

ARKANSAS METHODIST.

{ Devoted to the Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Arkansas. }

REV. A. R. WINFIELD, D. D., Editors,
REV. JNO. H. DYE,

"Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine."

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NO 3

General News.

Russia and England.

The preparations for war by both England and Russia continue. But negotiations between these governments are now progressing which may prevent war. Mr. Gladstone expresses his solemn determination to exhaust all honorable means to avoid war, a consummation devoutly to be wished. It would be the bloodiest struggle of modern times, and bodes no good to any country. It would run up the price of breadstuffs, but greatly depress other industries.

China.

The Chinese government having made peace with France, feels that she has the leisure, and that just now is a convenient season to arrange its boundary line between Russia and China. They fear that the same farce enacted in Afghanistan will be repeated in Manchuria, as they have been waiting for months for the Russian commissioners to arrive, and survey and settle the dividing line.

India.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed in India at the concessions of England to Russia. The preparations for war are active and on a large scale.

Naples.

The eruption of Vesuvius presents a grand spectacle at night, and is viewed by crowds of visitors. Prof. Palmeri thinks there is no serious danger from the eruption.

Canada.

The Riel-rebellion continues to drag its weary length along. Gen. Middleton in command of the government troops is encamped about forty miles from Fish Creek.

Mexico.

A shocking tragedy is reported at Taraton, Mexico. A seven year old son of a wealthy Mexican was kidnapped, and the father notified that he would be killed if he did not deposit \$75,000 in a certain place in two days. He failed to get the note in time, and he found the mangled remains of his little dead boy in the court yard. A twelve year old sister on seeing the corpse, fell dead, and the father became a raving maniac.

Our Own Country.

We regret to notice the death of Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York. She died of pneumonia after only a few days illness. She and her venerable husband have made their names household words in our Southern Methodism. Peace to her ashes.

President Cleveland and a number of the cabinet attended the meeting of veterans at the battle field of Gettysburg Monday. On their return as the train passed Mt. Hope Station at 8 p.m., three pistol shots were heard and in quick succession near the train. Some suppose they were fired at the president, and others that they were celebrating his passage. But most likely it was done simply to create a sensation and alarm the party without hurting them.

Another labor riot in Illinois. One thousand quarrymen at Tremont, strike for higher wages, and try to prevent others taking their places. The militia were called out, and a slight collision was had before they could disperse the mob. Two men and one woman and child are reported killed. Such things are greatly to be deplored.

The pleuro-pneumonia is still troubling the cattle in Missouri and Illinois. Gov. Marmaduke says it is confined to one county in Missouri, and will soon be checked. The only way to stamp it out is to kill the entire infected herd.

Dr. Patton, at the Baptist Pastor's Meeting in New York, on Monday, said Gen. Grant's recovery was due to the prayers of the Christian people all over the land.

State News.

Sad news from Pine Bluff this week. Col. E. W. Martin, the gifted lawyer and public spirited citizen is no more. He was stricken down with paralysis and lingered for ten days. He was conscious but speechless. His death will create a great vacuum in Pine Bluff, and will be universally regretted in our State. We have known him from boyhood and loved him for his true nobility of manhood, and while we deeply lament his errors we will never cease to remember his many heart and generous impulses. Shall leave to some competent hand the task of writing his obituary.

The overflow of the old Arkansas has been fearful and our planters have suffered serious damage on their growing crop of corn, and they are much delayed in their cotton planting, but there is still time enough for a good crop, and the river bottom rarely ever fails to repay the farmer for all his toil.

Farmers, save your wheat well, for if the tussle should take place between the Lion and the Bear of the old world, it will certainly run very high. Look well to your grain crop.

Our contemporary, the Gazette, has performed one of those somersaults for which it is celebrated, by very suddenly changing its base on the mayoralty of Little Rock. It has very suddenly changed to Martin. Guess it is right this time.

The heroes of the quill left this city for Helena, on Tuesday, the 5th, and the Press Association will convene on the morning of the 6th. We hope to see much of our brothers.

Bro. Givens thinks us impulsive and hence erratic, and is solicitous for our welfare lest we should be seriously injured and life become a burden. Need have no fears my friend. We have been fighting sin and wickedness for nearly forty years, and we are well used to all such comments and criticisms.

