brother Little is very popular among all the people here, and deservedly so. They did not want to give him up, but they submit graciously to the affliction sent upon them. May the Lord bless the labors of our hands among this people.

W. M. Wilson.

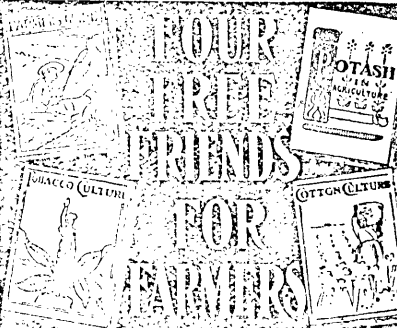
A Note to Pastors and Sunday-school Superintendents.

Dear Brother: Allow us hereby to solicit your orders for Sunday-school literature and supplies. By agreement of many years standing our house at Little Rock has furnished these supplies to the Sunday-schools of Arkansas.

We make but 10 per cent. on these supplies, and that is more than covered to the Nashville house by our advertising of this literature and our insistence upon its use in all our schools. Our work in this way largely increases the circulation. By virtue of this work as well as our long standing agreement with our publishing house we are entitled to your patronage in this regard. We pay cash for all the literature we handle, and it is to the advantage of our business in Nashville to have the trade of the state handled by us in bulk. Our church has important interests to serve in sustaining our church paper and book store in Little Rock. And our house here is entitled by contract, and for the service we do to this patronage, and the interests of the church are served by it. Please consider this, and favor us with your orders for Sunday-school literature and supplies.

That your orders may be filled in time send them two or three weeks before the quarter begins and accompany the order with the cash.

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Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about

Potash

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A check for five dollars, certain, Sure,

If just three jars do not cure.

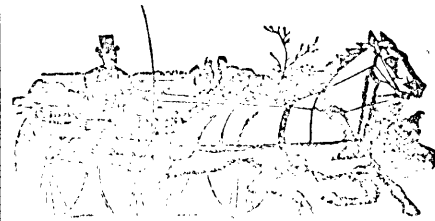
You have nothing then to lose,

So between the piles and money choose.

Your druggist will explain that around every jar there is a certificate, which entitles the purchaser to five dollars if not entirely cured.

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Missions.

Letter From China.

REV. A. P. PARKER, D. D.

Young China is coming to the front. New ideas are beginning to work in this old land and young men who are getting hold of western thought are beginning to assert themselves. Large numbers of young Chinese are being sent to Japan to study. I have been told that there are today some fifteen hundred Chinese youths in Japan studying at the various schools. Most of them in the Tokio University. About two hundred of these are supported by the Chinese government. These young men imbibe the progressive ideas of the Japanese and on returning to China are very full of the notion to work reform and change in their own country; but not only do these young men in Japan become possessed with the idea of reforming their country. The western schools that are being established at various important points of China are also centers of inspiration for new thought and new movements. These young men are not only getting a knowledge of mathematics, science and history, etc., but they are becoming strongly impressed with the desirability of having republican institutions in China. A striking expression of this new heaven has recently occurred in the Nanyang College—a large government institution recently established in Shanghai. Many of the leading students in this institution are hot-headed on the subject of reform and have gone so far as to insist on the right of the students to elect the professors and instructors in the college. This has brought them into conflict with the authorities of the college, and the result has been a rebellion on the part of the students, the whole of whom—more than two hundred in number—having left the institution. Unfortunately some of the teachers in the

institution belong to the old conservative party, and instead of yielding, to some extent, to the desires of the students and showing some tact in management, they have treated them with harshness and arbitrary authority. The result has been a break up of the school. Most of these students positively refuse to return, only about thirty of them having gone back. The majority of the rest are making arrangements to start a school of their own, having rented premises for the purpose in the Foreign Concession in Shanghai. This spirit of rebellion seems to be in the air. I learn that the Viceroy's school at Wuchang has also been the scene of serious disturbances. A large part of the students having left the school on account of refusal to submit to the arbitrary ruling of the school authorities. Another institution in the town of Nansing, containing some eighty to one hundred students, has also been broken up recently. It appears that on one occasion the subject for an essay was set, which involved the discussion of physical defects—lameness, etc. One of the students took occasion to caricature one of the relatives of the superintendent, who was a hunchback. He was, of course severely disciplined for it, but the rest of the students took his part, and the result was the majority of them were either expelled or left the school of their own accord, and the school has been broken up.

