

The Arkansas Methodist

J. E. CODBEY, D. D., Editor.
GEO. THORNBURGH, Business Mgr.

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VOL. XXII.

LITTLE ROCK, JUNE 17, 1903.

NO. 24

News and Notes.

IT IS SAID THAT 23,000 PEOPLE are made homeless by the flood at Kansas City. Hundreds and hundreds of houses were washed away. But the occupants of most abandoned all their possessions to find everything buried in three feet of mud when the water subsided.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING of the Joint Commission of the M. E. Church and M. E. Church, South, relative to catechisms and order of worship, at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 6th, the Editor of the Methodist finds it necessary to ask to be excused from several engagements which he was to fill between this time and July 15th.

The Flood at St. Louis.

The flood of water which visited such destruction on Topeka and Kansas City did its worst at St. Louis the past week. The rise there reached 38 feet on the government gauge. Levees on the east side of the river, near Alton, were broken down and a lake of water swept in against the eastern bluffs, reaching down below East St. Louis, 32 miles long and 10 miles wide, thus putting under water 320 square miles of the American bottom, the richest land on the continent, and under the highest cultivation. In this lake are Venice and Granite City, and a portion of East St. Louis. There has been considerable loss of life, vast loss of property, and conditions produced from which much sickness is expected. The waters began to subside on Friday last.

The President's Tour.

President Roosevelt is to be congratulated for the completion of his extensive tour and the uniform good fortune which has attended it. Without accident or inconvenience, or delay, he was enabled to carry out his itinerary as planned, travelling 14,000 miles and making two hundred and sixty-five speeches. He was out sixty-five days. This is by far the most extensive tour ever made by any president of the United States. No doubt Mr. Roosevelt had an eye to his nomination for a second term of office. That is very com-

mendable. The president may well desire to be elected by the vote of the people as an endorsement, after test, of his worthiness, ability and wisdom. But this tour was not prompted by ambition, however laudable. Former presidents have set the example of tours of this sort. They have been a means of educating the people. The people will expect the example set by Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt to be followed by successors in the presidential chair. Our president should be a man who loves all the people of the nation and whom all the people love. These tours of the presidents contribute to such an end. We congratulate Mr. Roosevelt upon the happy completion of this tour and the good impression it has made.

The Anti-Gambling Association of Little Rock.

A few weeks since some of the leading citizens of Little Rock felt that the time was come when the citizens of Little Rock, who mean to stand for morality and obedience to the laws, were called upon not only by word, but by organized and determined action, to attack the gambling dens of the city. It was not because they felt that this duty of suppressing gambling directly and primarily belonged to them. That was the business of the officers of the law. They were sworn to enforce the law. They knew the city was full of gambling houses. But if any excuse existed for their neglect the League resolved to press the matter of enforcing the law, pledging to give information and moral support in the movement.

Without detailing the steps taken by the League, we are happy to say the fight is fairly begun. Judge Lea has taken a firm stand for the enforcement of the law. The grand jury, having abundant information against gamblers, brought in a report which they offered as final without even alluding to the gamblers. The Judge, knowing they had abundant information, refused to discharge them and ordered that they investigate and report on the cases. But in spite of all this the grand jury did not indict. This looks very

strange to readers at a distance, but those who know the names of the grand jurors are not surprised. We commend the stand taken by Judge Lea. Mayor Lenon also has shown a disposition to enforce the law. The Anti-Gambling Association will remain intact, and if Judge Lea and Mayor Lenon will stand their ground, we think the net will be sound enough to hold the game when the next drive is made.

Revolution in Servia.

The Thursday papers, June 11, told the people of this country that, on that very day, a revolution had taken place in Servia, the King, Alexander, and his Queen, Iraga, had been assassinated with a number of the State officers, Karageorgevitch proclaimed King and that the whole work had passed in about three hours, and that Belgrade, the capital was quiet, and nobody caring much about the matter. It is a fast world we are living in and, beside, they are used to assassinations in Servia. The abrogation of constitutional rights by the King, the arbitrary, tyrannous spirit of the Queen, a poorly paid army, were causes of the outbreak.

We remember when on coming to the throne at the early age of seventeen, after a regency of three years, Alexander was looked upon as a brave, noble spirited man, and wonderfully skilled in statecraft for one of his years. He has ruled since 1893 with a strong hand, has shown himself arbitrary and imperious, and in this direction the Queen urged him on.

The successor of Alexander, Karageorgevitch, the son of Karageorge, has been residing in Geneva, Switzerland, for years. Karageorge,—"Black George,"—his father, ruled on the throne of Servia seventeen years. The Turks dethroned him and placed the first of the Obrenovitch family on the throne. Alexander was the last of that family. Though considered by the Servian people as having right to the throne, Karageorgevitch did not contend for it. He is about sixty years old, is son-in-law to the ruler of Montenegro. Both are friends to Russia. The

son of Karageorgevitch is being educated in St. Petersburg at the expense of the Russian imperial court. The Sultan has been virtually the ruler of Servia. He will regard with disfavor any friend of Russia on the Servian throne. The incident is regarded as a menace to the peace of Europe.

Hendrix College Commencement.

From Fort Smith we came down to Conway on Saturday night, being especially desirous of hearing the sermon of Bishop Hendrix, and the speech of Dr. Ward. They both came in on Saturday. Sunday was calm, cool, cloudy, every way favorable. So that the exercises, as programmed, had unobstructed sway.

The sermon of Bishop Hendrix was strong in thought and fervent in spirit. It was food to strengthen all good purpose in the hearers.

Dr. Ward's sermon was to the College Y. M. C. A. It was a very helpful sermon.

The school has had a prosperous year. The commencement exercises will be fully reported later.

The Mena Hendrix Academy.

This year's report from the Mena Hendrix Academy is very encouraging. There was marked improvement in patronage, and the influence of the institution was marked in the inspiration given to the pupils to aim at solid attainments and true nobleness of character.

The advantage of academies over the public schools is marked, and will far more than compensate the cost of tuition. The pupils drawn to a Christian school from Christian homes make a select company where Christian ideas and ideals control. This Mena Academy is an institution which stands for the best things that Christian people can secure for their children. Two years of successful work have demonstrated that the right man has been found to lead this school to the largest success in accomplishing its mission. Prof. A. D. Carden, the principal, will continue in charge. Address him at Mena in regard to arrangements for educating your sons and daughters next year.

Contributed.

A Pleasant Occasion.

Searcy, Ark., June 3, 1903.
One of the most pleasant features of the Galloway College commencement was the annual meeting of the society of alumnae. About sixty members were in attendance, all instinct with energy and zeal for the welfare of their alma mater.

After an informal gathering in the college parlors, Saturday evening, May 30, the members filed out in pairs to the banquet hall.

Your correspondent was honored with the privilege of being "behind the scenes," and with the kindly aid of a "peep hole" could take in the beauty of the scene. The walls gracefully festooned with evergreens; the tables laden with such delicacies as only that princess of entertainers, Mrs. Bettie Keith, can prepare, and bordered by a brilliant array of nevergreens, clad in silk, satin, mull, muslin de soie, crepe de chine, etc., and adorned with diamonds that flashed and eyes that sparkled and cheeks that blushed, the jolly chatter that kept accompaniment to the rattle of knives and forks—all made a picture worth seeing, a "peephole" a thing of value.

The viands disposed of, the president, Mrs. Margaret Yarnell, pronounced the toast, "Welcome to the Alumnae."

Miss Annie Sue Rogers of Searcy responded in a graceful speech, recalling the pleasing incidents of school days now past, reviewing the various careers upon which the members had entered, tracing the history of the difficulties through which the college has come into an era of prosperity, and concluding with a hearty welcome to the new members, the senior class of the present year.

In response to the toast, "The Prosperity of the Alumnae," Miss Abbie Wilson of Portland, Ark., made a bright and witty speech, in which, besides other good things, she said: "The graduates of Galloway College should feel proud of the noble record they are making in reducing the great army of bachelors which has infested our State." Other toasts were "Dr. and Mrs. Godden, the President and His Wife," "The New Members."

The toasts over, the members retired to the parlor.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President—Mrs. Margaret Smith Yarnell, '93, Searcy, Ark.

First Vice President—Mrs. Beulah Godden Thompson, '92, Texarkana, Texas.

Second Vice President—Miss Hal Phillips, '99, Newport, Ark.

Secretary—Miss Beulah Wells, '96, Searcy, Ark.

Treasurer—Miss Hinda Hill, '02, Searcy, Ark.



Corresponding Secretary—Miss Grace Wells, 1900, Searcy, Ark.

Brother Shaw Answered.

REV. J. A. CASTELL.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of May 6, Brother A. M. Shaw contributes an article against what he calls an injustice. He says: "At one point it seems to me our system is open to criticism. I have thought of it often. Brother A is a good preacher and has a good field. His work is prospering and there is no reason, so far as he and his church are concerned, for his removal under four years. But he has a small family and can live on a small salary."

Brother B is not nearly so good a preacher, is not really competent to take Brother A's place, but he has a large family and cannot live on a small salary. Hence Brother A must go down to Hardscrabble, where the people haven't sense enough to appreciate him, while Brother B goes up to Highsteep, where the people have too much self-respect to want him and barely too much pride to let his family starve. Is this just?"

Of Brother Shaw I know nothing, but he writes like a man that has just waked up out of a Rip Van Winkle sleep and found himself in the midst of a world where he knows nothing and nobody, and nobody knows him. If the brother will suffer a courteous reply to his paper I beg to say a few words in that direction.

1. The thing Brother Shaw deprecates as an injustice is of such rare occurrence that from his standpoint there is no occasion for alarm. For many years it has been the pronounced policy and almost invariable practice of our church to appoint men of small families and those having no families to the care of our strongest and best paying charges; the weaker ones, meanwhile, being served, as a rule, by men whose families were large. So far as my observation goes, this policy still obtains, and if any change has been proposed in that direction it has certainly not become a matter of current discussion. If Brother Shaw has anything new on the subject and will enlighten me, he will place me under a personal obligation to him for the favor.

2. Brother Shaw's sneer at the people of Hardscrabble, if vocalized,

would have a most ungracious sound, and would strike the refined ear with a tone of terrible harshness. In this day of the ubiquitous public school, the restless energy of the press and the rapid movements of the literature burdened mail bags, it is hard to find a place where culture and ability are not appreciated. The true minister of Jesus Christ who has never enthralled his mind with the useless burden of affected pedantry, or dimmed the clearness of his spiritual vision by fruitless disputations of science falsely so-called, who is careful to deal only in the unadulterated wares of his sacred calling, will not be without appreciation in any community. Fresh from Oxford's classic halls, but filled with the spirit of God, Whitefield and Wesley were not without appreciation either in the coal fields of Britton or in the wilds of America. It was the common people who heard Jesus gladly, and it is from this class that the church has ever gathered the richest spoils of her spiritual victories. Whenever a preacher gets to believing that he is too good and too wise to preach the Gospel acceptably to the ignorant and the poor he may be sure that he has willfully canceled his compact with the Spirit and is not fit to preach to any.

3. The family should be held at a premium, even if we have to discount some men. This statement may startle Brother Shaw, but we think it will bear the test of judicious criticism from any source. The thing created is never greater than that which created it. An effect may be equal to its cause but it can never be greater. Not only the man but the church itself, so far as its human materials are concerned, are the product of the family. Even Jesus himself is no exception to this law. Destroy the family and the church must fall. Even the most unreasoning biped, even though he may have descended from the longest tailed monkey that ever danced round Timbuctoo ought to be able to see this much. You may bury every preacher that now exists and leave the Christian family intact, and other preachers will soon rise up and the church will go on in the accomplishment of her good work.

But the proposition I am discussing has equally staunch support in other strong reasons having their origin in startling current events.

One of the blackest and most terrible curses of the times is the increasing tendency of certain large classes of our population to shirk the responsibility of large families, and the seemingly pronounced determination upon the part of others to have none at all. If we keep on at the rate we are going, it will not be many years before maternity will be looked upon as a disgrace. Even now two children are considered a large family, three very large, and

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS.

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stuffiness and finding the food both to distend and painfully hang like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach are symptoms of Indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of.

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four disgracefully immense. The worst feature of the case is that this sentiment prevails most largely among what we regard as our most cultured and best equipped classes. If the church does not rebuke this evil she makes herself a party to it, and becomes a willing partaker with transgressors; the agent of her own destruction. Not to place a premium on the large family is to give tacit encouragement to the sentiment in favor of small ones, and become partakers in an evil, compared with the enormity of which even adultery itself would be clean.

No matter what may be the native brilliancy of his mind or the effectiveness of his work a man's most valuable and permanent contribution to the world is his children. He may leave behind him the mouldering heirlooms of a hundred generations, bequeath to his friends the trophies of a thousand battlefields, and scatter his gold and the products of his pen like chaff before the wind; but these are mortal; they can have no permanent issue out of themselves, and must end with time. With the children he gives to the world it is different. Immortal in the very constitution of their being, they belong not only to time, but they tear the veil from before the face of eternity, throw light into the mystery of its being, and become a part of its inalienable possessions. Their fathers' names live in them and are perpetuated through them forever. The grandest monument that Samuel Wesley and Lovick Pierce could ever have erected by themselves when they presented

to the world the persons of their gifted sons.

The man who has no children can live only for the present, and can not have any vital concern about what the world will be after he has had his day in it. There are no tender toddling feet that appeal to him to make smoother paths for them than he had for his, no eager longing eyes that look to him to provide the future with a richer dower of good things than that which the past bequeathed to him. It is out of the all-compelling inspirations born of the love of home and wife and children that have come the mightiest achievements that have ever found expression in the advancing civilization of the nations, or in the moral improvement and the spiritual enlightenment of men. Exceptions to this rule have never been many, and even more seldom have they been notable. In the very nature of things it cannot be otherwise; and thus we are persuaded that the seal of divine approval will never cease to be endorsed upon the family institution and the highest development of its purposes until God himself becomes untrue.