Col. Mitchell thinks we may be deficient in judgment, but we will not reckon numbers. He compares us to the one man against the eleven on a jury. What would become of us if we had eleven such as the editor of the Democrat? But Col. Mitchell is always fair and never offensively personal.

Our contemporary of the Quitman Light must excuse us. We cannot afford any personal journalism in our columns. We are willing to discuss questions, but not men, any further than they appear in connection with the question discussed. A newspaper is not the place to discuss character, or indulge in personal inuendoes.

Several serious cutting and shooting affrays reported this week in different parts of our State. Cause: Too much bad whiskey.

A bad killing scrape at Goldman on Saturday, the 2d inst. W. O. Turnage, editor of the Goldman Times, shot and killed Richard Whaling, post-master at the same place.

Hon. Simon P. Hughes, our worthy Governor, has returned from the Exposition and resumed his arduous duties, and acting-Governor Stayton has returned home. We understand that Gov. Stayton will soon move to Newport.

The Valley Route is partly under water, and a party of excursionists had a hard time in getting home on the 4th inst., but they made it.

Very high waters reported in Howard and Sevier counties, and much damage done to crops and stock.

Courts are all the rage in Little Rock. Something less than a dozen going on at the present time. Busy times for the lawyers.

Personal.

Rev. A. P. Melton, of Russellville, sends us a good letter, full of brotherly kindness and a longing spirit for a revival in his charge. Wish we could accept your hearty invitation and fly to your relief. Pray on, work on, and the revival will come.

Dr. J. W. Denton, of Hamburg, renews his subscription to our paper, and says "the METHODIST is like wine that grows better with age." Thanks.

W. H. Rush, the clever merchant of Hope, renews and says: "Much that I find in the METHODIST is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Very much obliged. We are working for our Church and our State.

Rev. J. C. Rhodes is doing a fine work on Eldorado Ct., and he is helping this paper in fine style. He will get our fine Unabridged Dictionary, and no mistake.

Rev. C. M. Keith is now a little ahead of brother A. Turrentine for the commentaries, but the race is close between Princeton and Collegeville circuits. Both of them will soon get the fine set of commentaries.

Bishop Mallaleu has been in our State for some time, and for the past week in our city. Our brother Sanders reports him as preaching a very powerful and spiritual sermon at Washington. We bid him God-speed on that line. Arkansas needs that kind.

Rev. Mr. Weaver, of the M. E. Church, of this city, is deeply afflicted in the serious illness of his wife. We extend our sympathy to our brother.

Rev. Dr. Withers, of Hot Springs, has been in our city the past week in attendance on the Federal Court as a witness in a case that has attracted much attention.

John H. Blakeney, one of the city editors of the Arkansas Democrat, returned from the Exposition this week. We are glad to see him so much improved in health.

Rev. John H. Watts, P. C. of Carrollton circuit, sends us his own name and another new subscriber, and seeks an acquaintance with our paper. Thank you.

Rev. Sam'l N. Burns, formerly of the Little Rock conference, but recently of the Arkansas conference, writes us that he will soon be in charge of the Brentwood circuit. He is a noble, true man, and would be welcomed back to his old home at any time.

Rev. A. S. Scott, our noble worker on Malvern circuit, wrote us a letter sometime ago, and by some unaccountable means it was overlooked. We beg pardon, and will try to do better.

Rev. R. A. Young, our tall and laborious Secretary, sends us a good letter from Louisville, which appears this week.

Rev. S. M. Cherry sends us a splendid letter which we hope to publish soon, and we acknowledge with great pleasure the same favor from one of our old Little Rock colleagues, Rev. F. D. Van Valkenburgh, which will appear as early as possible, and we know his brethren of the Little Rock conference will be glad to hear from him.

Several of our Bishops were at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Church Extension. From the account given by Dr. Young on another page it was a laborious session.

Col. James Mitchell, editor of the Arkansas Democrat, has returned from the Crescent City, and gives a glorious account of the Great Exposition. Arkansas had a great day, and her sons did themselves great credit in representing her.

Sam Jones will begin in Nashville May, the 10th, and the rocks will quake. We expect to hear of grand results.

Field Notes.