While on the subject of school rebellions, I may as well state that we have had a small rebellion in the Anglo-Chinese College. One of the servants on the premises has been quite rude to some of the older students on several occasions and they became so incensed that they decided that he must be dismissed; so about sixty of the students combined together to refuse to attend class until this servant was dismissed. They failed to come to

The Wife's Health

Has much to do with the attractiveness and happiness of home. If she is physically harassed and distressed she would be more than human to never complain, never get peevish and cross. Men do not want angels, but wives who are

**"Not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
Homely pleasures, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."**

To keep husbands loyal, affectionate and home-loving, wives must be companionable, must have part in the pursuits and pleasures of their mates. Any woman can be simply a wife—the marriage ceremony settles that—but to secure loyal and enduring affection she must be more than mere wife, she must be friend, partner, comrade, chum. To do this she must be healthy, strong, and able to "keep the pace" with him. Her greatest danger lies in her liability to special derangements from which he is exempt. To guard against this the judicious use of G. F. P. is advisable and it would be prudent and wise to keep it in the house.

G. F. P.—Gerstle's Female Panacea, cures irregular, scanty, too profuse and painful monthly periods; uterine and ovarian irritations; ulcers, displacements and falling of the womb; whites and all unnatural discharges; frigidity, barrenness and all impediments to maternity; also all associate ailments of the private organs of women. At all stages of menstrual life, from budding womanhood until after the changes that end special womanly functions, it is the best friend of and remedy for womankind. Its use strengthens all womanly organs, regulates and renders natural all sexual functions. It is sold at drug stores for 50¢ a bottle. Buy it, try it, and you will find these statements are true, for it is reliable and will not disappoint.

All ladies who are not perfectly right and well in a womanly way should write to the Ladies' Health Club, care of L. Gerstle & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for free medical advice and instruction.

prayers one morning and refused to attend the classes. A meeting of the faculty was called, the situation discussed, and as it was seen that the students had a good cause for grievance, it was decided to dismiss the offending servant, but at the same time to sharply rebuke the leaders of the rebellion and warn them that a repetition of the offense would be cause sufficient for their expulsion, and so the matter was settled.

All these instances indicate a spirit and a life among the students which, while it causes trouble, yet is gratifying as indicating the progress of western thought. It only remains for those who are in charge of these institutions of learning to guide this rising force and thought which is showing itself among the youth of the land, into right channels and great good to the country will surely result in the long run.

Shanghai, December 6, 1902.

Woman's Work.

Elizabeth Minerva Carr.

Elizabeth Minerva Carr, wife of Rev. John F. Carr, of the Little Rock Conference, and daughter of Joel A. Rhodes was born in Orange District, South Carolina, March 6, 1839, and departed this life November 19, 1902, in Pine Bluff, Ark.

She was brought up in Drew county, Ark., was converted in early life, and in her twenty-first year was married to the schoolmate of her youth, the young preacher, to whom she was a most devoted and dutiful wife for forty-three years. She was the mother of three children, two of whom preceded her to the better land.

For more than twenty-five years before her death she had been a great sufferer. Certainly I have never known one who suffered so much and suffered so long.