4. But the most surprising part of Brother Shaw's paper is his incongruous comparisons and his effort to degrade the preacher into a hireling who has a financial value placed upon him. I hope I will be pardoned for saying that the illustrations drawn from the soldier and the sawmill are very farfetched and empty. The parallel proposed is absolutely wanting. What he states as a thing that might probably occur is as close to the impossible as anything could be placed. Nobody but the most phenomenal fool, whose delight would be to riot in blood and destruction, would ever think of doing such a thing as he causes to occur in the illustrations he employs. But even if they were transactions of the most plausible character, and supported by any number of the most reasonable probabilities the parallel would still be lacking. There is absolutely nothing in common between the skilled military officer and the ignorant soldier of the ranks. The same is true in the case of the skilled sawyer and the plodding truckman, on the sawmill deck. It is not so, however, with Methodist preachers. We are one. After due trial had and due examination made, each Methodist preacher is openly and willingly declared to be "a suitable person to preach the Gospel among us," and each in the same way and by the same authority is solemnly ordained and set apart to the same work. There is absolutely no stipulation, either implied or stated, that can be construed as designating any special qualifications or peculiar fitnesses for service in any special field. Neither are there any probing inquiries urged as to what he might be worth to the

world in commercial or professional pursuits. The presumption is that the candidate has no tastes or ambitions in the line of worldly pursuits, that he feels "woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," and that he is both prepared and willing to serve the church in any field and in any capacity from the humblest pastorate to the episcopal office.

The true dignity of the ministerial calling lies not in the education of the man, in the field that he serves, nor in the splendid toggery of official vestments and titles, but in the fact that his authority comes from God. We believe in and teach the doctrine of the divine call to the ministry as being fundamental to the very existence of the church as a divine institution. It, therefore, necessarily follows that we can do nothing in the way of supplying our pulpits with suitable occupants but to recognize and endorse the claims of those who profess to be moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the Gospel. Presuming that God makes no mistakes in choosing his men, and that he directs us in the recognition and endorsement of those whom he chooses, we cannot fail to perceive the divinely constituted parity of our ministerial brotherhood. Thus it becomes that an ignorant Galilean fisherman is a fit companion for Gamaliel's polished disciple and a suitable person to preach the Gospel in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria and unto the uttermost parts of the earth. The same solidarity of brotherhood that existed in the days of the apostles exists among the preachers of today and demands the same recognition now that it had then.

All of this being true, and since Jesus and his disciples shared a common lot, and divided the contents of a common purse our preachers are entitled by all the force of divinely constituted rights to be treated as nearly alike as possible, both in the division of labor and in the matter of salary. From the time of Moses until now, the law has stood unchallenged and unchanged, "He that preacheth the Gospel shall live of the Gospel."

Anything that falls not within the range of this law as a constitutional enactment or as an institutional practice on the part of the church is positive nepotism, and any defense of such enactments would show a sentiment close akin to simony.

But Brother Shaw seems to think that a bright, able young man who consecrates himself to the ministry is entitled to better places and larger pay than others. This statement is made upon the assumed ground that such a young man would be able to make \$1,200 or \$1,500 in some secular pursuit. This might be true and might not be. It is possible that a man might be both a good preacher and a faithful pastor and at the same time be a supreme

failure in commercial or professional life. Of this we cannot judge until after the man has had his abilities tested. It is far more likely, however, that the man of the large family and the starvation salary on Hardscrabble mission, who makes ends meet and comes out alive, would be a far more successful financier than the young man of Highsteeples who has never tried his financiering wings on the doubtful air of the commercial world. Thus we see that the brother's argument is empty and falls to the ground.

After all, the inevitable conclusion is that the estimated difference in our pastoral charges does not lie in any real difference of condition among the people, moral or social, intellectual or spiritual, but in the amount they pay. Put Highsteeples salaries on Hardscrabble charges and there will be an immediate change made in the places of the preachers. Those on the stations would go to the circuits and missions, and those who are now on the latter would be sent up to the city charges. I hesitated long before writing the last three sentences, but finally concluded to write them because my honest conviction is that current events in the conduct of our itinerant system justify the statements they contain. If they are true, the present intellectual parity of our preachers justifies the condemnation of our present course, and calls for a change. It is a sad comment on the intelligence of our preachers as a body if we have only a certain few who are capable of filling our stations, but should it be shown that the hand of an unjustifiable favoritism has any hold on the matter it would be sadder still.

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Contributed.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., June 11.

The federal government seems to have become involved in a period of criminality. Each day the postoffice scandal shows some new development, important, or at least gravely significant. The defalcation of a clerk in the District of Columbia local government, which it is feared will approximate \$75,000, has just been discovered and the treasury department is investigating a diamond smuggling case which it is believed will reveal frauds of upwards of \$175,000.

The postoffice scandal still furnishes material for many sensational dispatches, and yet many of them have to be so carefully worded, in order to avoid liability of libel suits, that they convey actual information only to persons familiar with the inside workings of government departments. At present the fire of the investigation is turned on H. H. Rand, "confidential clerk" to the postmaster general, promoter of various mining and other corporations, of one of which Machen, now under indictment by the grand jury, is president. It is freely claimed that Rand has all along acted as spy for the Machen crowd and has kept them informed of all that took place in Mr. Payne's office. The president has taken a hand in the affair and has asked Payne to explain the retention of Rand in his present position. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is working under serious disadvantage for the reason that when a Washington newspaper exposed certain frauds in the Machen ring last winter the postmaster general and others succeeded in stopping the exposures for six months and the malefactors have largely succeeded in covering their tracks. The postmaster general still suppresses the report of Bristow, showing the condition of affairs in the Washington postoffice and placing former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath in a bad light and meanwhile Heath is making preparations for an extensive trip in the Orient.

The president left Tuesday for Cleveland, where he attended the wedding of Senator Hanna's daughter, returning to Washington this afternoon. The postmaster general left for Cleveland a day earlier so that he could have a long talk with Senator Hanna before the auspicious event which he also attended. It is supposed that President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna talked over the political situation and some statement is looked for from the president regarding the chairmanship of the republican national committee which rumor has it Mr. Hanna will surrender to some one of Mr. Roosevelt's choosing. There are many well posted politicians in

Washington, however, who believe that Mr. Hanna will retain his present position.

Because of the postoffice investigation and the probability that there will be some reorganization in that department, the greatest interest is manifested in the chairman of the congressional committee on postoffices and post roads. There is little doubt but that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania will succeed Senator Mason as chairman of the senate committee and he is already in Washington familiarizing himself with the workings of the department. Speaker-to-be Cannon is considering the subject very seriously. Whom he will appoint as chairman of the house committee is as yet undetermined, but Representative Boutelle of Illinois is being considered. Several of the senior members of the house committee are chairmen of other committees and it is not believed that they will care to exchange them for the postoffice committee.

Prof. Wiley's borax eating boarders are to be given a two months' vacation from their diet of borax and formaldehyde. The young men are overjoyed at the prospect, but there is a curious reason assigned for the granting of their petition for a rest. It appears that Dr. Wiley has been weighing his patients each day. Suddenly the warm weather came on and several of the young men took the liberty of getting their hair cut short. They did not do this on scientific principles, however, and never thought to have the hair saved and weighed so that Dr. Wiley's figures are all upset and it is claimed he told them to take any kind of a vacation they pleased as he was disgusted with them.

The treasury department's discovery of diamond frauds is a subject the facts of which it is difficult to get at as none of the officials will talk. It appears, however, that there is but one completely expert diamond inspector in the employ of the government and he is retained in the New York custom house. This fact becoming known, importers have been bringing their diamonds in through other ports of entry and have accomplished their importation at valuations far below the correct figure. The whole matter is being investigated and an attempt will be made to recover the loss to the government.

An interesting ceremony took place in Washington last Sunday when Grace Reformed Memorial Church was dedicated. It is a little structure capable of seating barely 600 persons and has been erected by the general synod of the German Reformed Church. President Roosevelt, although a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, has attended Grace Church since he has been president and he participated in the dedicatory ceremonies to the extent of delivering an "ad-

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Warning Order.

State of Arkansas, ss

County of Pulaski.

In the Pulaski Chancery Court.

John C. Ross, Plaintiff, vs. C. A. Busch, et al.,

Defendant.

The defendant, C. A. Busch, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days, and answer the answer and cross complaint of Beale & Doyle Grocer Company.

June 15th, 1903. Chas. M. Connor, Clerk.

By J. H. Shoppach, D. C.

L. E. Hinton & W. R. Irwin, solicitors for Beale & Doyle.

Warning Order.

State of Arkansas, ss

County of Pulaski.

In the Pulaski Chancery Court.

May McCaffery, Plaintiff, vs. John McCaffery,

Defendant.

The defendant, John McCaffery, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, May McCaffery.

June 9, 1903. Chas. M. Connor, Clerk.

By J. H. Shoppach, D. C.

Shackelford Bros., solicitors for plaintiff.

dress," which was extremely like a sermon, from the chancel. Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice and Ethel and Archie attended Grace Church on that event although Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt are members of St. John's Episcopal Church.

On June 15 the new Chinese minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Chung will present his credentials to the president. He will be attended by his entire suite in native costume and the affair promises to be a picturesque event. The minister is an alumnus of Philipps Academy of Andover, Mass., and he will attend the commencement exercises of that institution. C. A. S.

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Literature and Review

Explorations in Bible Lands.

BY REV. A. T. CLAY, PH. D.

Assistant Curator of Babylonian Antiquities, University of Pennsylvania.

The first complete volume of the excavations at Nippur is offered to biblical students as well as those of general history in a volume entitled, "Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century," by Professor Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania. In the preparation of his large volume he has had the co-operation of four well known distinguished German scholars. Professor Hommel, of the University of Munich, has written the section on "Arabia;" Dr. Benzinger, of Berlin, on "Palestine;" Professor Steindorff, of Leipzig, on "Egypt;" and Professor Jensen, of Marburg, on "The Hittites."

The volume, the price of which is three dollars, contains four specially prepared maps, nearly 200 illustrations and about 900 pages, nearly 300 of which are devoted to the history and epoch making discoveries of the recent excavations at Nippur. This forms one of the special features of the work.

Among the most important results achieved on the last campaign as referred to by Professor Hilprecht, besides the hundreds of important discoveries of antiquities, can be said to be the determination of the character of the Babylonian temple and its storied tower, or ziggurrat. His understanding of the tower of the Temple of Bel, is especially interesting to biblical students as it offers the first reasonable interpretation of the passage in Genesis concerning the erection of the Tower of Babel. The expression "whose top may be in the heavens" is found to have been commonly used on building inscriptions concerning these towers. The professor has shown that most of the names of the Babylonian temples express a cosmic idea. Anu was god of the upper or heavenly ocean or "the waters which were above the firmament." Ea's region was the under world, the terrestrial ocean, or "the waters which were below the firmament." Bel's sphere of influence embraced the world and was not only between that of Anu and Ea, but extended into them. Professor Hilprecht now shows that ziggurrat of Bel, Dur-anki, "the link of heaven and earth," as it is called, is the local representation of the great mythological mountain of the world, the summit of which reaches into the heavens, and the foundation of which is laid in the subterranean ocean.

Contrary to the view that these storied towers had been introduced by Ur-Gur 2700 B. C., the professor has shown that they had their origin prior to the fourth millennium B. C. in the early Sumerian period. Four feet behind Ur-Gur's facing wall of the Nippur tower were found the facing bricks of another. These were characteristic of the period of Naram-Sin 3750 B. C. Ten feet within the latter was found the smooth and plastered surface of a ziggurrat of the early Sumerian days, recognized by the peculiar crude bricks of that period.

The walls of the temple area were partly excavated. While the ziggurrat was the most prominent feature of the temple complex it has been determined that it was not the temple proper. This stood alongside of the tower, and was the "place where sacrifices were offered and the most valuable votive offerings of the greatest Babylonian monarchs deposited." The complete excavation of this important part of the temple had to be postponed

because of the immense dump heaps raised upon its mound.

Adjoining the inner court the professor determined that a somewhat smaller, or outer court existed, in which had been found by Dr. Peters in a former year of the excavations, the shrine of Bur-Sin 2400 B. C. From a recently discovered tablet the professor learned that besides Bel, at least twenty-four different other deities had their own 'houses' in the sacred precincts of Nippur. These the author thinks should be sought for in the outer court of the sanctuary.

The character of the temple and its tower was quite different prior to the Semitic occupation of the country, in other words before about 4000 B. C. In the lower strata around the early ziggurrat were seen masses of fragments of pottery intermingled with ashes, the remains of bones and wood consumed by fire. Professor Hilprecht's investigation led him to the conclusion that the early inhabitants of Nippur cremated their dead and buried the remains after the incineration, which in many cases was not entirely complete, in jars or funeral vases about the ziggurrat. Dr. Haynes during the third campaign unearthed what was then called an altar. This, Professor Hilprecht now suggests, was "one of the crematoriums on which the bodies of the dead were reduced to ashes. These ash graves being within the sacred enclosure and around the base of the ziggurrat, the same having been found by Koldewey at El-Hibba, led Professor Hilprecht to connect them with the ziggurrat itself; and he shows that, like the step pyramids of Medum and Saqqara in Egypt, these towers must have been regarded originally as tombs; that the temple of Bel was a "place of residence for the gods, as a place of worship for man and as a place of rest for the dead," a conception expressed by churches of today which contain tombs within their confines, or are surrounded by graveyards.

The contents of the library as far as examined proved to be quite varied. There are mathematical, astronomical, medical, historical, linguistic and religious inscriptions. The tablets recovered clearly indicated that at least two periods are to be distinguished in the history of the temple library. On the one hand the great mass of unbaked literary tablets belong to the third millennium before Christ. Besides these were found in a later stratum a goodly number belonging to the Cassite and the Neo-Babylonian periods. At first it was thought that the library after it had been destroyed had never been restored, but in view of the fact that in Ashurbanipal's library, which belongs to the seventh century B. C., were found inscriptions which are copies of originals coming from the library of Nippur, and also because of the literary records discovered which belong to the sixth century B. C., it must be assumed that at least part of the ruins of the earlier library had been cleared and its contents recopied for the later, or else part of it had been occupied continuously or from time to time restored. The fact that the greater portion of the library had been allowed to lie in ruins for a considerable length of time points to a great national calamity from which the entire country suffered for years.