We begin our weekly report for the present week with a good, cheering note from Rev. R. D. Moon, on Calamine mission. This is a Moon that never changes, but is always shining. Hear him: "Our 2d quarterly meeting just closed; one addition to the church. Rev. M. M. Smith, P. E., on hand, full of labor and love for the Lord. All the interests of the Church were looked after. We had a fine dinner on the ground Saturday, and Sunday a large congregation received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We also had a fist fight about 40 yards from the church—whiskey said to be the cause. Sorry that the whiskey business continues to go on, and spread sin and crime in its way. How men and women of sense, civilization and education can tolerate it another day, is a mystery to me."

Next comes our old friend and brother, the cultured, scholarly Parham. He writes from that elegant place called Altus, where the Central College Institute is located. That place ought to be called Altissimus, because it is the highest in every way: "I write you a hasty note to tell you that we are enjoying a most gracious visitation of revival influence among our pupils. Last night seven young men and six young ladies were received into the Church, after an excellent sermon by President Burrow. Penitents still crowd the altar. All our young ladies (boarders), except one, are professors of religion. The season we are now blessed with is due, I think, primarily to the spotless example and earnest labors of our excellent chaplain, Rev. F. S. H. Johnston. He is emphatically 'the right man in the right place.' I wish to say to my numerous old patrons of the Little Rock conference that they can not entrust the intellectual and spiritual interests of their children to better hands than those of brother Burrow and his co-laborers. Excuse this brief note, as I write in a great hurry just before the opening of our morning exercises. Assist us with your prayers." That is splendid news. We do so love to hear of revivals, anywhere and everywhere, but more particularly in our our schools and colleges.

Next comes a good friend and brother, writing from Delaware, Ark., giving a splendid report from brother Metheny and his work, signing himself J. V. W. He speaks well of us generally, and we are thankful: "Of course I am not in the habit of writing for your paper, but I have become so interested in its welfare that I cannot help writing a few words just at this point. The ARKANSAS METHODIST has been making its weekly visits to my house pretty much ever since its rise, and I have got to thinking I could not do without it, at least I don't think I could afford to do without it. The General and State News, on the first page, are good. The Field Notes are excellent; they are really encouraging. It seems like Methodism is everywhere. Praise God for such a Church as the Methodist. Her doctrines are good. She has grown and prospered by the Divine hand until she almost reaches to the four corners of the globe. Where is the place that there is no Methodist? The articles of S. Cornelius, on the second page, are an adornment to the columns of the METHODIST; they are rich food for the soul. Your Tennessee and Alabama letters are excellent, they are encouraging; and, oh, for a few more letters such as your Texas one generally is. I wish that brother H. M. Wells would send them oftener. I take the METHODIST on a whole as being one among the leading family journals of the country, but I would like to see the METHODIST enlarged so as to keep the advertisements from crowding it too much. Advertisements are good, but not for the soul. Our pastor, W. H.

Metheny, reports everything prospering on his work, both financially and religiously; has been nearly \$200 paid to the support of the Church already." Of course, brother the "ads" are not good for the soul, but they are for the pockets, and if the pockets get empty the METHODIST will be able to furnish no more good food for the soul.

We have had a good report from brother Lewis Kelley, from Iuka mission, and by some means it was mislaid. He must write again. We have two from the same work from a brother we take to be brother Thomas E. Finley. He represents the work in a fine condition, and tells of good meetings and splendid progress. He reports the preaching of an old brother over 80, who has been preaching over 61 years; but we cannot put even the synopsis of sermons in these field notes. We will be glad to hear from these two brethren again, and hope they will push the METHODIST in that country.