With a wife so sorely afflicted almost any other preacher would have found it necessary to locate, or if not, would have become very inefficient as a minister. But this most noble Christian woman was purposed in her heart, that her husband should not, on her account, be turned aside from nor made inefficient in his sacred calling. Right nobly did she effect her purpose. Not only did she suffer patiently, and often disguise her pain that he might not neglect the pulpit or the pastoral work, but she was in the intervals when pain was less severe, herself a help in the pastoral work and a never failing fountain of cheer and encouragement to her husband. To her mind the divinity of her calling glorified her husband, and she regarded it sacrilege to interfere with it for the sake of her own personal comfort or advantage.

Rarely was there ever a more devoted wife. Rarely was there ever a more devoted husband. His long familiarity with suffering in his home, his long habit of tenderly nursing of an invalid wife, his long endurance of anxiety and care on her account, no doubt, under divine grace, developed in him those qualities of sympathy and tenderness, which have made him the most beloved pastor in the State of Arkansas.

She was buried from First Church in Pine Bluff, the funeral being attended by a large concourse of people, the largest I have ever seen on such an occasion in midweek, and the large company was composed of loving friends and sympathetic mourners. J. H. Riggins.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No one ever "took a vacation" from religion with good results.

TOBACCO HABIT.

I guarantee to cure anything that walks the earth of this habit in any form. Any reference you want.

DR. J. S. HILL,
Greenville, Texas.

DROPSY Cured in 30 to 60 days. Treatment relieves swelling, regulates liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, leaving the entire system strong and healthy. Write for testimonials and ten days' treatment free. O. E. Collum Dropsy-Medicine Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Parents' Responsibility Great

It is the right of every child to be well born, and to the parents it must look for health and happiness. How inconceivably great is the parents' responsibility, and how important that no taint of disease is left in the blood to be transmitted to the helpless child, entailing the most pitiable suffering, and marking its little body with offensive sores and eruptions, catarrh of the nose and throat, weak eyes, glandular swellings, brittle bones, white swelling and deformity.

How can parents look upon such little sufferers and not reproach themselves for bringing so much misery into the world? If you have any disease lurking in your system, how can you expect well developed, healthy children? Cleanse your own blood and build up your health, and you have not only enlarged your capacity for the enjoyment of the pleasures of life, but have discharged a duty all parents owe to posterity, and made mankind healthier and happier.

There is no remedy that so surely reaches deep-seated, stubborn blood troubles as S. S. S. It searches out even hereditary poisons, and removes every taint from the blood, and builds up the general health. If weaklings are growing up around you, right the wrong by putting them on a course of S. S. S. at once. It is a purely vegetable medicine, harmless in its effects, and can be taken by both old and young without fear of any bad results.

Write us about your case, and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will also send our book on blood and skin diseases.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



THE RIGHT THING.

A New Catarrh Cure which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very



recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and in catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N. Y., says: "When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and am glad to say that they have done wonders for me and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing."

Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of Hotel Grifon, West Ninth street, New York City, writes: "I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried."

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powder, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine or any poisonous drugs.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full size package and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

At Rest.

BASKET.—Little Ruthy May Basket, daughter of Brother and Sister William Basket, was born July 23, 1902, and departed this life Oct. 29, 1902. She remained in the home long enough to endear herself to parents and loved ones, and God kissed her little spirit to himself just as the mother showered the kisses upon her little cheeks at the cemetery. Weep not, dear papa, mama and loved ones, you know where to find little Ruthy May; she is with the Lord; you cannot bring her back, but praise the Lord, you can go to her.

Hugh Reveley.

DODD.—W. J. E. Dodd was born in the state of South Carolina June 3, 1832; was married to Miss Elizabeth Rowland Oct. 4, 1853.

He came to Arkansas October 20, 1872; died in Izard Co., Ark., Sept 23, 1902.

He professed religion in early life, and joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived a devoted Christian life ever after.

He was made a Master Mason in 1866, and later a Royal Arch Mason, being a charter member of the Royal Arch chapter No. 49, La Crosse, Ark. He was made an honorary Mason in La Crosse lodge No. 312 in 1900.