The great library of the temple of Bel was not only a repository for all kinds of learning, but it included the school or college of Nippur as well as being a storehouse for valuable literary records. In a number of rooms of the educational quarter were found hundreds of "school books" and students' exercises. Rudely fashioned

tablets inscribed in a "naive and clumsy manner with old Babylonian characters," indicated that they were the first attempts at writing by unskilled hands. "There are also grammatical exercises, exhibiting how the student was instructed in analyzing Sumerian verbal forms, in joining the personal pronouns to different substantives, etc." Special attention in the College of Nippur was paid to counting and calculating as determined from the multiplication tables discovered; also to drawing and sculpturing.

The excavations at Nippur revealed not only the oldest sanctuary, library and school that are known up to the present time, but also the most ancient archaeological museum. In an upper stratum of the library mound the first museum known in history was unearthed. The collection was preserved in an earthen jar and consisted of nineteen very choice specimens of antiquities. An archaeologist of the present day after handling many thousands of objects from the ruin hills of Babylonia is naturally able to judge concerning the real merits of antiquities discovered. This little museum illustrates the fact, that the collector, who lived about the time of Belshazzar in the sixth century B. C., had the same high regard for that which would be considered especially valuable by a modern archaeologist. Whether the specimens were excavated or purchased we know not, but the collector has handed down to his illustrious colleague in the same science the following very choice antiquities.

The earliest inscription in the collection though somewhat fragmentary contains the titles of Sargon I., 3800 B. C., most of which were hitherto unknown. A black stone votive tablet belonging to Ur-Gur 2700 B. C., is the next in chronological order, which informs us that the king built the wall of Nippur. The section of the wall excavated revealed bricks with this king's name and titles. Then follows a terracotta brick stamp of Bur-Sin, the first found of this Babylonian ruler; an excellently preserved tablet stating that the great hall of the temple was called Emakh, and also, to Professor Hilprecht's surprise, that there were 24 shrines of other gods within the precincts of the temple besides Bel and his consort Beltis. Tablets dated in the reigns of Marduk-nadin-akhi a contemporary of Tiglath-pileser I., and Adad-apaliddina, 1060 B. C., the first thus far known; two tablets of great chronological importance inscribed by Ashur-etil-ilani 625 B. C., and Sin-shar-ishkun; an astronomical tablet giving observations concerning Virgo and Scorpio, a large fragmentary plan of the city of Nippur, which will prove of great value in the reconstruction of the ancient cities. These are among the most important specimens of the collection.

This little archaeological museum has now lost its identity, as it has been consolidated with its modern sister institution, the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor Hilprecht in his volume gives a complete account of the important discoveries made during the four campaigns of the excavations. Concerning the close of the last he says:

"On May 11, 1900, the most successful campaign thus far conducted at Nuffar terminated. Excavations having been suspended, the meftul was sealed, Arab guards were appointed, shaikhs and workmen rewarded, and the antiquities transported to six large boats moored in the swamps.

Accompanied by the workmen from Hilla, their wives and children, and blessed by thronging crowds of 'Afaj,' who had assembled to bid us farewell, eagerly inquiring as to the time of our next return, we departed with a strange feeling of sadness and pleasure from the crumbling walls of Dur-anki, "the link of heaven and earth," which Ninih's doleful birds, croaking and dashing about, still seem to guard against every profane intruder."

At the present time Professor Hilprecht is in Constantinople making arrangements for the fifth expedition, which is expected to begin operations in September.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

First District, Bishop Wilson.—Brazil Mission, Piracicaba, Brazil, August 8, 1903; Florida, Lake City, Fla., December 9, 1903; Baltimore, Alexandria, Va., March 24, 1904.

Second District, Bishop Duncan.—German Mission, Grassville, Tex., October 29, 1903; West Texas, Austin, Tex., November 4, 1903; Northwest Texas, Fort Worth, Tex., November 11, 1903; North Texas, Dallas, Tex., November 25, 1903; Texas, Bryan, Tex., December 2, 1903.

Third District, Bishop Galloway.—Japan Mission, Hiroshima, Japan, September 9, 1903; Korean Mission, Seoul, Korea, September 24, 1903; China Mission, Suchow, China, October 22, 1903; Denver, Walsenburg, Colo., August 20, 1903; Western, Atchison, Kan., August 27, 1903; Missouri, Mexico, Mo., September 2, 1903; Southwest Missouri, Sedalia, Mo., September 9, 1903; St. Louis, Farmington, Mo., September 23, 1903.

Fourth District, Bishop Hendrix.—Kentucky, Cynthiana, Ky., September 2, 1903; Illinois, Odin, Ill., September 9, 1903; Western Virginia, Parkersburg, W. Va., September 23, 1903; Louisville, Marlon, Ky., September 30, 1903; Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., November 14, 1903.

Fifth District, Bishop Key.—New Mexico, Roswell, N. M., August 20, 1903; North Georgia, Griffin, Ga., November 18, 1903; South Georgia, Sandersville, Ga., November 25, 1903; Mississippi, Meridian, Miss., December 9, 1903; Louisiana, Homer, La., December 16, 1903.

Sixth District, Bishop Candler.—North Carolina, Goldsboro, N. C., November 25, 1903; Alabama, Pensacola, Fla., December 9, 1903; Northwest Mexican Mission, Durango, Mex., January 13, 1904; Central Mexico, Mexico City, Mex., January 20, 1904; Mexican Border Mission, Monterey, Mex., January 27, 1904; Cuban Mission, February 19, 1904.

Seventh District, Bishop Morrison.—Montana, Helena, Mont., August 27, 1903; East Columbia, Walla Walla, Ore., September 10, 1903; Columbia, Roseburg, Ore., September 17, 1903; Pacific, Oakland, Cal., October 15, 1903; Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal., October 22, 1903.

Eighth District, Bishop Hoss.—Holston, Morristown, Tenn., October 7, 1903; Indian Mission, Oklahoma City, Okla., October 21, 1903; Memphis, Fulton, Ky., November 11, 1903; Arkansas, Dardanelle, Ark., November 18, 1903; Little Rock, El Dorado, Ark., November 25, 1903; White River, Walnut Ridge, Ark., December 2, 1903.

Ninth District, Bishop Smith.—Tennessee, Murfreesboro, October 7, 1903; Western North Carolina, High Point, N. C., November 11, 1903; North Alabama, Tusculumbia, Ala., November 25, 1903; North Mississippi, Holly Springs, Miss., December 2, 1903; South Carolina, Greenville, S. C., December 9, 1903.

Contributed.

Confession and Restitution.

"He that covereth his sin shall not prosper, but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."—Prov. 28. 13.

As I look back over the happenings of the past few days, this verse possesses a singular sweetness to me. The Lord indeed verified his word to me in a case which to me seemed desperate. All praise and glory to his name!

At my conversion, which happened a few years ago, the Lord in speaking to my heart exacted certain promises, promises to confess and make restitution about some things. As time passed on the Lord every once in a while gave me a reminder of my pledges in this respect. At Mountain Lake Park camp-meeting, where I received the blessing of entire sanctification, I renewed and specified these promises to him who knoweth our innermost thoughts. So after he signally opened the way I communicated with people whom I happened to know sixteen years ago, with a view of making restitution. Some of the people yet alive I was enabled to write to about these matters, and made amends; one case, however—the one I was specially anxious about, and which had troubled me most—I was not permitted to settle; the Lord had removed the person by death. So I know this case is 'under the blood'—blotted out.

There was one thing, however, of more recent date, which somehow was a sore spot in my experience—wrongs committed before my conversion against the firm I am engaged by, about which only the Lord and I knew, and which somehow or other I tried to atone for in different ways. I worked overtime, used the strictest economy in my department, thereby effecting savings all round, but could not ease my conscience. I promised therefore the Lord definitely that I would make restitution in a lump sum after the New Year had come and the annual bonus, due every head of department, had been distributed. The Lord's voice in my heart became more urgent; I prayed for more light, asking him to open the way, and throwing myself altogether at his feet. As if in answer to prayer, the bonus came the day after in the shape of a substantial check, just the amount I felt I was indebted to the firm. Realizing this was the hand of God, I disputed within myself about the proper way of going about this matter. Somehow I felt that a confession was not necessary. I was willing to return the check anonymously, and the devil spoke to me plainly not to endanger my position through any imprudent admission. Opening the Word, I read: "He that covereth his sin shall not prosper." "Lord, I know," I cried, "but what about the conse-

quences?" "But whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy." "Yes, Lord," I said, "I will confess."

A new light and a quiet confidence in God's word sprang up in me; I sat down, wrote a full confession, hiding nothing, stated my motives for doing so, asked forgiveness, inclosed the check in question, and mailed the missive at once. This was on Saturday evening. Quite against all my expectations, a wonderful quietness and trust came over me; I preached a Sabbath evening sermon as unruffled as if my position were not at stake.

Monday morning found me quietly at my desk; the devil began to taunt me about my foolhardiness in exposing myself needlessly, told me about the foolishness of such bravado. To all this I held up the shield of faith: "But whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy." About an hour afterwards, the gentleman addressed in my letter came in; tenderly patted my hand a moment, laid a letter on my desk, whispering, "Say no more about it," and left again.

The letter, which I expectantly tore open, was written by himself, and its substance was an expression of regret for my past wrong-doing, and of sorrow for the struggle the confession must have cost me. The check was returned to me, and the letter furthermore stated that all the firm expected from me in the way of making amends was continued faithful work, that everything was freely forgiven, and that my letter also was returned, so I might destroy it.

The hot tears welled up in my eyes. "My God, to thee be all the glory!" my heart sobbed. "I know now for a certainty thy words are true; thou hast indeed verified them to me—'shall have mercy.' Help me to be more like the disciple thou dost want me to be."

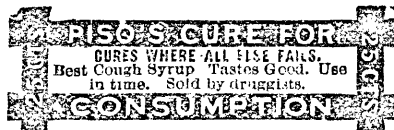
The Lord had indeed proved his word to me literally because I trusted him for the consequences. My friend, you who are reading this, let the Lord have his way with you. It pays. Listen to his voice. He may want you to humble yourself, that he may exalt you again. Listen to his voice: "Your sins will surely find you out;" but "Whosoever confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."—Christian Standard.

Brainy Men

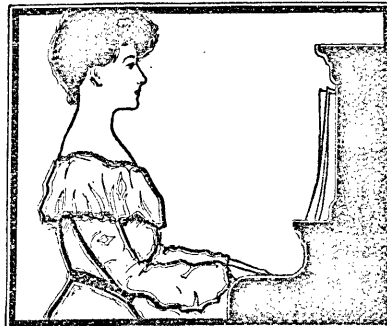
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The committee has given us an admirable reading course for this year. Every league should read it. Much of the permanent benefit to the league members from this organization must come to them from study of such books.

June 28—Dr. John Patton.

Isaiah xlii. 10-17, lx. 8, 9.

We can not read the prophecies of Isaiah and doubt at this day that he saw the oncoming triumph of divine truth and the extending reign of Christ.

To his vision it was light and joy and good will extending abroad. The true reign of Messiah was a reign of blessing and gladness and to know him truly was to rejoice. Earth's strifes shall cease, and hatred shall die out of the hearts of men.

What a broad vision is before us in the two passages quoted from the prophet. In each of them his prophetic eye is on the far isles of the sea. He sees the most savage peoples turning to the Lord, and the people gathering into the kingdom of Christ as doves to their windows.

The work of John Patton, the great missionary of the New Hebrides, is especially brought to our notice as a study this week. Not many of our readers have the life of Patton. We give a few facts.

Mr. Williams, one of the gentlest and bravest of missionaries, after successful labor elsewhere, was murdered on the shores of Erromanga, where he had gone to begin work. Mr. Harris, another missionary, was murdered with him. The reader will excuse me for quoting from "Light in Darkness," a book which I wrote upon missions fifteen years ago. "He (Mr. Williams) was running from the bush to the shore apparently intending to swim until the boat should take him up. He was pursued by an Erromangan with a heavy club, and by many others. Still he was untouched when he reached the beach, and a few more steps would probably have saved him, but stumbling in the surf, he was stricken on the head by his pursuer. As often as he rose above the water he was stunned by new blows. In a few moments other savages came up to complete the work of death, and his whole body was mangled with clubs and transfixed with arrows."

But Williams had already won great victories for Christ in the So-

ciety, Harvey, and Samoan group of islands, and when the news of his death reached them, the simple sorrow of the natives was in contrast with the fierceness we have described. "Alas, Williams, Williams," exclaimed a Samoan chief, "our father, our father! He has turned his face from us! We shall never see him more. He that brought us the good word of salvation is gone!"

Mr. Williams was a Presbyterian. The Presbyterian mission sent Gordon and his wife to Erromanga eighteen years after the murder of Williams. For a while they seemed to do well but four years later measles breaking out and destroying the natives, they murdered Gordon and his wife as the cause of their troubles. This occurred May 20, 1851. The little band of converts buried their bodies near the spot where Williams and Harris fell, twenty-two years before. Not long after Bishop Patterson of the Episcopal Church visited the spot and read the funeral service over their graves.

James Douglass Gordon, after completing his theological studies, sailed for Erromanga in 1864 and took up the work at Dillon's Bay, where his brother had fallen. In 1867 he was joined by McNair of Scotland. Mr. McNair died in 1870, and was buried by the side of the murdered Gordon. James Gordon took up his abode at Potino Bay on the northeast coast of Erromanga. Here, early in 1872, he fell by the tomahawk of a native while engaged upon a translation of the Acts. Such were the scenes to which Patton went as a missionary. He began his work on another island of the group Aniwa in 1868. He found every person on the island a heathen. To tell his story would be to relate the perils of and labors of forty years, perils in the beginning in which he had narrow escapes and in which one of his companions fell; labors in faith crowned with victory until thousands and thousands of the heathen were brought to Christ and John Patton was as a father to them. Read his life. It will inspire you and strengthen your faith that our Christ shall yet claim the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. Even now are the heathen gathering to him like doves to their windows.