Here we have our noble, true friend again, Rev. B. A. Morris, from Walnut Ridge. We love to hear from him, because, like the king's reporter, he always brings good news: "The moral outlook of this circuit was never better than at this time. Brother S. D. Evans, our P. C., is at his post, and is doing good work. Our congregations are large and attentive. The spiritual state of the church is improving; class-meetings are held; Sunday schools are at work, and the cause of temperance is being carefully considered, and many of our people are awake to the sinfulness of dram-drinking and hope to see the day dawn when every dram-drinking Methodist will have to quit the saloon or leave the Church of our Lord. Bad sight, for a man who has his name upon a Methodist class-book, when he goes to town, to go to whiskey dens in company with the drunkard and gambler, and will say that it is no harm to drink drams! I wonder if he ever feels the influence of the Divine spirit while in the devil's school-house, or if he could tell where or when he felt the love of the Savior last? We think all such members of our Church should be admonished of their ways, and any preacher who would fall at this point should be admonished of his way, for no man who will favor whiskey dens is qualified for membership in any church, much less to preach the gospel to saloon keepers and other sinners. I would rather have six Christian men and women, who never drink whiskey, at my back to pray for the power of God to attend the Word, than a house full of dram-shop Christians. And I do think that it is high time that the line between the Church and saloons was drawn, that the world might be able to see the difference between religion and drunkenness. And I hope and pray that the ARKANSAS METHODIST may live long to bless the Church and to make glad the Christian heart with its sound religious doctrine." Brother Morris is hitting some good hard licks this time. The leaven is working and it won't be long till all dram-drinkers will have to quit the Church. Tobacco is not so bad, but it is a cousin, and let us get our people ready to put that out, too. It will be great money to the Church when it is gone.

But we will have to close this week with a report from Rev. E. M. Davis, of Walnut Hills: "The Bishop sent me to my own people, and they received me with open hands and warm hearts, and I hope through the help of God I am doing some good. I am praying earnestly for a revival. Our P. E., Bro. Smith, was at our first quarterly meeting. I am working for the METHODIST, and hope to introduce it into every Methodist family in the bounds of my charge and all others that will take it. I am aiming for Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. You will herewith find enclosed \$12, for which you will send the METHODIST to the parties here named."

ARKANSAS METHODIST

ADVOCATE FAMILY.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

Popular Education.

Correspondence Arkansas Democrat.

Prof. R. H. Parham, Jr., having made a vigorous onslaught through the columns of the Gazette on Dr. Winfield because of his heresy on the common school question, it is presumable that he will not object to having his own position criticised. To begin with, there is no question of the day about which there is displayed so much cheap buncombe, meretricious rhetoric, shallow theory and political demagoguery as on this public school question.

This writer does not believe that Dr. Winfield is opposed to anything that is right and proper and for the upbuilding of our people, and he has a perfect right to criticise the abuses of a system without having his motives impugned, and being charged with disguising his real sentiments because too great a moral coward to show them.

It would be just as fair to charge Prof. Parham with being so zealous for "popular education" from motives of pelf, and in hopes of personal advancement, because he has more than once been a candidate for office under the public school system.

Prof. Parham would think such a charge very unjust, and with reason, yet he commits that very injustice towards another merely because of a difference of opinion.

In the discussion of great questions men often forget that others whose opinions are opposed to what they think right, may be equally honest and sincere with themselves. Prof. Parham, while charging Dr. Winfield with not bearing faithful witness, himself commits that error by not bearing faithful witness to the doctor's position.

We do not understand from Dr. Winfield's articles that he is an enemy to the common school system, but that he wants that system confined to what should be its legitimate sphere, that of elementary instruction.

Dr. Winfield's statements are in the main, entirely correct; vast amounts of money are yearly expended in the support of high schools and colleges, which moneys are collected from all the people and are profitable only to an insignificant minority. It is beyond question a fact that the great majority of the people do not and cannot avail themselves of the supposed high school advantages. These high schools and colleges are run ten months in the year, while the average public common school in Arkansas can barely exist from three to six months.

It is undoubtedly true that in the higher public schools the well-to-do citizens has an advantage over his poorer neighbor who pays an equal tax, (property considered.)

From long experience and observation, now serving a third term as public school director, the writer is thoroughly convinced that public school instruction should be confined to elementary branches, and beyond that, those who are qualified will get what they want by their own exertions.

The vast majority of people are not capable of receiving higher education, and much money is squandered in attempting the impossible. As to the moral character of the public schools, while many good men and women are employed in them, yet, as a rule, they are behind private schools in that respect. When a teacher comes before a board of directors with a certificate of proficiency and bearing fair character, that is the end of the matter. But in private schools high character is the prime requisite and no one can hope to succeed in private schools unless of unexceptionable character and habits.