The Masonic fraternity highly honored him and passed suitable resolutions of esteem and regret at his death.

D. Blevins.

The resolutions were sent with this notice. We can only publish obituaries direct in this space.—Ed.

VILLINES.—Jewel Irene, infant child of J. W. and E. H. Villines, was born May 3, 1900, and died Nov. 2, 1902. Little Jewel was the idol of the family, but little Jewel is no longer the jewel of brother and sister Villines and family, but a jewel in the eternal home of all infants. The funeral was preached on Sunday afternoon by the writer, the day of death of deceased, in Quitman. The child is gone, but the parents know where to find it. The bud was plucked before it was fully bloomed, to develop in Heaven. May God bless and comfort the bereaved family.

Rev. A. C. Ray.

SMITH.—Mrs. D. W. Smith, wife of D. W. Smith, was born near Searey, White County, Ark., Oct. 10, 1854. Professed faith in Christ under the ministry of Rev. J. E. Jernigan in her thirteenth year, and joined the M. E. Church, South. She was married to D. W. Smith Feb. 3, 1881. She was the mother of five children; the older preceded her to heavenly home. Sister Smith was a great sufferer. She took dropsy in 1893, and suffered much for four years and recovered. But in less than two years she was paralyzed, from which she never recovered. Something more than five years ago she lost her speech. Twice she suffered with broken limbs, but she endured it all as seeing Him who is invisible to the natural eye. By faith she saw the distant reward awaiting her, and the presence of the Great Comforter gave to her soul sweet peace. She was humble, patient and trustful. She was a loving mother, faithful wife and a consistent Christian. She has gone to a better country, where pain and sorrow never enter. God bless the husband and children.

J. M. Talkington.

CRENSHAW.—John T. Crenshaw, Jr., was born in Shelby county, Tenn., May 26, 1850, and died very suddenly at the home of his younger brother, in Memphis, where he was visiting.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

Dr. H. Mozeley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants and blood purifiers. Sold by druggists.

For biliousness and constipation. For indigestion and foul stomach. For sick and nervous headache and the grip. For pains, palpitation and irregular action of the heart take Lemon Elixir. For sleeplessness and nervousness. For loss of appetite and debility. For fevers, malaria and chills, take Lemon Elixir. Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle at druggists.

At the Capitol.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozeley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney.

1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MOZLEY'S LEMON HOT DROPS

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Bronchitis. 25c at Druggists.

Oct. 30, 1902. He removed to Arkansas when about 21 years of age, where the remainder of his life was spent, living the last twenty-one years at Dermott. He was of quiet and unobtrusive disposition, and as a man of affairs pursued the even tenor of his way, winning to himself friends more by the exhibition of sterling qualities than by the noisy parade of good qualities for the purpose of winning esteem. On all great moral questions he had strong convictions, and was ready always by voice and vote to stand "for God and home and native land," for the suppression of evil and the establishment of righteousness. In the prime of manhood he was happily married to Miss A. C. Crawford, the daughter of a reputable Presbyterian minister, Rev. Wm. Crawford, Oct. 10, 1877. Devoted to his wife and children he sought and found in his own home that relaxation from business cares, often sought by some others among convivial companions in places of doubtful propriety; thus bringing domestic comfort and joy to his own household, while strengthening himself in all the characteristics of honorable and virtuous manhood. For several months he was a great, if not a hopeless sufferer, and sought in vain by changes of locality and by skilled medical treatment to overcome the disease that was steadily depleting his strength and leading rapidly to a fatal termination. He attached himself to the M. E. Church, South, while yet a child in the home of his parents, being only 12 years of age when that important step was taken. His relations with the church were maintained through all his subsequent life by consistent conformity to its rules till suddenly called from the ranks of the church militant to the general assembly and church of the first born, which is written in heaven, whence, doubtless he looks and longs for the coming of loved ones left behind.