The Junior League Work.

Mabelvale, Ark., June 8, 1903.

As I have written several individual letters and received no reply, I take the liberty to write a general letter to the ministers and Christians of Little Rock District concerning the Junior League movement which is moving very slowly in our district. I don't know what provision the cabinet meeting made for this department of church work at our coming conference at Lonoke, but I hope all the junior su-

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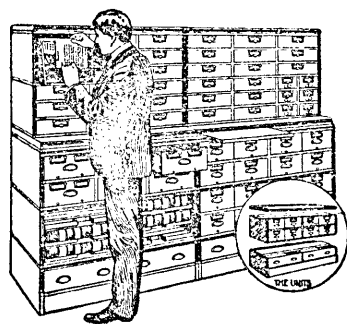
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perintendents will attend the conference and take a representative of each league with them. I wish all could be impressed effectively with the great good that can be accomplished through this junior organization. We need Christian training early, if we would have a thoroughly equipped soldier for Christ.

May the Holy Spirit lead us to do our duty to the children.

Dora Davis,
Junior Supt.

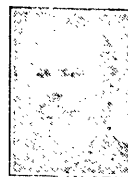


To Teachers.

Have you a satisfactory position for next year? Then please suggest to a friend who hasn't to send for our booklet. We have secured positions for members in eighteen states.

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A Remedy of Unsurpassed Virtue as proved by thousands of cures made in 26 years by its discoverer Dr. Spreng, the famous New York Specialist in **Stomach and Liver** Diseases. Nothing like them has ever been known for weak and

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SPECIAL EXCURSION BULLETIN

Iron Mountain Route

Denver, Col., and return, July 1 to 10, inclusive, return limit August 31, \$25.

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All points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory one fare plus \$2 for the round trip, first and third Tuesdays of each month, return limit 21 days from date of sale.

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THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

J. E. GODBEY, D. D., EDITOR.

REV. A. H. GODBEY, A. M., ASST. EDITOR.

REV. J. R. HARVEY, FIELD EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1903.

The Chautauqua Assembly at Ft. Smith.

A number of influential citizens of Fort Smith, desiring to contribute to the intellectual and moral culture of the people of the city, and to afford entertainment refining and profitable, have taken in hand to secure such entertainment in a yearly Chautauqua assembly. A joint stock company, to meet the expenses, was organized. Rev. E. T. Edmonds was chosen president; W. A. Falconer, secretary, and these, with Messrs. R. A. Clarkson, H. S. Stone and H. C. Mechem, constitute the Board of Managers.

The assembly for this year began June 7 and closed June 13. It was held at McCloud's park, where a suitable tabernacle, or pavilion was provided.

The programme was made out for the best variety of instructive work, and was carried through, almost perfectly, the weather being admirable and all conditions favoring. Both the management and the people generally expressed great satisfaction with the work, and we understand that expenses were virtually within the limit of receipts.

The audiences at the most favorable hours were from 1,500 to 2,000, the largest attendance being in the afternoon and evening. Being engaged upon the programme for a daily lecture on some Bible theme, we attended most of the exercises, and feel that both intellectually and socially the week was a profitable one.

Among the regular workers who appeared daily on the platform were some very talented people.

Dr. Samuel Phelps Leland, of Chicago, discussed scientific themes. His lectures on astronomy, being himself a practical astronomer, were of great interest, and within the comprehension of all. The doctor also gave a lecture on the "Prophet of Nazareth," which was a thing of rare beauty. His "Round Table" talks were charming.

Dr. Leland is a fine old gentleman of sixty; as graceful and as much at ease on the platform as was Henry Ward Beecher. He speaks in a clear, conversational tone. He is an earnest and a reverent searcher after truth.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson spoke daily of the farm. It seemed a little novel that a woman should make a specialty of such themes as the fertilizing and ploughing of fields, and the raising of horses and cattle and pigs. But Mrs. Tilson talks admirably well of such things. We thought, while listening to her, of what occurred in my boyhood. Mr.

Hudson, who had a large farm and many negroes, died and left his wife to manage the farm. She did it more successfully than her husband. One day, when she was out on horseback giving direction to the plowmen, an old negro said to her, "Missus, has you ploughed?" "She said, 'No, but I've studied it.' Unquestionably Mrs. Tilson has studied farming.

On no man did the programme rest more than on Prof. W. A. College, a quiet, modest gentleman from Aurora, Ill. He has made a special study of Scotch literature. His lectures on the "Characteristics of Sandy," "Robert Burns," "Robert Louis Stevenson," a "Window in Thrums" and "My Trip to Africa" were heard by large audiences that never wearied, nor lost a sentence of what the speaker said. Refined and elevated in thought, simple and pure in diction, easy and natural in expression, endowed with a pleasant voice, gentle but far reaching and being withal a fine literary critic, Prof. College was the idol of the assembly.

Prof. Charles E. Stokes, once connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian College at Clarksville, in this State, was a ready talker upon various practical themes, connected with physical and intellectual culture, which themes he illustrated admirably with crayon and blackboard.

There were several speakers engaged for single lectures: Col. L. E. Copeland, who is among the princes of the platform, whose subject was "Seeing the Elephant;" Prof. J. H. Hinemon, our gifted superintendent of public instruction, who spoke on "Education and the State;" Father Horan, who gave a masterly lecture on "Dante and the Divine Comedy," and Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, who spoke of the "Victories of the United States Navy."

Full three thousand people greeted Hobson on Friday evening. They wished to look upon the hero whose brave deed of sinking the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor has made him famous. They had not counted upon a great speech. But as a speaker Hobson surpassed the expectations of the hearers. His presentation of American character, resources and obligations was strong and true. He argued for the strengthening of the navy, as necessary to sustain our foreign policy.

Mr. Copeland displayed the power of oratory for which he is famed. The exhibition of wireless telegraphy and the explanation of its principles closed the scenes and was highly interesting.

The college quartette from the State University of Missouri won great praise.

Mrs. Ada Hollingsworth Watkins favored us daily with solos,

which were rendered with exquisite talent.

All who served upon the programme were the guests of the managers, who neglected nothing to contribute to their comfort and pleasure.

What We Suffer From Cranks

Those who do not attend our regularly organized churches encounter many influences to prejudice them against the Christian religion. What they read of Christianity is either from the secular papers of the worst class and that are allied with all the ungodliness of the land for gain, and which constantly slur and misrepresent nonsense among the uninstructed Christianity or from fanatics, cranks and hobbyists, who are diligently trying to inculcate their people who are the best game for the fellow who runs penny humbugs. While in St. Louis recently one of these fellows handed us a tract. The story it told was that Christ's coming is at hand and the church of the first-born is soon to be caught up to the Lord. The facts, if rightly seen; would create a fearful panic now. Here is a sample of the teachings of this leaflet:

"Let the reader for one moment consider. Steamers will be crossing the ocean; on board, many of those we are personally acquainted with. In some instances, Christian captains and officers, and in others Christian seamen and firemen. Imagine the alarm when it becomes known, as it would in an instant of time, that all these were missing from their posts, some of the passengers, too, along with them! Again, we are acquainted with not a few converted engineers. There goes an express train; when in one moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the engineer is 'caught up' from his post, and the train speeds on to its destruction!

But these are isolated cases. Think what must be the despair that will seize hold of the human breast when news of similar disasters will come from every direction and quick as electricity can convey the intelligence, from every quarter of the earth the tidings come pouring in that men, women and children are missing, and that not in twos and threes, but in multitudes!

The world will, so to speak, reel to and fro with fright; terrified crowds will possibly rush to the churches and chapels and cry for mercy to the One whose mercy they had so long slighted and despised. Business of every kind will for the moment be suspended and everything be at a standstill."

Now we observe that the cranks and hobbyists are much more diligent in trying to influence people outside of the church than are the pastors and people who are of the

churches. Yet among those who never attend church religion is judged by these foolish people and their fanatical teachings. No wonder that the worst views and prejudices are the result.

We need an active circulation of tracts which may counteract these pernicious leaflets; not controversial, but direct presentations of the fundamental truths of religion, supported by arguments which will reach men who are able to reason. There is a field and a call here for missionary work. The work which the regular church paper does for the families of such as belong to the church might be done in part for the outsiders by a system of free tract circulation. A small yearly contribution by every city church, for work like this, to be directed by one or more of its members chosen for the work, would increase the efficiency of that church in teaching the masses Christian truth. As for the tracts they would be best prepared by the pastors, who know each for himself the needs of the field he occupies. This tract distribution can easily be added to our home mission work, with little expense and good results.

The Damnation of Infants.

Dr. Neander Wood, a leading Presbyterian preacher, in an article to the Christian Observer, presents the strongest and most conclusive argument and protest against the doctrine that consigns infants to perdition, and closes his article in these words:

"To ask me to believe that the loving Father depicted in John 3:16, has done this, is to ask me to believe that black is white. One gaze into the hell which this horrible dogma paints for us would be enough to dethrone the reason—the memory of the spectacle would be a hell for any man. To watch the writhings, to listen to the unavailing cries, and witness the look of pain and despair on myriads of sweet child faces among the damned would be too much for any of us to bear.

The simple question is: Can our beloved church afford to maintain an attitude which makes us seem to believe that this doctrine may be true? Does not God's word show us that it cannot possibly be true? If it does, we ought to say as much in our creed and forever set this question at rest."

This is well said. But Dr. Wood is over zealous to defend the Presbyterian Church from having ever taught this doctrine, and well informed people will hardly agree with his statement that Calvin himself was among its opposers. The doctor's statements do not seem even to agree together. Take the following: "One argument for the salvation of all who die in infancy is, that such has been the belief of

an overwhelming majority of the most evangelical elements in the Christian Church from its organization to this day."

But when Dr. Wood undertakes to vindicate his church he represents her as leading in the renunciation of this error of infant damnation at a time when it was dominant, and turning the tide of faith in all evangelica? Christendom. He says: says:

"When the Westminster divines framed their Confession (about 1647) they took a position far in advance of nearly all the Reformed Churches by omitting to endorse the doctrine of infant damnation, and emphatically condemning the heresy of baptismal regeneration which was the foul nest in which that doctrine had been hatched ages before. At this day it is not likely there is one evangelical minister in a thousand who would preach the doctrine."

Our Presbyterian friends are doing well in revising or explaining away a portion of their confession of faith, which seemed to teach the damnation of infants. It were better to acknowledge that they had need to do this, and rest the matter there.

In the same issue of the Observer referred to Hon. Joseph W. Martin of Little Rock contributes an article on the same general subject. He says: "One thing is certain, so long as we retain the doctrine of election we can not expect to escape criticism." That is unquestionably a frank statement of the matter. If it be held, as Dr. Wood is willing to assert, that no infants ever go to perdition, then one of two propositions is true—either election is a false doctrine, or none but elect infants die in infancy. With that doctrine the Confession of Faith is thoroughly logical, and needs no revision. Election is, as Judge Martin suggests, the real difficulty. He would stand by election and let the confession stand as the framers made it.

The Presbyterian Church is so thoroughly evangelical, and has contributed so much to the spread of Christianity, that we are bound to hold it in high regard in spite of what appears to us inconsistencies of creed. Their attempt to revise the Confession of Faith at this time shows that they are broad-minded and progressive, and not inexorably bound to any traditions.

In Behalf of a Brother.

Dear Dr. Godbey—I attended the Sunday-school convention, held some weeks ago in the city of Hot Springs. While there I made a visit to the home of our dear Brother Christmas, who is in charge of the little church in the north end of the city. His health was broken when sent to that work, and when I saw him it had not improved suf-

ficiently to allow him to attempt a regular sermon, since conference, until the Sunday immediately preceding my visit. He was delighted with this evidence of returning strength, but I am informed that he, on the following Sunday, put the same tax on his strength and was prostrated in the pulpit. On going to the work he did not think the support would warrant him in securing other than the most inexpensive lodgings, so he rented a small cottage, of two or three rooms. The absence of convenience, and even comforts, naturally rendered the improvement of his health, not only slow, but improbable. Moved by this evident fact, Sister Christmas, with commendable enterprise, went into a desirable neighborhood and rented a large and roomy house, where she is wisely assisting her husband to regain his health, and by renting rooms and keeping boarders, is trying to pay the rent on the larger house. Her house is No. 17, Ledwidge street. It is one block from the street car office. She will let rooms furnished or unfurnished, singly or in suite. She can also accommodate such as may wish rooms for light housekeeping. Her rates reasonable.

I write this to urge our people, and the friends of Brother Christmas, when in Hot Springs, to help and encourage this family in their enterprise, by patronizing their house. There is a rule of our church which requires us to help each other in business; if there ever was a case in which it applied this is the one.

Brother Christmas is a good man, truly, and one of the choicest spirits of our conference, and we must not forget or neglect him now. Thoughtful kindness to him and his good wife and precious children would be like medicine to him.

A. P. Few.

Little Rock, Ark.

Notices

All the preachers who wish to bring their wives to the district conference which meets at Holly Grove and all visitors who intend coming will please notify me so that homes may be provided.

H. B. Cox.

League Institute.

The Epworth League Institute of the Fayetteville District, will be held at Bentonville August 4-6. Dr. DuBose will be with us. Programme later. M. N. Waldrip.

To Delegates.

A committee of the City Union Epworth League will meet all delegates going to Lonoke that arrive in Little Rock on the 22d at Winfield Memorial church at 8 p. m., and provide stopping places for them over night. Train for Lonoke leaves Little Rock at 6:30 a. m., Tuesday morning, 23d.

Morning Train Discontinued.

The morning train on the Choc-taw road from Memphis to Little Rock will be discontinued after Sunday, so that Leaguers on that side must reach Lonoke Monday evening.

Change of Time.

Owing to the backwardness of the season the district conference of Batesville District has been changed from July 8-12 to July 22-27. Opening sermon preached by Rev. T. A. Bowen Wednesday evening. W. B. Hays, P. E.

League Convention.