A few years hence (and for aught the writer knows still may be) the public school superintendent of one of the largest cities in the Union was an atheist. It is not to be presumed that he cared whether his subordinates were Godless or not.

The graded schools are a perfect

farce, the dull scholar and the bright one are forced to work together without due regard to different capacities.

The teacher does not live who can do justice to fifty scholars (unless university students) yet it is common in graded schools to see one teacher in charge that number or more.

The system makes machines, not educated men and women. There is a wonderful amount of method, but it results in little of practical value.

It is a cramming in process where in the child is to do nothing but remember, but true education means something vastly different. Perhaps one hundred young men have served under the writer in a clerical capacity, and invariably those who came from the public schools were far inferior to those from private schools. The private school boys were better reasoners, not nearly so mechanical and could be more readily trusted in matters involving the use of their own judgment or discretion. The Roman Catholic church so far doubts the morals of even the primary public schools that she uses every effort to keep her children in her own parochial schools.

She knows, by past sad experience, that a much larger percentage of public school children will be lost to the church, and religion, than of those taught in her own schools.

The teaching is essentially secular and of the head only, and any reference to God, religion or morality is incidental and no part of the system.

The public school advocates claim that the universal prevalence of the system is the needed panacea for all our evils. No greater fallacy was ever taught.

Not for the sake of invidious comparisons, but merely to illustrate, let us glance at England and Germany.

The German system of public instruction far surpasses the English in reaching all the people, and the German peasant is superior in education to the English peasant, but will any intelligent man contend that Germany is the equal of England in those things, which are essential to the well being of society. There is certainly no comparison in the services rendered by the two peoples in bringing the world to a high state of enlightenment. England is the foremost nation of the world in those things, which are great and good. Who are our communists?

The half educated product of the German public schools who has learned just enough to make him believe that he is too good to work, and not enough to enable him to know that it is the lot of most and the duty of every man to labor.

The public school enthusiasts constantly tell us that by building and fostering public schools we decrease crime and pauperism, and lessen the number of criminals, jails, and penitentiaries. Never was a greater error taught to an innocent and confiding public.

To prove this let us take a group of States, Massachusetts from the Eastern, New York and New Jersey from the middle, Kansas and Michigan from the Western, California from the Pacific coast, Arkansas from the Southern.

In all these States, except Arkansas, the public school system is highly developed—now let us look at the comparative figures of criminals and paupers, as compiled from the census of 1880:

	Paupers.	Criminals.
Massachusetts.....	80	20
New York.....	29	17
New Jersey.....	26	14
Michigan.....	14	11
Kansas.....	05	13
California.....	19	09
Arkansas.....	03	09

The figures given are the percentage of the total population, and as will be seen at a glance, these highly cultivated States exceed Arkansas in paupers from 100 to 1500 per cent. and in criminals from 25 to 333 per cent.

The census figures further show that since 1850 there has been an apparent increase in the criminals of 450 per cent., confined mainly to the States that lay the most stress on public schools. If the mode of reasoning adopted by the public school advocates is correct, then the public schools are responsible for this terrible showing and should be abolished at once before they bring about a moral pestilence.

A great deal of bosh is written about educated labor which as the phrase is generally used, refers to

common labor.

There never was and never will be such a thing as educated labor, in that sense, (nor is it to be desired); the man whose mind is capable of receiving a good education, will not be content to remain long at common labor, but will naturally and easily rise to something higher—all that the common laborer need to know is the three R's, and it is enough.

Dr. Winfield writes from the standpoint of the Churchman, and very properly puts religious and moral instruction first. Prof. Parham writes from the standpoint of the public school official, who from long habit, has come to believe that education is the "summum bonum."

This writer is a public school official, a believer in religion and the church, and is emphatically not an enemy of common schools, until they transgress the line of elementary instruction, and from that point on he is opposed in toto.

Wheatley, Ark.

J. B. SUTLER.

General Revival.