Cadesman Pope.

AUSTIN. Sister Mary C. Austin (nee Rhymes) was born near Atkins, in Pope County, Ark., June 1, 1849, and departed this life Nov. 30, 1902. She was reared and spent all of her life, except ten months, in Pope county. She was married to Bro. P. W. Austin, July 12, 1866. Ten children were born to her, all of whom still live, except one. Sister Austin was a consistent Christian woman and member of the M. E. Church,

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN

Mr. Tassell made \$1,500 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of S. D., \$12, 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., \$9 first day. Mr. Doerge, of Mo., \$10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., \$17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., \$59.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets. Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make \$20 to \$40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. **Wonderful Seller.** We're old firm. Capital \$100,000.00. Write for New Plan, Terms, etc. **FREE.** Address, **WORLD MFG CO., 619 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

South. She loved her church and its communion. She was a loving wife, a devoted mother, and a friend to all. Her remains were interred in the Bell's Chapel cemetery, Dec. 1, 1902. Services by her pastor. A large number of mourning friends were present, showing that Sister Austin was held in high esteem by the church and community.

D. H. Colquette.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

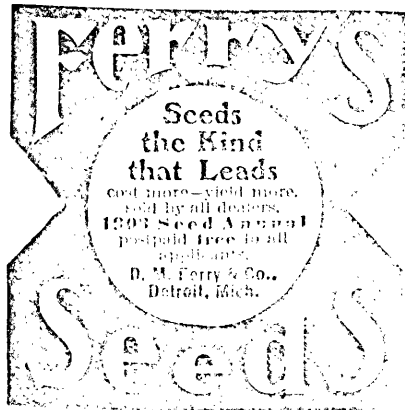
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be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

"Stop the flow of Matt. 15:19, by applying Psalm 119:11, early in life.

How A Woman Paid Her Debts.

I am out of debt, thanks to the Dish-washer business. In the past three months I have made \$600.00 selling Dish-washers. I never saw anything sell so easily. Every family needs a Dish-washer and will buy one when shown how beautifully it will wash and dry the family dishes in two minutes. I sell from my own house. Each Dish-washer sold brings me many orders. The dishes are washed without wetting the hands. That is why ladies want the Dish-washer. Give me experience for the benefit of any one who may wish to make money easy. I buy my Dish-washers from the Mound City Dish-Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. Write them for particulars. They will start you in business in your own home.

L. A. C.



FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT

Also cash plan. Book for postage.
Box 223, Denver.

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

GEO. THORNBURGH, BUSINESS MGR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903.

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

Married.

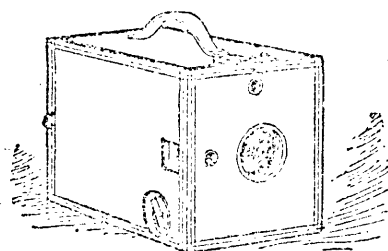
CHATHAM-HALL.—Dec. 23, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, in the Daniels' hotel, in Mena, Ark., Mr. Hollie Chatham and Mrs. Maggie Lee Hall, Rev. J. R. Sanders officiating.

O'NEILL-LEWIS.—Dec. 25, 1902, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jennie Lewis, near Rowell, Ark., Mr. James J. O'Neill to Miss Myrtle Lewis, both of Cleveland county, Ark. David Bolls officiated.

CORRIGAN-LINDSEY.—Dec. 27, 1902, by the Rev. Lewis Powell, in Hot Springs, Ark., at the home of the bride's aunt, Mr. Raymond Corrigan, of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Katie Lindsey, of Dallas, Tex., both Methodists, and will reside in Birmingham, Ala.

ORE-GRIFFITH.—Dec. 25, 1902, at the residence of the bride's grandparents, by Rev. O. H. Tucker, Mr. R. F. Ore to Miss M. J. Griffith, both of Magazine, Ark.