Our Epworth League Convention for the Little Rock District convenes at Lonoke, June 23. Please see that your League is well represented. If you have no League, get your brightest and best young people to attend.

E. D. Irving.

On to Detroit!

To the Laymen of Arkansas Conference:

Did you know you could send your pastor to Detroit, Mich., to attend the great International Epworth League Convention and see Niagara Falls for only \$50? Don't you think he needs the outing? Don't you think he needs the inspiration he will get from the convention?

Don't fail to send him, "Express prepaid both ways, comin' and goin'."

Start him July 14th; let him join whole Arkansas delegation at union station, St. Louis on morning of 15th. We go via Wabash line. On to Detroit, Leaguers!

Marion Nelson Waldrip.

Ch. E. L. Com., Ark. Conf.

P. S.—Don't forget the presiding elders.

Married.

WILLIAMS-MOYER.—In the M. E. Church, South, Jacksonport, Ark., May 31, 1903, Mr. Charley Williams and Miss Eva Moyer, Rev. I. E. Thomas officiating.

WARING - BARFIELD. — In Hot Springs, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Beles, cousins of the bride, by Rev. Lewis Powell, Mr. Charles H. Waring of Little Rock and Miss Ida B. Barfield of Texas. The bride is an Episcopalian and the groom a Presbyterian in sympathy. They will reside on the farm near Little Rock.

The Wisconsin Outing Club will visit the World's Fair in 1904, in 10 hotel cars. The cars are capable of accommodating 25 persons each. The club will live during its stay at the fair in the hotel cars, which will be side-tracked close to the exposition grounds. For this purpose the club will build its own spur of track.

District Conference.

The Arkadelphia District Conference will meet at Malvern Avenue, Hot Springs, June 24-28. Opening sermon by Rev. F. P. Doak, Wednesday 11 a. m.

Committees: On License, Revs. Lewis Powell, S. C. Dean, J. J. Mellard. On Recommendation, Revs. T. O. Owen, D. D. Warlick, J. D. Whiteside.

Bishop Hoss will be with us from Friday to Sunday. J. R. Cason.

Personal.

We thank C. L. Kraft for his generous donation of 1 000 pounds of ice to the Methodist Orphanage.

Bishop Chas. B. Galloway delivered the baccalaureate sermon for the Arkansas University, last Sunday.

Rev. W. P. Gibson, father of Mrs. George Thornburgh, is very ill at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Townsend, of Potosi, Mo.

Rev. J. B. Williams, of the Hurricane circuit, Little Rock District, has had much sickness in his family, but reports all improving.

Born, to Rev. Stonewall Anderson and wife, a daughter, Friday, June 12th. The baby was baptized by Bishop Hendrix on Sunday.

The Editor of the Methodist got in from a week's absence on Monday, and found so much work to be done he was compelled to miss the Epworth League meeting at Jonesboro.

Bishop Hendrix came down from Conway to Little Rock Monday and took the train to Springfield, Mo., where he will lay the corner-stone of the new St. Paul's Church, Tuesday.

Rev. B. A. Few has prepared an excellent form of reports to be used at the Texarkana District Conference, to be held at Ashdown, July 8-12. These blanks are sent to the pastors, and when carefully filled will show, as near as facts and figures can, the state of the work.

Rev. J. T. Self writes: "G. W. Scott, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Earl, Ark., an official member of our church, was struck and killed by a train at Earl, last Friday morning, and was brought to Vincent and interred Saturday. The church and community mourn his death."

M. Virginia Garner, Stephens, Ark., at the solicitation of Dr. Wainwright, has offered for service in the chair of English in our Anglo-Japanese College, Cola, Japan, and has been accepted by the Board. Miss Garner will spend the summer at the Chicago University, and sail for Japan in the fall. Having the bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt, she expects to secure the doctor's degree from the University.

Warning Order.

State of Arkansas, ss.
County of Pulaski, ss.

In the Pulaski Chancery Court.

J. T. Trezevant and S. P. Cochran, Plaintiffs,
vs. Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., its Unknown successors or representatives, Defendants.

The defendants, The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, its unknown successors or representatives are warned to appear in this court within thirty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, J. T. Trezevant and S. P. Cochran.

April 16, 1903 Chas. M. Connor, Clerk.
Cantrell & Loughborough, solicitors for plaintiffs.

Christian Life.

Weighing the Hearts.

We can weigh grain and granite, dust and diamonds, seas, mountains, and worlds; we can weigh, using finer scales and more delicate balances, words and deeds; but the Lord alone can weight the hearts of men. Delicate is the balance, carefully protected against any slightest breeze that might render incorrect the results. Carefully, very carefully, is the man disengaged from his ancestry and his environment, and most accurately is he weighed. Lighter than vanity or heavier than gold—from the decision of these scales there is no appeal.

These scales are not intended to harmonize with human wisdom, and they are not adjusted to agree with the estimates of men, but they express the absolute, unalterable fact. Many a decision of wisest men will these scales set aside, many a careful estimate will they rudely disturb, many a popular belief will they overthrow, many a popular hero will they disown; but eternal justice applauds their verdict, and their decision may not be revised, for it expresses the absolute truth. Happy is the man whom God approves!—Zion's Herald.

THE REAL CRANK

Is Plainly Marked.

A crank is one who stays in beaten paths when common sense tells him to leave.

The real crank is one who persists in using coffee because accustomed to and yet knows it hurts him. It is this one who always pays the penalty, while the sensible person who gives up coffee and takes on Postum Food Coffee in its place enjoys all the benefits of returning health.

A well known manufacturer's agent of New York City visited the grocery department of one of the big New York stores not long ago, and there he tasted a sample cup of Postum made the right way. He said afterwards: "Just through the energy of that young woman who was serving Postum there I became a convert to the food drink and gave up the drug drink coffee and got well."

"I had used coffee to excess and was gradually becoming a complete wreck, getting weaker and more nervous every day. I paid the penalty for using coffee and when I tasted the delicious Postum I was glad indeed to make the change."

"So I gave up the coffee altogether and have used Postum instead ever since. My family at first called me a crank but seeing how Postum benefited me the first month they all got in line and as a result of Postum's remarkable benefits to me we all drink it now entirely in place of coffee and we are well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Spirit of Service.

A servant may often have to serve the unworthy. Such service is all the more creditable and noble. Such a servant is the more worthy to be honored. Christ ministered to the unworthy. He washed the feet of his disciples, the feet of Judas, who used his cleansed feet to go on the errand of treachery which culminated in the Savior's betrayal. Christ washed the feet of Peter, who stood on those cleansed feet while denying his Lord. He washed the feet of the remaining disciples, who so soon thereafter put their best foot forward to run away from him. If we are the true servants of Christ, we shall not shrink from serving the unworthy and the disagreeable, inspired and encouraged as we shall be by remembering that it is all "for Christ's sake," and unto him. A medical missionary in India, speaking of the loathsome condition of some of the hospital patients, whom she must serve, says she takes heart as she repeats to herself the words of Tennyson:

"Oh, how could I serve in the wards, if the hope of the world were a lie?

How could I bear the sights and the loathsome smells of disease,

But that he said, 'Ye do it to me, when ye do it to these.'"

True service brings its reward. It did and will yet do so more abundantly for Christ. He did not work for mere reward, however, nor should any of his servants do so. There is a satisfaction in the service, when loyally and lovingly rendered, that is in itself a rich reward. One companies with Christ in every hour of service performed unto him and for his sake. Even the day's toil for the day's bread may be done as unto the divine Master, and thus take on beauty and dignity and nobility. He who toils solely for his wages lives meanly. He is simply a waiter in the world's restaurant, serving only for the tips he gets. The pay is poor, and so is the service, because not rendered in the Christ spirit. The spirit of service to God and man should permeate all toil, whether rendered in mine or mill, at bar or bench, in home or office or store. It should permeate the young over school tasks bent. That they who work best do not work for reward is evidenced by the surprise of those in the Parable of the Sheep and the Goats, who hear Christ's words of commendation, "I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat," and cannot recognize the service which they did.—Henry Force, in The Observer.

Let us wipe our tears, lift up our heads and give ourselves to brave and cheerful toil. In due time the release will come; rest so sweet after the toil is over; glory so

Scald Head
That itching, disgusting disease of the scalp, can be completely cured by

Tetterine

"I have an invalid friend from Florida who derives great benefit from Tetterine in a case of chronic Tetter. Send another box."
Dr. James C. Lewis,
Tip Top, Ky.

Cures All Skin Diseases.
Soc. at druggists, or by mail from
J. T. SHUPTRINE, Savannah, Ga.
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bright after the darkness is passed; victory so grand that we shall not wish the conflicts to have been less fierce or the perils of the day less numerous or painful.—Selected.

When the loss of property and the severance of friendship have come, when the future is overcast and we know nothing of what is before us except simply this, that God's will must be done, and when we try to leave all to him the endurance which then reveals itself is the masterful power of the human will. Men trained in this experience cannot be frightened nor disheartened by troubles, however great.—R. S. Storrs.

WOMEN'S SYMPATHY.

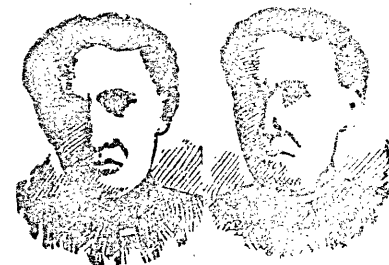
Is Proverbial—Little Rock Women No Exception.

How much we owe to the sympathetic side of womankind! When others suffer they cheerfully lend a helping hand. They tell you the means which brought relief to them that you may profit by their experience. Read the testimony given here by a Little Rock woman.

Mrs. Fanny May, of 708 East Ninth street, says: "I had a constant dull pain across the back for some months which was increased if I exerted myself or took cold. I used several simple household remedies but got little, if any, benefit from them. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills recommended so highly by good, prominent people, I made up my mind to try them, and procured a box at J. F. Dowdy's drug store. The treatment after a few doses helped. To say I endorse the preparation mildly expresses what I think of it."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



CANCER CURED.

Searcy, Ark.

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

Dear Doctor—The cancer on my back is entirely well. I only had to use your famous Oils a very short time. The Oil Cure is certainly a wonderful discovery and a great benefaction to suffering human. I feel that others who are suffering should know of this.

Yours gratefully, Mrs. L. E. Pace.

(Rev. Frank Barrett's mother.)

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

Enclose stamp for reply. Call on or address

DR. R. E. WOODARD,
Little Rock, Ark.

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PERFECTION
OIL
HEATER

and you will have no more trouble about kindling, dust or ashes. It will heat an ordinary size room in fifteen minutes. Ask your hardware dealer or any agent of Waters Pierce Oil Co. about them.

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Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.
ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 883, Detroit, Mich.

Chronic Dysentery or Diarrhoea

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For the Young People.

Some Things to Learn.

Just to be tender, just to be true;
Just to be glad the whole day through;
Just to be merciful, just to be mild;
Just to be trustful as a child;
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet;
Just to be helpful with willing feet.
Just to be cheery when things go wrong;
Just to drive sadness away with a song.

Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and right.
Just to believe that God knows best;
Just in his promise ever to rest;
Just to let love be our daily key—
This is God's will for you and for me.
—Selected.

(Read Rapidly.)

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck,

If a woodchuck would chuck wood?
He would chuck as much wood
As a woodchuck could
If a woodchuck could chuck wood.

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand? Because it is matured by falling dew.

World's Fair clubs are organizing in various parts of the country to prepare for next year's trip to St. Louis.

A feature of Washington's state horticultural exhibit at the World's Fair, will be a display of celery four feet high and rhubarb the same height and five inches thick.

NOT DRUGS

Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food Grape-Nuts in a few days. "From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason.

Babies in the Snow.

One of the most curious customs of the Laplanders is the manner of taking the babies to church.

The mothers go regularly, even when they have wee, tiny babies. Sometimes they ride ten or fifteen miles in a sleigh drawn by a reindeer. They all have warm clothes on, the baby in particular. Oftentimes it is wrapped in bear skins.

As soon as the family arrives at the little church, and the reindeer is secured, the father Lapp shovels a snug little bed of snow, and mother Lapp wraps baby snugly in skins, and lays it down there. Then father Lapp piles the snow all round it, and the parents go into the church.

Over twenty or thirty of these babies lie out there in the snow round the church, and I never heard of one that was suffocated or frozen.

The snow does not make them cold; for when it covers a person all over, if he has clothing enough so that it will not melt and wet him, it will keep him warm. The little babies are not strong enough to knock the snow aside and get away, so they just lie still and go to sleep.

When church is out, the father goes to where the baby is, puts his hands down into the snow and pulls the baby out, and shakes off the snow; then the reindeer trots off, a good deal faster than a horse, and takes them all home again.—Ram's Horn.

King Edward's Favorite Dog.

The king has always been an enthusiastic dog lover, and he has had a long succession of faithful dumb friends—indeed, he is usually accompanied by at least one small dog. Lately, an Irish terrier has held the post of honor; but during many years the sovereign's best valued dog was Peter, a black French toy bulldog, with an exceptionally fine coat. When accompanying his royal master, he invariably wore a white leather collar. Royal dogs, it is said seem to have a curious knack of meeting with accidents. Poor Peter was an example of this, for one of the last visits paid by the king as Prince of Wales was sadly marred by his faithful dog's being run over by a butcher's cart. Peter recovered from the accident, but apparently it injured his constitution, for he did not live to play any part in the coronation festivities. It is characteristic of the thoroughness which is one of the leading traits of the sovereign's character that he himself always sees to his dog's personal comfort, and more than one of his dumb friends have been invariably fed by their royal master. Unlike the queen, who is not only often photographed but also sometimes painted with her pets, the king has rarely been pictured in company with an animal. Peter, however, most sensible and saga-

cious of bulldogs, was allowed to be the exception which proves the rule. A miniature of him was also painted by a well-known lady miniature painter, and is now one of the king's valued possessions.—St. James' Gazette.

Our Letter Box.