EDITORS METHODIST:—There is no doubt in my mind that all will agree with me when I say that we need a general revival, but perhaps all will not agree with me as to the mode by which a general revival may be expected. Now the question arises in our minds, how can we, as a church, have this general revival that we so much need? There must be a starting point. So the commencement of a thorough and genuine revival must be started among the ministers of the gospel. Let every minister put forth these questions to himself: Am I anxious to see every member of the church (under my care) filled with the spirit of God? Am I striving to do what I can toward having this work of grace wrought in the hearts of the people? Do I long to see sinners converted and made happy in the love of God? As a general rule a minister of the gospel never gets his congregation beyond his own experience. You long to see a mighty awakening on your circuit. You desire it so much that you exclaim sometimes: Oh! I do wish Sam Jones, Moody or some other evangelist would come in our midst and stir these people up! You were sent there to labor with the people and stir them to action; so you have no time to wait for any of these evangelists, if you do, that will be trusting in human means instead of Christ. You should feel as Psalmist David did when he exclaimed: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." Ps. 121, 1, 2. You should remember that God is no respecter of persons, and that God who has endowed these men with power from on high to prevail with God and men, has the same power to bestow upon you a similar blessing, that you may be enabled to stir the people on your work. You have asked the Lord to revive his work in your midst and to stir the church to action, so that sinners may be convicted and converted to God. If you do not have a powerful awakening on your work this year it will be because of unbelief. Mr. Moody says that unbelief is the damning sin of the world. It is true. Now let us, as ministers of the gospel, take God at his word, and bid all unbelief depart from us. Let us ask God to empty us of everything that is sinful and to fill us with his spirit and qualify us for his work as he has these evangelists, or in other words let us lay ourselves upon God's altar "as a living sacrifice, holy acceptable unto God, which is our reasonable service." After praying this prayer let us believe that God answers it; also that he accepts our sacrifice, then the church members will see that their pastor has an experience that they have not, then they will begin to seek for a similar blessing, and after they have been filled with the spirit of God, then the sinners will be awakened to see the sinfulness of their hearts and begin to seek God before it is too late. May the Lord hasten the day when every preacher and member of the church will be fully consecrated and made alive to God that they may be enabled to spread scriptural holiness all over this land.

ED. M. WRIGHT.

Subscribe for the METHODIST.

Letter from Rev. D. J. Weems.

EDITORS METHODIST:—I will give you a few items from Van Buren station. Returning the first day of January from our trip to Georgia, we were well received by the church and friends. We found a neat new two-story parsonage, but without cook and dining rooms, and no fence. The ladies had secured money for the fence, which was soon built. The official board put it upon me to devise ways and means for the needed rooms. By subscription I soon secured the necessary amount. Now we have the new rooms completed, and a nice cistern. All at a cost of about three hundred dollars. Our parsonage is worth twelve hundred dollars. The people have shown their kindness to us by several private donations, and on April 1st by a general pounding, of more than twenty different articles.

At our Second Quarterly conference I reported forty dollars by donations. The stewards have promised to keep the wolf from the door. We have received by profession of faith one member and by certificate four. Our congregations on Sunday morning and evening are very good, and steadily increasing. The most encouraging feature with the congregation is their good behavior and close attention to the preaching. I am praying for and expecting a revival. We certainly need a sweeping revival.

Our Sunday-school numbers over one hundred. Brother Dyer is an excellent superintendent, and he has a couple of faithful teachers. I have baptized two infants, visited one hundred and sixty families, and some of these several different times. We have held service frequently at the jail. The jailor told me after our first service, the prisoners burned a pack of cards they had, and when he went to them they were in tears. Said he had not heard an oath from them since. Christ meant something when he told us to visit the sick and they that are in prison.

We have also been doing some mission work in the suburbs, near the river and at the Fair Ground. At the latter place we have a nice Sunday-school. We are also doing something for the cause of temperance. Woman's Temperance Christian Union have a society, and we have a band of Hope for the children. We have an interesting Juvenile Missionary Society, a Church Aid Society and the Earnest Workers. We expect to meet all our assessments. Have paid Bishops fund and domestic missions in full.

Death has been at work amongst us. Thirty white persons and several negroes have died. I have been called upon to perform funeral services for twenty-six this year. Measles and Pneumonia have been the principal cause. In one family father, mother and three children died. The children all the same day. In another family five children. Three of them buried at the same time. Surely it was weeping and lamentation. But God will turn it all to his glory.

Dr. Young in Louisville.