BROWN-M'CUTCHEON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Dec. 28, 1902, Mr. W. R. Brown and Miss Ethel M. McCutcheon, all of Scott county, Ark., S. S. Key officiating.



BARGAINS —IN— Cameras and Kodaks This Week.

No. 1067—Vive Special Folding Camera. List price, \$15.00. Bargain price..... \$6.00
No. 1053—One only Adlake, 4x5 Camera Regular, with twelve steel plate holders, new. List price, \$12.00. Bargain price..... \$7.50

JNO. A. JUNGKIND,
812 Main St. Little Rock, Ark.

MAJOR-PATCHELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. A. Patchell, of Quitman, Ark., on Dec. 25, 1902, Mr. J. Victor Major, of Plumerville, Ark., to Miss Delilah Patchell, of Quitman, Ark., Geo. E. Patchell officiating.

MITCHELL-WYATT.—Dec. 28, 1902, in the county clerk's office in Mena, Ark., Mr. C. P. Mitchell, of Weleetka, Creek Nation, I. T., and Miss Tennie Wyatt, of Quito, Ark., Rev. J. R. Sanders officiating.

VEAZEY-EASTERLY.—At the home of the bride's father, near Ebb, Ark., Dec. 24, 1902, Mr. Hilton Veazey and Miss Delia Easterly, Rev. W. F. Laseter officiating.

VEAZEY-LADD.—At the home of the bride's parents, near Ebb, Ark., Dec. 24, 1902, Mr. Fred Veazey and Miss Jettie Ladd, Rev. W. F. Laseter officiating.

STOCKTON-JACKSON.—At the home of the bride, near Cherry Grove, Ark., Dec. 25, 1902, Mr. H. C. Stockton, of Honey Grove, Tex., and Mrs. Mattie Jackson, Rev. W. F. Laseter officiating.

GRAHAM-CAMPBELL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Robert Campbell, of Naylor, Ark., on Dec. 14, 1902, T. A. Graham and Miss Neasho Campbell, W. K. Biggs officiating.

RAYNER-BRADY.—At the parsonage, Dec. 31, 1902, F. A. Rayner and Miss Flora V. Brady, W. K. Biggs officiating.

WALLEN-KING.—At the Methodist parsonage in Walnut Ridge, Ark., on Dec. 24, at 6:30 p.m., Ed. L. Wallen to Miss Mollie King, Rev. T. W. Flackerly officiating.

MORRIS-MOORE.—Dec. 24, 1902, at parsonage at Sulphur Rock, Ark., Mr. Wm. Morris to Miss Jessamine Moore, both of Moorefield, Ark. Both are members of Methodist church. C. L. Castleberry, P. C., officiated.

WILLIAMS-GATLING.—At 7 o'clock p.m., Nov. 22, 1902, in the Methodist church in Holly Springs, Ark., Mr. Sam Williams and Miss Mattie Gatling, Mr. Bennie Jones and Miss Lotie Bachman, Rev. J. W. Berry officiating. A very pretty double wedding.

GOODGAME-M'NEIL.—At 3 o'clock, p.m., Dec. 21, 1902, in the Methodist church at Mt. Carmel, Mr. John Goodgame and Miss Susie McNeil, Rev. J. W. Berry officiating.

STEEL-BELL.—Dec. 23, 1902, at the Methodist church in Locksburg, Ark., Mr. Pearey Steel to Miss Kate Bell, Rev. W. M. Crowson officiating, all of Locksburg, Ark. We predict for this young couple a bright, prosperous and happy future.

SHIRRON-SHADDOCK.—At the home of the bride's father, Mr. Burt Shaddock, of Mt. Olivet, at 3 o'clock,

p.m., Dec. 24, 1902, Mr. James Shirron and Miss Sallie Shaddock, Rev. J. W. Berry officiating.