Enders, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—I promised to write the dear cousins and tell them how the Sunday-schools were managed in my childish days, and the difference then and now. We had no fine churches, but we had good religious parents and were ready for all church work. They wanted a Sunday-school, and there was no such thing as getting literature for the children, so they took our Bibles and the children took the old blueback spelling book, and New York readers, and away we went, and thought we were doing God's work, and were, for it was the best we could do. But in the course of a few years we got some catechisms. Then we were well pleased with our progress. Now, cousins, you see the difference in those days and now. We now have any kind of good Sunday-school literature we want easy to get. Let us thank God for such a great blessing, and make good use of it, for the conversion of the unsaved. Now, cousins, I want to ask you a question: Who was the first one in the United States that started a Sunday-school? I will close.

Uncle S. E. Wilson.

Aly, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—As I have never seen a letter from Aly, Ark., I thought I would write a letter. I am a little girl 12 years of age. My papa takes the dear old "Methodist," and I like to read the cousins' letters. I would like to correspond with some little girl. I go to meeting every Sunday. We haven't got any Sunday-school now. I have got one brother alive and three-sisters alive; one is 33 and the other is 22, and the other one is 16, and my brother is 18 years old. I weigh 106 pounds. I am 5 feet high. I am higher than my sister that is 22 years old. I guess I had better close. Your little friend,

Feffie Killion.

DeValls Bluff, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—As I see other little children writing, I thought I would write. I am a little boy seven years old. I was the 13th of this month. I have a little sister named Lucie five years old, and a little brother named Maynard nine months old, and I have a little brother dead named Moore. I go to school. I have been through my primer and first reader and now half through my second reader. I study geography and arithmetic. My papa is in Little Rock. He is a member of the legislature and Alice Moore of Augusta is staying

with mamma and us while he is there. Sister and I go to Sunday-school. Papa is our superintendent, but Mr. Thweatt acts in his place while he is away. Brother Holloway preaches for us and will preach till Brother Hutchinson comes in May. He used to preach for us and we all loved him. We have three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. Mamma has eleven little chickens and two hens setting. With much love your little friend,

Winfield Atkins.

Green Forest, Ark.

I am a little boy, eight years old. Papa takes the "Methodist" every week and I enjoy reading the children's letters. I go to school every day. Our school will close the 15th day of May, and I go to Sunday-school every Sunday. My teacher's name is Mr. Everf Polkner and my Sunday-school teacher's name is Miss Mattie Staey.

George Hatfield.

Barney, Ark.

Dear Brother Godbey—As I have never written I thought I would write to the children. I am a little girl 15 years old. I have five sisters. We have several pets, but our youngest sister is the pet of all. My pa takes the "Methodist." I enjoy reading the children's page. I am not going to school now. Our school was out the 7th of this month. We had a fine exhibition the last day of our school. We have an evergreen Sunday-school at our church. I like to go to Sunday-school. Our Sunday-school is four miles away. I answer a question: Elisha made the iron swim. Will ask one: Whose body was eaten by the dogs? Your friend,

Ethel Blessing.

CURE CATARRH NOW.

This is the Best Season of the Year to Treat Catarrh for a Permanent Cure.

Dr. Blosser, the discoverer of the great remedy, which has undoubtedly cured more cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, than any other medicine, says that this is the best season of the year to treat Catarrh, because the disease is not aggravated by cold and changeable weather.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure is put up in boxes containing enough medicine for one month's treatment, which is sent by mail for \$1.00.

A trial sample will be mailed free to any sufferer who has never tried the remedy. Write at once to Dr. Blosser Company, 102 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.



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Our Church at Home.

HOPE, ARK.—The church at Hope is in a healthy, prosperous condition, both from a spiritual and material standpoint. Since the beginning of the conference year there have been something over thirty additions to the membership and all claims on the church have been met and provided for. Under the ministration and pastoral care of Brother W. C. Watson, who is now spending his second year with us, the church has been built up and strengthened and we owe no man nothing save love and Christian fellowship. Our people are always loyal to their pastor, but to Brother Watson they are specially devoted, and not only enjoy his preaching, but love and honor him as a man.

We had the pleasure on last Sunday of a visit from Rev. H. H. Watson, our pastor's uncle, and the privilege of hearing him preach two excellent sermons. This tried and seasoned soldier of the Cross, who has been in the forefront of the battle against sin and Satan in Arkansas for many years, is still vigorous and effective, and preaches with the fire and enthusiasm of a young man and the wisdom which comes only with years of experience. We were glad to have him with us and pray that he may have many years yet of successful work in the service of the church and the Master.

We have a fine Sunday-school, of which Brother John H. Arnold is the superintendent. Only a few weeks ago a class of nine was received into the church, as the legitimate and natural result of the work of the Sunday-school. We believe that it is from this source that the working strength of the future church must and should come.

In conclusion I would mention that our people are loyal to our presiding elder, Brother R. R. Moore, and greet him with a large hearing on his quarterly visits. The work of the district seems to be prospering in his hands.

Wishing the "Methodist" great success and deserved prosperity I am yours truly,

Claude McCorkle.

June 9.

OMA CIRCUIT.—We are getting along nicely at Oma. Our P. E., J. R. Cason, was with us Saturday and Sunday and did some good preaching. He put new life into our Sunday-school and missionary work. We reported \$102.35 for all purposes for the quarter ending June 6th. This seems like a small amount, but we are small yet. We have a nice parsonage at Ussery. We have expended \$53 on the parsonage, and \$35 on painting a new church. Rev. J. R. Philips of Arkadelphia came over with Brother Cason and preached one splendid sermon to

the delight of all. We were delighted with him. He is a fine man. God bless him. We had a nice time although the attendance was small owing to farmers being so far behind on account of so much rain in the past. Brother Cason seemed to enjoy the good old farmers living, especially the butter. We got the promise of two new subscribers to the "Methodist," which we will send in before long with others. God bless you.

J. H. Callaway.

Ussery, Ark.

SALEM, ARK.—My second quarterly conference was held at Salem Church.

The attendance was good. The P. E. was on hand and did some good preaching as he always does. The reports were good, and I am sure the people were benefited by the service. We have had children day service at Rocky Mound Church and also at Carolina Church.

Both of these schools are doing good work. The school at the last named place is the best school. I ever knew at a country church. Also we have a good school at Holly Springs Church. I am glad to know that the work is improving.

Geo. W. Logan, P. C.

ALTHEIMER.—We have just closed a very interesting revival meeting at Altheimer. There were seven or eight conversions and four accessions to the church, and more will soon follow. All the services were earnest and lively and well attended from the beginning of the meeting to the close.

Brothers J. D. Hammons and J. R. Dickerson each assisted two days in the meeting, giving us valuable aid.

Our church has taken a forward step and is making good progress here.

R. A. McClintock.

Altheimer, Ark.

DEVALLS BLUFF.—I took charge of the church at DeValls Bluff in March and have been preaching for them two Sundays in each month since. We have a kind and hospitable people there and they gave me a cordial welcome. They were somewhat disheartened by the loss of their pastor, Brother J. W. Duncan, and by the failure to secure the services of Brother Hutchinson, a former pastor, but a week's services, during which, seven

children were baptized, and eight persons united with the church, were helpful and they are more hopeful. Brother J. H. McKelvey of Des Arc endeared himself to my people by three days' earnest, faithful preaching, and they will be glad to have him come again.

The services of Dr. Dye at the quarterly meeting on the 6th and 7th were enjoyed and highly appreciated. Several children were baptized by him.

R. A. Holloway.

DALARK CIRCUIT.—There is some evidence of advancement on this circuit. Our second quarterly conference, we trust, was a profitable one. Well attended. Largest congregations at Rock Springs for many years. Brother Cason, P. E., is in favor here and made good impression upon the people.

Our assessments for both Foreign and Domestic Missions are now paid in full, and a good subscription on other claims. There are five appointments and four Sunday schools, two Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies and three prayer-meetings.

Have just finished some repairs on the parsonage, papered four rooms and hall. Closed up the hall. Painted outside. Replaced wooden for stone pillars underneath, together with other needed repairs.

We now have the nicest parsonage on inside that I have seen in this district. We had no trouble raising the money to pay for the work. The members gave freely and some of them liberally. Some who were not church members gave us five dollars. And that is right. Every person is under obligation to support the church in every way they can. Of course we have some church members who do nothing towards keeping up the church, but these are an exception, not the rule, for the most of our Methodists are ready and willing to help. The repairs cost about \$155,000.

We are hopeful for good revivals in all our congregations. Hope this will be true throughout the church in all lands.

S. C. Dean.

KINGSVILLE, ARK.—I just returned from quite a pleasant visit to Smithville, preaching there last Saturday night. We were honored with a good crowd, who gave special attention to the Word preached

by this scribe. Our pastor, Rev. Frank P. Jernigan, is doing a good work. A brilliant career over life's sea I predict for Brother Jernigan. He and wife are so pleasant, one regrets to decline such broad hospitality. It was the writer's privilege also to visit Brother Finley and his kind wife on that occasion. Brother Finley is not able to preach much, but when he does he gives the people something to think about. Brother Finley is a local preacher now, but was at one time a traveling preacher. Our brother has capacity to run a drug store as well as to preach. I shared the hospitalities of this good family while in Smithville, and also of many other friends of other days and years, having been on that circuit as preacher in charge more than once. Brother Godbey, go to Smithville and spend awhile, and you will fall in love with the entire citizenship, as this writer did 27 years ago. Brother Godbey, your paper is getting better all the time. Tell Brother Barret to write again and we are not tired yet of J. F. Jernigan.

J. F. Armstrong.

RISON.—This charge has been virtually without a preacher since the 3d of May. I was taken sick with fever at the parsonage the 3d of May, and did not get out of the room for four weeks. I am now visiting relatives in and near Little Rock trying to regain my strength. I improve slowly—not so fast as I hoped. I am so emaciated that I am very weak. I still have a little fever. If I can get rid of the fever, which I think I will soon, I will improve rapidly. I am in a good place to get well. I did hope to take up my circuit work next week, but will not be able. I have gotten Rev. E. Garrett to fill my appointments till I get stronger.

B. F. Scott.

Sweet Home, June 15.

Arkansas Historical Society.

Much of the material for the history of Arkansas has been permanently lost; much of the remainder lies scattered in old garrets, cellars, trunks, private libraries and newspaper offices. To locate and to collect for permanent preservation this material is the object of the Arkansas Historical Society. It is an unselfish, patriotic work undertaken by the students of the university. The active co-operation of all friends of the movement is solicited. Assistance may be rendered by giving information concerning any material of historical value, or by contributing money with which to carry forward the work. Where information is furnished, a full description of the material is desired. If it consists of a newspaper file, give name, date covered by file, and state of preservation; if church records, give their date and scope; if a historical letter, give

FRANK CARL, Pres.
BEN W. GREEN, Treas.

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Risks Written Throughout the State and Indian Territory.

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date, parties to the correspondence and the subject of the letter.

The following is a list of things about which information is desired:

I. ACCOUNT OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(a) County offices; condition of records, completeness, period of missing records, date of beginning.

(b) Municipalities; condition of records, completeness, date of beginning.

(c) Educational Institutions; description of any material for a history of primary education, and of the records, etc., of academies, colleges and the university of the State.

(d) Churches; description of the records of the different denominations and of individual churches.

(e) Benevolent Institutions.

(f) Industrial Organizations; account of records of factories, railroads, granges, etc.

II. DESCRIPTION OF MANUSCRIPTS, PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS IN PRIVATE HANDS.

(1) Literary productions of public characters; (2) material in private and public libraries; (3) books and pamphlets written by Arkansans; (4) diaries; (5) journals; (6) books; (7) letters; (8) biographical sketches and local histories; (9) newspaper files; (10) the negro a slave and citizen; (11) early transportation by river and road; (12) collections made by special students; (13) genealogy of prominent families; (14) war records in private hands.

III. ABORIGINAL AND INDIAN REMAINS.

(1) Prehistoric remains; (2) Indian boundaries; (3) Indian towns and villages; (4) Indian trails and roads.

IV. PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

(1) Forts; (2) battle grounds; (3) historic houses and relics; (4) places of birth and interment of prominent Arkansans; (5) portraits of distinguished Arkansans.

Address all communications to the secretary, J. H. Reynolds, Fayetteville, Ark.

Quarterly Meetings.

Monticello District—Third Round.
Hamburg Ct. at Geddy's Chapel
.....June 27, 28
Hamburg StationJuly 4, 5
Warren StationJuly 5, 6
Lacey Circuit at Fountain Hill
.....July 11, 12
Parkdale at Mt. Gilead...July 18, 19
Monticello StationJuly 26, 27
District Conference at Monticello
.....July 22-27
Jersey Circuit at Lanark...Aug. 1, 2
Dermott Circuit at Holly Grove
.....August 8, 9
Tillar Circuit at Mt. Tabor....
.....August 15, 16
Palestine Circuit at Palestine...
Crossett StationAugust 22, 23
Snyder Circuit at Berea. Aug. 29, 30
Mt. Pleasant Circuit at Mt. Pleas-

MALARIA

An Invisible Enemy to Health.

Malaria is an invisible atmospheric poison. The air becomes infected with the gases and microbes arising from the marshes and low lands, damp cellars, sewer pipes, badly ventilated houses and decaying vegetable matter, and we unconsciously inhale them into the lungs, when they are taken up by the blood and circulated throughout the system.

Malaria gives no warning of its coming; no immediate effects are seen, and no violent symptoms appear until the unfortunate sufferer is completely at the mercy of this hidden foe. This invisible enemy may be following us night and day, but often the first intimation we have of its presence is a chilly, creepy sensation running over the body, sometimes followed by a slight fever, and an always tired, drowsy and depressed feeling. The blood soon becomes deeply poisoned, thinned and weakened by the teeming millions of microbes and germs, and an irregular, slow circulation is the result. This condition of the blood gives rise to innumerable and serious troubles: torpid liver, enlargement of the spleen, loss of appetite and feeble digestion, a pallid or yellow skin, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, indolent ulcers, and pustular and scabby skin eruptions of various kinds, are common symptoms of malaria.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 26th, 1902.
For several years I suffered with Chills and Fever, caused by Malaria in my system, and each summer for several years I would relapse. Finally my physician prescribed S. S. S. In all, I took three bottles, and they entirely cured me, and I have never been troubled since. I am sure no other medicine could have given me so complete and immediate relief, and I cannot speak too highly of S. S. S. My partner in business is now taking S. S. S. for an eruption of the skin and general run down condition of his system, and though he has taken but one bottle, already commences to feel better.