EDITORS METHODIST:—By invitation I spent the last three days in Louisville, Ky. Dr. Morton's office is a pleasant and well-regulated room. Nothing gets into the wrong box or drawer in that establishment. The Church Extension Secretary is no "budget full of blunders," but a man trained and equipped for the development of this great work. And has not he developed it!

The Board of Church Extension was in annual session—all present. Three sessions a day for three days and nights did the work. When they reached the final conclusion one weary Bishop arose and said, "Brethren, with all my heart I move we do now adjourn." The Methodist pulpits of the city were divided up among us yesterday. The Mexican Border Mission was remembered in the list of appropriations, and I came away satisfied.

The business of building, or helping to build, churches in destitute places should now be relegated to the Board of Church Extension. It was created for that purpose. It is three years old, and in perfect working order. The Board of Missions has as much as it can do to support our representatives in the foreign fields without undertaking to build churches anywhere, except in China, Mexico, and

Brazil.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, "the boy preacher," is in Louisville. I met him twice—once at dinner, again at supper. He was born in Boston—is thirty-two years old—five feet and five inches in height—and weighs one hundred and sixteen pounds. He parts his hair in the middle, shaves clean, and wears his coat "all buttoned to the chin." In the parlor he is nervous—has a restless eye—chops his words, and talks by fits and starts. Brother Harrison has a great reputation as a revivalist—is invited from city to city, where committees, carriages, homes, and immense congregations await him. So it has been for sixteen years. He holds four services a day for six weeks at a stretch, and seems never to be tired. If ever any evangelist is worth one hundred dollars a week, it is he.

Talk of Maffitt! His manner in the pulpit was repose itself compared to Harrison's. He stamps his foot—he claps his hands—keeps time—walks all over the pulpit—runs all over the altar—leaps the railing—darts into the congregation—stands on the seats, and holds forth everywhere, everywhere, everywhen. He reads, sings, prays, takes up collections, exhorts, tells his experience, and is anecdotal withal. Nor does he omit to make the usual interesting allusions to himself and his achievements. His list of regular communicants in the Church who have died and gone to perdition is a long one, and is terribly alarming. Well, wherein lies his power? He is converted himself and knows how to tell the way. He has pluck before men and power with God in prayer. He is furiously in earnest, and the Holy Spirit chooses to accompany his words to human hearts. He has been telling terribly in the vineyard of the Lord from childhood, and God has owned and crowned his labors with the conversion of thousands. I heard him preach no regular sermon, as we do, with a text at the top, but "many things in his exhortation preached he unto the people." He calls the serious forward to the altar for instruction and prayers. He believes that of all methods this is the best, and he is right. I predict there will be hundreds of converts before this letter is published. The preachers and people attend in great number. The singing is grand, the helpers are abundant, and their prayers indicate a present and powerful faith. May the harvest be great.

Brother Harrison seems to take great interest in the Rev. Sam Jones—asked me several questions. Of course I grew somewhat luminous on "our Sam," and wound up with what I knew of the Knoxville meeting. He had not heard of anything like it.

There being no room in Walnut-street Church for hundreds of us on Sunday night, Mr. Cochran and I went to hear Dr. Willits in Broadway Tabernacle. Thence to Nashville on the first train after midnight.

April 27, 1885.

R. A. YOUNG.

A. A. C. Rogers, who at one time represented (or mis-represented) Arkansas in Congress, is pitching into Dr. Winfield, editor of the METHODIST, upon the educational question. There is nothing of importance in the question. Mr. Rogers writes from the extreme standpoint of common-school education. If we understand Dr. Winfield's position, it is the correct one; not as opposed to common schools or the range of studies taught by them, but Dr. W., in common with every other man with anything like common sense, is opposed to the State levying a tax upon the many to give a college and university education to the few. Very few poor men's sons are able to meet the contingent expenses of a University course. Yet it is so in our State, and in many others also, that the mass of the people—mostly poor people—are taxed to maintain an university in order that a few persons, generally the sons and daughters of those who, if not rich, were abundantly able to educate their children without State aid. Whenever the mass of the people get their eyes open upon this subject, they will demand a radical change in the whole programme.—[Booneville Enterprise.]

We now number the Alabama Advocate among our exchanges, and Bro. Rush and myself will certainly agree in fighting for prohibition and against changing the name of our Church.