LIVINGSTON-WILLIAMS.—At the home of the bride's father, Mr. Rufus Williams, of Holly Springs, Ark., at 7 o'clock, p.m., Dec. 24, 1902, Mr. John Livingston and Miss Bettie Williams, Rev. J. W. Berry officiating.

ALLISON-BLEDSE.—Nov. 26th, 1902, at Mulberry, Ark., by Rev. C. P. Smith, Dr. P. P. Allison, of Evansville, Ark., and Miss Ellie Bledsoe, of Mulberry, Ark.

PORTERFIELD-LINDSEY.—Dec. 16, 1902, at Fort Smith, Ark., by Rev. C. P. Smith, Oliver Porterfield, of Francis, I. T., and Miss Amy Lindsey, of Fort Smith, Ark.

SCOTT-WOOD.—Dec. 24, 1902, at Fort Smith, Ark., by Rev. C. P. Smith, Charles C. Scott and Miss Myrtle Wood, both of Fort Smith, Ark.

MOORE-BLACK.—Dec. 24, 1902, at Fort Smith, Ark., by Rev. C. P. Smith, Dr. Chas. L. Moore, of Bentonville, Ark., and Miss Maude E. Black, of Fort Smith, Ark.

SINGLETON-RAAB.—Dec. 24, 1902, by Rev. C. P. Smith, D. B. Singleton and Miss Grace Raab, both of Fort Smith, Ark.

JARNAGIN-MATTOX.—January 4, 1903, by Rev. C. P. Smith, Hurley Jarnagin and Miss Minnie Mattox.

WOOLFOLK-STAFFORD.—In Stuttgart, Ark., by Rev. T. O. Rorie, Jan. 6, 1903, Mr. John J. Woolfolk, Jr., and Miss Lena Stafford, both of Stuttgart, Ark.

GATES-CLARK.—At the home of the bride in Clark county, on Dec. 17, 1902, Mr. William W. Gates and Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, Rev. F. P. Doak officiating.

BOYCE-ESTES.—At the home of the bride's parents in Clark county, Ark., on the 24th of December, 1902, Mr. Sam Boyce and Miss Clara Estes, Rev. F. P. Doak officiating.

GATES-WINGFIELD.—At the home of the bride's parents in Clark county, Ark., near Okolona, Oscar Gates and Miss Pearl Wingfield, by Rev. F. P. Doak, on Jan. 4, 1903.

HARRELL-MULKEY.—At the home of the bride in New Lewisville, Ark., Jan. 7, 1903, by A. M. Robertson, Mr. Tracy Harrell and Miss May Mulkey, all of New Lewisville, Ark. They are both members of the Methodist church and start on the journey of life with bright prospects. God's blessings be upon them.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people 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, itchings and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the best skin and complexion soap and the best toilet and baby soap ever compounded. Sale greater than the world's product of all other skin soaps. Sold in every part of the civilized world.

The church owes a great deal to dead men and live women.

You Ought and Can Quit.

The use of tobacco is expensive, filthy and hurtful. The Rose Tobacco Cure is a cheap, pleasant and absolute remedy. Price \$1.00 per box. Order of Rose Drug Co., 2105 Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

THE M. M. COHN CO.

The old firm of

M. M. COHN & CO.

Having incorporated, is now known under the above style. Nothing, however, has changed in our methods of doing business. We still handle only high-class goods; still sell them at the same reasonable rates, and still treat our patrons with liberality and careful attention.

We particularly invite the attention of our out-of-town friends to the fact that we have enlarged and reorganized our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, which, under the personal supervision of an officer of the firm, is prepared to give better service than ever before. Write us for samples of what you want—you will receive them by return mail. Write us regarding Dry Goods or Clothing, Hats, Shoes or Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Ready-to-put-on Garments, or anything else in our line, and all the information we possess is at your service.

Very Respectfully,

THE M. M. COHN COMPANY,

306-308 MAIN ST.

LITTLE ROCK,

ARKANSAS.