931 West Market St.

I. SHAPOFF.

system through the blood, and a remedy that can destroy the germs and microbes and neutralize the bad effects of the poison offers the only hope of a cure, and the only medicine that can accomplish this is S. S. S., which not only purges the blood of all morbid, unhealthy matter, but keeps it pure and healthy. It searches out and destroys every trace of Malarial poison, and keeps the blood in such a vigorous condition that poisonous matters of no kind are allowed to accumulate, but are promptly expelled from the system.

During the spring is an opportune time to begin the fight against this invisible enemy, for the hot, sultry summer days will cause the germs to multiply and still further impoverish the blood and weaken the constitution, and now more than ever the Malaria sufferer needs a good blood purifier and bracing tonic.

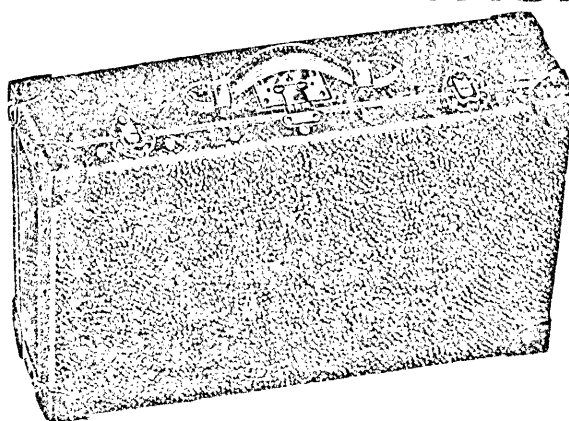
SSS

A course of S. S. S. at this particular season will relieve you of Malaria and its attendant evils, reinforce and build up the system, purify and strengthen the sluggish blood and quicken the circulation, when the appetite and digestion improve and all the vital powers rapidly recuperate under the invigorating tonic influence of this great vegetable remedy. Its freedom from all minerals makes it the ideal remedy in all Malarial troubles and perfectly adapted to the most delicate constitutions.

If you have any symptoms of Malarial poison, write us about it, and our Physicians will take up your case and advise you without charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases, free.

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Woman's Work.

Lord, What Wilt Thou Have Me to Do?

In twelve cities of the South the Woman's Home Mission Society has entered upon the work of city missions. The large extent of this work is shown by the reports published in this paper, yet only a beginning has been made. The need and opportunity presented in many other cities and towns are as imperative as in those twelve. The need cannot be supplied for lack of workers. Well might the Christ exclaim, "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few."

This is a day when prayer in the closet must be quickly followed by the obedient spirit's eager question, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" To this question of Paul's the answer was given in years of guidance from one great city to another where through labors abundant and terrible persecution he lifted up the Christ as the Savior of the world and rejoiced with joy unspeakable in knowing that many through his ministry passed from death unto life. Standing dazed and blinded by the roadside, he little dreamed of the great work that lay before him ere he would close his career. God knew his purpose for him.

Not to many is it given to do and to suffer for Christ as much as Paul; but if there be first a willing mind, he gives to each a work according to the measure of her ability and with it a blessing, and to those who are faithful he increases ability, responsibility, and blessing. Are you willing to trust him and say: "What wilt thou have me to do?"

Are there Marys sitting weeping for their dead? "The Master calleth for thee." Rise and go at his bidding, and your dead will be given back to you in the lives of the many you may loose from the graveclothes of sin. To the woman of culture a broad field of usefulness is presented, "The Master hath need of thee," and every talent can find full scope in his service. To the woman of wealth, as well as to the poor, does his loving call extend: "Follow thou me." The things of this world are but loss indeed if they turn away their possessors from following in the footsteps of Jesus.

There are many phases of work in what is denominated "City Missions." There are little ones to be cared for in day nurseries and taught in kindergartens, older ones to be trained in industrial schools, maidens and youths to be rescued from shame and vice, sorrowing mothers to be comforted, ignorant ones to be instructed, the sick to be nursed, and all to be led to Christ. There is work for the teacher in the night schools; for the Bible reader and singer in religious services; for the woman who knows

how to cook, sew, clean house, wash a baby, manage a boy, and care for the aged—a work for every one with a heart full of love for Christ and those for whom he died.—Our Homes.

He Had Compassion Upon Them.

Those who have studied the life and conditions of our great cities, presenting a problem not only of today but of ages past, can well understand the yearning cry of the compassionate Christ as he gazed through tear-dimmed eyes upon Jerusalem. "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" And again, how his loving heart was moved with infinite pity as he looked upon the great multitude, "like sheep without a shepherd," that flocked to him from "the cities round about" seeking healing for their bodies, and listening eagerly to the words of wisdom that fell from his lips! How simple and plain are the lessons to be learned from his dealings with those for whom he felt compassion! To the weary, hungry ones pressing around him in the desert he gave commandment to "sit down," and fed them. Into the strife, jealousy, and wickedness of Jerusalem he went as a teacher of righteousness, the exemplification of love—a love that knew no halt until it reached Calvary's summit—nay, not then, nor ever.

That love shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit constraineth us today to enter the great cities with their seething masses of sorrowing, suffering, sinning humanity to minister in his name. In not one place will we go whither he himself will not come. To labor with us, giving strength and wisdom to proclaim and live the Gospel that feeds the hungry, instructs the ignorant, heals the sick, and saves from sin.—Our Homes.

There is no action so light or so humble but it may be done to a great purpose, and ennobled thereby.—George Macdonald.

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.

VERY EMPHATIC

are the claims made concerning the use of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine for quick and complete cure of all stomach troubles, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence and catarrh of stomach, with only one small dose a day.

These positive claims are made by thousands who are cured as well as by the compounders of this wonderful medicine. No statement can be too positive concerning what this great remedy has done, and is now doing for sufferers.

A small trial bottle is sent Free and Prepaid to any reader of the "Arkansas Methodist" who writes to Vernal Remedy Company, 91 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will cure any case of constipation, to stay cured. The most stubborn case will yield in less than a week, so the sufferer is free from all trouble and a perfect and permanent cure is well begun with only one small dose a day.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonial letters from persons who have been cured by this wonderful remedy, when other preparations have failed.

Every sufferer from catarrh of the stomach, constipation, torpid or congested liver and kidney troubles should write to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial bottle.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is a specific for the cure of inflammation of bladder and prostate gland. A trial bottle is sent free and prepaid if you write for it. For sale by all leading druggists.

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Grand Army of the Republic, San Francisco, Cal., August 17-22.

National Educational Association, Boston, Mass., July 6-10.

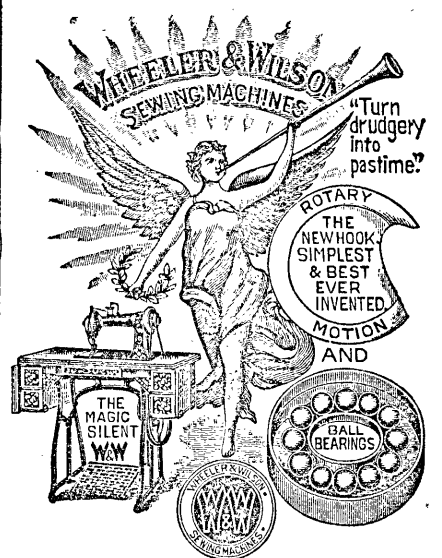
Baptist Young People's Union, Atlanta, Ga., July 9-12.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, Denver, Col., July 9th to 13th.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES to Colorado, commencing June 1st.

Write for full information,

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2 Trains to Hot Springs

7:20 a. m., 2:40 p. m.

3 Trains to Texas

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

3 Trains to St. Louis

1:20 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 8:20 p. m.

2 Trains to Memphis

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

2 Trains to Kansas City

7:20 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

Local sleeper between Little Rock and Memphis. Local Sleeper between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Sleeper to New Orleans

on 8:38 p. m. train.

California \$30 Rate.

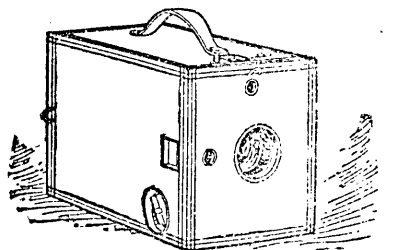
City Ticket Office, Corner Markham and Louisiana streets, Little Rock.

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

H. C. Townsend.

G. P. & T. A.

St. Louis, Mo.



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.

Dudley E. Jones Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Everything You Need

to Make You Comfortable,
Happy,
Rich.

Machinery of All Kinds New and Second-hand Cotton Gins, Presses, Elevators

A Variety of
Roofing Material,
Ellwood's Field Fence

—AND—
Iron and Wire Fence for Door
Yards, Cemeteries, &c.

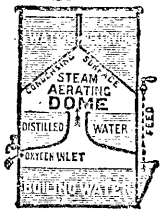
—
ASPHALT PAINTS
for Wood and Iron.

—
Lime, Cement, Plaster.

—
Send for Circulars of What
You Want.

—
Same Old Stand,
Little Rock, Ark.

A GRAND INVENTION!



Famous Puritan Water Still
Over 72,000 already sold. Places
over the kitchen stove, it pur-
ifies the foulest water. It
moves every impurity. Fur-
nishes delicious distilled **Pur-
itan Water**. Beats filters. Saves
lives and Dr. bills. Prevents
Typhoid Malaria, other fevers
and sickness. Only safe water for
children. Cures disease. **Write
for Booklet and testimonial
free. Agents Wanted—Men
and Women—Big Wages**

Harrison Mfg. Co., 14 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.
Famed for its magnificent trains,
grand scenery and dining car service.
(Meals a la carte.) Through Pullman
cars between Cincinnati, Louisville,
Washington, Richmond, Baltimore,
Philadelphia and New York.

F. F. V. Limited, solid train be-
tween Cincinnati, Louisville and New
York. Ask for tickets via Memphis
or St. Louis and the Chesapeake &
Ohio Railway.

Write for copy Annotated Folder.

H. W. Fuller, G. P. A.,
Washington, D. C.

John D. Potts, A. G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, O.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

In the highland and mountains of
Tennessee and Georgia, along the line
of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St.
Louis Railway, may be found many
health and pleasure resorts, such as
Monteagle, Sewanee, Lookout Moun-
tain, Bersheeba Springs, Bon Aqua
Springs, East Brook Springs, Estill
Springs, Nicholson Springs, and many
others. The bracing climate, splen-
did waters, romantic and varied scen-
ery combine to make these resorts
unusually attractive to those in search
of rest and health.

A beautifully illustrated folder has
been issued by the N. C. & St. L. Ry.
and will be sent to any one free of
charge.

W. L. Danley,

Gen. Pass. Agent, Nashville, Tenn.
A. R. Smith, T. P. A., Little Rock, Ark.
(Mention this paper.)

At Rest.

Obituaries, if brief and correct,
will be published as written. If not
brief they will be condensed. Poetry
and resolutions will not be published.
Writers must sign their names. Mem-
oirs must reach this office in three
months after death of the subject.

SMITH.—W. L. Smith, after many
years of service has been translated
to the home of the saints delight. A
faithful wife, three sons and three
daughters are left to mourn the loss
of a kind and loving husband and
father. W. L. Smith's boyhood days
were spent in northern Missouri. He
came, with his parents to Pulaski
county, Ark., when a young man, and
was soon afterward married to Miss
Catherine Sophia Souel, who survives
him. To them were born eleven
children, eight of whom lived to be
grown. During his last illness his
daughter Leana was constantly by his
bedside, tenderly administering to his
wants. As I watched her light step
and tired face, I said to myself, "A
marvel of gentleness and fortitude."
W. L. Smith was head of the busi-
ness firm of W. L. Smith & Sons
Lumber Company, and was well
known in Little Rock and other parts
of the state. His reputation is un-
spotted, both as a business man and
as a citizen. He was kind and gen-
tle in the home—a man of few words,
but of firm character. As a church
member he was ever faithful to his
duty as he saw it. He has been a
member of Winfield Memorial Meth-
odist Church for a number of years,
and was loved and honored by its con-
nection. He suffered, patiently, for
seven months, manifesting a peaceful
resignation to the will of God. He
said a few days before his death: "I
am ready to go or willing to stay, ac-
cording to His will." He passed
peacefully to his reward, April 30,
1903, in his 67th year. Several child-
ren have gone before him. One by
one they cross over. The number
that awaits us over there exceeds the
number marching with us.

Mrs. R. C. V.

MCLEOD.—Mrs. Lexie McLeod, of
Bradley county, Ark., but born in Ala-
bama, passed, at the age of 58, to her
heavenly rest, March 24, 1903. She
had been afflicted fourteen years with
pulmonary heart trouble, and was well
nigh an invalid. She was the only
surviving child but one of the sainted
Elias King, well known to Christian
element of this section. Her mother,
Mrs. Mary King, survives—a woman
whose loyalty should be remembered
by Methodist pastors for the last sixty
years. Truly the subject of this
sketch was born well. Sister Mc-
Leod, a Christian since age of 15, was
patient and cheerful in the years of
her sickness. The promise of her
Lord brightened the days of her pain
and seclusion. The gospel she lived
was one of life. Alongside the shad-
ows in her journey was the Lord's
sunlight, and the light affliction she
perhaps forgot for the "far more ex-
ceeding and eternal weight of glory,"
which the affliction worked out. Un-
able to go to church, she the more
especially enjoyed the services held
by visiting ministers. No minister-
ing Christian could breathe the de-
vout atmosphere of her home without
receiving more benefit than he could
give. Her home as others hereabouts
that could be mentioned, speak in si-
lence though with the force of a score
of tongues that the religion of Jesus
Christ there professed is no sham ar-
ticle. How unanswerable is this evi-
dence for our Lord. He lives in His
people, and perhaps next like the

place called heaven is the home He
has transformed and regulates. Of
Mrs. McLeod's three children, one
passed on ahead of her last April.
Her two others survive. Married in
1868, her husband, esteemed in his
neighborhood as a citizen and Christ-
ian, died ten years ago. May her Lord
died ten years ago. May her loved
ones faithfully live to a meeting in
the better world. John F. Taylor.

CARTER.—Minnie Saphrona Carter,
nee Elms, was born January 9, 1872;
professed religion August 1, 1891;
joined the M. E. Church, South, Aug-
ust, 1894; married Thomas T. Carter
January 2, 1895; died March 23, 1903.
Sister Carter was well known in In-
dependence county, where she spent
her entire life. It was the pleasure
of this writer to know her from her
girlhood. She always had something
good to say for everyone and delight-
ed in making people happy. After
her conversion she was a good church
worker and a power in Sunday
Schools. She lived close to Christ
and died happy in the Savior she had
so faithfully served. She leaves a
husband father, mother, brothers and
sisters, together with many other re-
latives and friends to mourn their
loss. Let us all strive to live so
that we may meet her again some
sweet day together with the rest of
God's children around the Great
White Throne, where partings come
no more. C. L. Castleberry.

BRYSON.—B. D. Bryson was born
in Georgia, June, 1840, and died at
Centerville, Ark., April 29, 1903.
Brother Bryson was born in Christ
when young and joined the M. E.
Church, South. He ever held his
second birth a great event in his life.
He took great interest in the local
interest of the church. His works fol-
low him. He held official relationship
with his church for more than thirty
years. His home was always the
home of the servant of God. Many
preachers have found rest and com-
fort in his home. He was a true citi-
zen and a loving husband and father.
He leaves behind many sorrow-
ing friends. He was laid to rest in
the Batie cemetery by the Masons,
the writer conducting the religious
service. May the Spirit of God, who
comforted him, comfort and sustain
his wife and two children until they
all meet in the home above.

J. F. E. Bates, P. C.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of the Texas
Wonder' Hall's Great Discovery, cures
all kidney and bladder trouble, re-
moves gravel, cures diabetes, weak
and lame backs, rheumatism and all
irregularities of the kidneys and blad-
der in both men and women; regu-
lates 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 men-
tioned. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manu-
facturer, 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 Dis-
covery, for years and recommend it
to any one suffering with any kidney,
bladder or rheumatic trouble, as be-
ing the best remedy we have ever
sold.

Yours truly,
J. F. DOWDY.

O'BRYANT.—March 28, 1903, the
well-known and well beloved Henry
G. O'Bryant, of Echo, departed this
life, leaving a wife and four child-
ren to mourn his absence, with many
friends to join in sympathy with them.
Brother O'Bryant was loyal to his
church. He joined the M. E. Church,
South, in 1868, lived a true Christian,
leaving testimony that all is well.
He was born in Lawrence county,
Ala., in the year 1841, April 16;
died March 28, 1903. May the bless-
ings of the Lord rest upon the lonely
wife and children to lead them to
that mansion in the skies is my pray-
er. R. Wright.

HARDY.—Mrs. Lenora Hardy was
born September 3, 1837, and died at
South Bend, Ark., October 30, 1902.
She was twice married, last time to
Brother H. H. Hardy, with whom she
lived happily for thirty-six years.
They were never blessed with any
children, but raised about six or-
phans. Sister Hardy was converted
in 1869 under the ministry of Rev.
J. H. Riggins and joined the Methodist
church. She was one of the noblest
women I have ever known. Her love
for the church and all of her minis-
ters was simple, pure and beautiful.
She acted the part of loving mother
with all young preachers. She was
loved by all people. The last years
of her life she was greatly afflicted,
but she bore up to the last without
one murmur. Before death came she
laid out plans for loved ones like one
who was going on a journey of great
pleasure. The life she lived was beau-
tiful—her end was perfect peace.
She is now "at home" in the house
of "many mansions." Many of us
here who loved her for years firmly
expect to meet her there.

W. W. Nelson.

WHEAT.—Thomas H. Wheat, Jr.,
son of Prof. T. H. and Mrs. L. L.
Wheat, was born at Pocahontas, Ark.,
October 26, 1886; died at St. Vincent
Infirmary in the city of Little Rock,
May 10, 1903, age 16 years, 6 months
and 14 days. Tommie made a pro-
fession of faith in Christ and joined
the M. E. Church, South, at the age
of 14, living a consistent, beautiful
Christian life until God called him
from labor to reward. What prom-
ised to be a bright light in the home,
church and State has gone out here;
but shines and will shine forever in
heaven. Our loss is heaven's gain.
One of his young associates said of
him, "Too good for this world—God
called him to a better." He was an
exceptionally conscientious boy. The
commands of his employers were never
greater than those of his Lord.
When they said go to the saloon for
beer or work on Sunday, he said,
"No, gentlemen, I won't do that!"
He gave great satisfaction to his pa-
rents and was very helpful to them.
They loved him very dearly in return
and will miss him sorely. He was
also a favorite with the young people
of the League, and they showed their
love for him by weeping at his fun-
eral and covering his grave with
beautiful flowers. He had won his
pastor's love and highest esteem, and
will be missed in the church at Dye's
Chapel. May God comfort the brok-
en-hearted parents and sisters, and
help them to live so as to meet their
boy and brother where separation by
death can never come. "The Lord
gave and the Lord hath taken away,
blessed be the name of the Lord."

N. E. Gardner, P. C.,
Argenta, Ark.

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST.

GEO. THORNBURGH, BUSINESS MGR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1903.

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

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSED IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR 1902 IS \$224,401,113.00.

State auditor, T. C. Monroe, has completed the abstract of the tax-books of the State of Arkansas showing the kind and amounts of real and personal property taxed for the year 1902, viz:

READ ESTATE.

Total value of land, \$83,046,471; total value of city or town lots, \$38,735,527; total value of railroad track, etc., assessed by State Board as real estate, \$20,992,535; total value of real estate, \$142,774,533.

PERSONS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Persons liable to pay a poll tax, 285,643; horses, No. 251,072, \$7,904,826; mules and asses, No. 182,791, \$7,719,520; cattle, No. 948,793, \$7,921,559; sheep, No. 226,261, \$240,113; hogs, 803,040, \$993,578; pleasure carriages and wagons, No. 215,538, \$3,122,226; watches, No. 39,991, \$451,174; piano-fortes, No. 17,702, \$984,505; value of goods and merchandise, \$12,207,183; value of materials and manufactured articles, \$2,699,750; value of moneys and credits, including all balances of book accounts, \$8,248,734; value of moneys invested in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, \$1,811,163; value of property as banker, broker or stock jobber, \$2,307,822; value of all other articles of personal property owned or in possession of such person, \$17,694,517; value of moneys, credits or other personal property, converted into bonds or other securities of the United States or of this State (not taxed in the year preceding the first Monday in June), \$886,873; value of railroad property assessed by State Board as rolling stock, \$6,433,037; total value of personal property, \$81,626,580; total value of real and personal property, \$224,401,113.

The total valuation of all the real and personal property is \$224,401,113, which is a decrease of \$866,568 as compared with 1901. There are in the State 285,643 persons liable to pay a poll-tax; not quite 40,000 watches, and less than 18,000 piano-fortes, and nearly 1,000,000 cattle.

In comparison with the above valuation of all the real and personal property of this great State, the assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York on December 31, 1902, amounted to:

\$382,432,681.30,

with a surplus of \$65,119,223.11, which is an increase in assets over 1901 of \$29,593,709, or \$2,168,137 more than the entire valuation of all the railroad property in the State.

The people of Arkansas, at present carry over fifteen millions of insurance in the "Old Mutual," which is nearly two and a half times more than any of its competitors carry on the lives of Arkansas citizens. What citizen but has confidence in his State,

with her wealth and marvelous resources?

THIS BEING SO,

they should congratulate themselves that they hold a policy on their lives in a company over sixty years old and with assets over one hundred and fifty-eight millions greater than the entire valuation of the State in both real and personal property.

SUCH A COMPANY

is one that it is a pleasure to work for. A few more good men can secure positions in this State as solicitors. Liberal monthly cash advances will be made to agents. Here is an opportunity for energy, perseverance and industry. Address,

H. L. REMMEL, Manager,
Little Rock, Ark.

Refer to seeing this article in the "Methodist" when you write.

Methodist Calendar.

Epworth League Conf., Jonesboro, June 16-19
Camden Dist. Conf., Bearden, June 23
Little Rock Dist. Conf., Lonoke, June 24
Dardanelle Dist. Conf., Dover, July 1-5
Harrison District Conf., Marshall, July 9-12
Hendrix College Commencement, June 14-17
Sermon, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, 11 a.m. 14th
Little Rock Dist. Epworth League Conference, Lonoke, 9 a.m. June 23
Arkadelphia Dist. Epworth League Conference, Central Av. Church, 9:30 a.m. June 23
Pine Bluff Dist. League Conf., Kingsland, July 1
Pine Bluff Dist. Conf., Kingsland, July 1
Paragould Dist. Conf., Piggott, July 8
Texarkana District Conf., Ashdown, July 8-12
Helena Dist. Conf., Holly Grove, July 8-12
Batesville Dist. Conf., Cave City, July 22-27
Prescott Dist. Epworth League Conference, Columbus, 2:30 p.m. July 15
Prescott Dist. Conf., Columbus, July 15-19
Monticello Dist. Conf., Monticello, July 22
Jonesboro Dist. Conf., Blythesville, July 23-25

At Rest.

Obituaries, if brief and correct, will be published as written. If not brief they will be condensed. Poetry and resolutions will not be published. Writers must sign their names. Memorials must reach this office in three months after death of the subject.

McKAY.—George P. McKay, son of J. D. and Elizabeth McKay, was born in the State of Mississippi, April 5, 1837; moved to Arkansas in the year 1852. He professed saving faith in Christ and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1832. He was married to Miss Sophia Willaford, August, 29, 1866. The fruit of this union was eight children. He died at Bald Knob, Ark., of inflammation of the brain, April 3, 1902. His end was peace. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Confederate army and served through the entire war with credit to himself and honor to his country. Brother McKay was in earnest about everything he undertook, and pursued every vocation with commendable zeal. He loved his country and his church, and was loyal and faithful to both. The writer was intimately acquainted with him for many years and loved and appreciated him as a personal friend. He was true to all the relations of life, a warm-hearted friend, an obliging neighbor, a good citizen, a kind husband and a loving father. But his place on earth is vacant now. He has gone to his reward to meet the loved ones gone before and await the coming of his dear wife and remaining children. May they remain faithful unto the end and make an undivided family in our Father's house, where Jesus has gone to prepare a place for the faithful. Thank God for the sweet hope of the reunion in the blessed sweet by and by.

J. M. Talkington.

WAVE OF MELODY THE NEW SONG BOOK
OF 1903. — BY REV. J. W. HOLT. — NEW COPYRIGHTS
from celebrated songsters, such as W. J. KIRKPATRICK, CHAS. H. GABRIEL, J. M. BLACK, and others. Send at once for Sample Copy, 25 cts. postpaid. By dozen or 100 not prepaid, 25 cts. each. Bound in best board covers, note edition. Words in flexible cloth, 10 cts. each. THE J. W. BURKE CO., Macon, Ga.

Cotton Belt Route.

Little Rock-Gillett--New Service.

Effective after April 12th, 1903.

4:00 p. m.	Lv. Little Rock.	Ar.	12:01 p. m.
4:38 p. m.	Ar. Scotts.	Lv.	11:18 a. m.
4:58 p. m.	Ar. Keo.	Lv.	10:59 a. m.
5:10 p. m.	Ar. England.	Lv.	10:47 a. m.
5:30 p. m.	Ar. Tucker.	Lv.	10:29 a. m.
5:38 p. m.	Ar. Sherrill.	Lv.	10:20 a. m.
5:55 p. m.	Ar. Altheimer.	Lv.	10:00 a. m.
6:05 p. m.	Ar. Wabasseca.	Lv.	9:50 a. m.
6:20 p. m.	Ar. Humphreys.	Lv.	9:35 a. m.
6:35 p. m.	Ar. Goldman.	Lv.	9:21 a. m.
6:45 p. m.	Ar. Stuttgart.	Lv.	9:10 a. m.
7:53 p. m.	Ar. Almyra.	Lv.	8:07 a. m.
8:40 p. m.	Ar. DeWitt.	Lv.	7:19 a. m.
9:30 p. m.	Ar. Gillett.	Lv.	6:30 a. m.

WEST CO & C EAST
TO R R TO
EAST Rock Island System WEST
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
Free Reclining Chair Cars on all Trains
Pullman Buffet Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
between MEMPHIS and the PACIFIC COAST
JAS. HARRIS, D. P. A., Little Rock, Ark. GEO. H. LEE, G. P. A., Little Rock, Ark.

K. C. S.
Kansas City Southern Railway
"Straight as the Crow Flies"
KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF
PASSING THROUGH A GREATER DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE, SOIL AND RESOURCE THAN ANY OTHER RAILWAY IN THE WORLD, FOR ITS LENGTH.
Along its line are the finest lands, suited for growing small grain, corn, flax, cotton; for commercial apple and peach orchards, for other fruits and berries; for commercial cantaloupe, potato, tomato and general truck farms; for sugar cane and rice cultivation; for merchantable timber; for raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and Angora goats, at prices ranging from
FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS
to twenty-five dollars or more per acre. Cheap round-trip, homeseekers and one-way colonist tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write for a copy of "CURRENT EVENTS," published by the
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY
THE SHORT LINE TO
"INEXPENSIVE AND COMFORTABLE HOMES."
J. H. MORRIS TRAV. PASS. AGT., KANSAS CITY, MO. S. G. WARNER, G. P. AND T. A., KANSAS CITY, MO. F. E. ROESLER, TRAV. PASS. AND IMIG'N AGT., KANSAS CITY, MO.