THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C., APRIL 21 1892

Wholesale Market Country Produce.

Cotton, 5½@.
Corn, from boats 47 52½c
Field peas 75@85c.
SEED and OATS Feed, 45 60.
Peanuts, 60@80c
Turkeys, $1-25@1.75
Chickens, 50@60c. pr young 30@40c.
Eggs, 5@6c
Fresh Pork 5 to 6c.
Ducks, Eng 50@60c; Muscovy 65@70c
Eggs, 10c.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Wilmington has picked her first green peas.

The commencement exercises of James Improved High School, Grifton, are set for May 13th.

V. R. Wood shot an eagle Monday near Delbrick that measured five feet and three and one-quarter inches from tip to tip of wings.

A private letter states that on Saturday night a Vandemere George Blount was shot by S. Hammond on the street and that he is in a critical condition.

J. M. Mewborne, Alliance lecturer of the second district, will address the people of New Berne at the court house, Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. All are invited.

Mr. Henry Blount, of the Wilson Mirror, who delivered the Literary address at the last commencement exercises of New Berne Collegiate Institute will deliver the Memorial address in Washington on the 10th of May.

Mr. W. H. Bray shipped fancy poultry eggs yesterday to Georgia, Arizona and Delaware. Nearly every day Mr. Bray is expressing poultry to many points. His Riverview Poultry Yards deserve the fine reputation they are making and the extensive patronage they are receiving.

Rev. J. W. Gurganus has met with the misfortune of losing his horse, by colic. The loss will fall heavily on him as he is a poor man and is serving scattered churches. Prompt contributions of any amount from his friends to aid him in purchasing another will be money put to a good use.

A Jones county gentleman had Dr. G. K. Bagby to extract 30 teeth at one sitting. He took no anaesthetic—nothing whatever to assist him in passing through the ordeal and yet he gave not the least expression of any pain he suffered. There's a case of fortitude for you.

There were 13 accessions to the Vanceboro Methodist church as a result of the week's services held there by Rev. J. F. Bass, and Rev. J. W. Gurganus conducting the revival. It was a most glorious one. Besides the converts there were numbers of backsliders reclaimed, the Christians were greatly strengthened and much good accomplished.

The Industrial American truly says that one trouble with the South is that there is too much 12 cent bacon bought with 7-cent cotton. Our people are beginning to realize this and the importance of hog, cattle, poultry, truck and fruit raising is beginning to overshadow that of cotton raising.

The Republican State Convention was a noisy and unruly body. At one time 20 or 30 delegates were standing on their feet at one time and the confusion was great. One of the delegates wanted to send a gentleman from New Berne back to this city to attend to his office. The convention adjourned without nominating any state ticket.

Dr. Jno. S. Long will deliver the memorial address at Fayetteville on the 10th of May and the address before the two Literary societies of Elon College at its approaching commencement on the 26th of May. A literary feast is in store for those fortunate enough to hear the addresses. Dr. Long is a profound thinker and one of the most captivating speakers of the State.

Fire which originated in Hay's shop (or small furniture factory) in Kinston, Thursday night destroyed that and the adjoining place belonging to Marsh A. Gray and occupied by him as a residence and law office. The loss, near as we could ascertain, was about $3,000. We were informed that each of the parties carried about $1,000 insurance. Dr. G. K. Bagby's dwelling on the opposite side of the street was damaged to the extent of $100.

The Free Press tells of the organization of the third party in the court house there. About 200 people were present at the meeting, mostly on-lookers, noisy sympathy with the movement and about 25 took part in the meeting. Though the number was small it is said that they were a determined set of men. Prof. E. P. Hauser made a speech that seemed to be an effort to win negro support to the new party.

Mr. W. F. Hill has resold to Mr. J. H. Crabtree the brick building and lot on Craven street which he purchased a few days ago from the New Berne Iron Works Company. Mr. Crabtree will again go into business, and run a machine shop there. The New Berne Iron Works will now put up a high-pitch iron-covered building, 40x60 feet, on the opposite side of the street alongside their works, to be used as their store house and office in place of the one sold. They have already begun its erection.

Senator Vance Coming to North Carolina for Rest.

We regret to learn from a letter recently received by a gentleman in this place, that the indisposition of Senator Vance renders it necessary that he should leave Congress and visit North Carolina for rest and recuperation. This he will probably do, by the advice of his physicians, in a few days. He will have the heartfelt wishes of our people of all classes and parties for his speedy and permanent recovery, and for the enjoyment of his future old-time good health and activity. He has heretofore been benefited by the invigorating air of Beaufort harbor. May is there one of the pleasantest months in the year. He would, therefore be benefited by a visit to that place, and he would always be cordially greeted in this section of North Carolina.

Profit of Oyster Planting.

Read what the Baltimore Sun says on the subject:

An oyster planter in Long Island sound bought 100 acres of land at $1.00 per acre and stocked it with oysters. It is claimed that his supply will now yield him $1,500 an acre. The New York Times states that, owing to the despoiling of the Chesapeake waters, increased attention is being paid to planting in Long Island Sound.

With such results as the above starting them in the face, it seems strange that Maryland oystermen do not unite in behalf of a comprehensive system of planting, which, as the Sun has pointed out, is the only means of restoring our exhausted supply.

BANK PONIES.

Their Habitation — Characteristics — Numbers—The Pens and Pennings—Origin and Uses.

In a few weeks more the annual pony pennings at the banks will commence.

Considerable interest centers in these events but not more than they deserve. To some of our readers every detail connected with them is perfectly familiar. Others, dwelling away from the locality where they occur may have barely heard of them and scarcely know what a pony penning is. It will not be an isle therefore as the season for them is approaching to say a little on the subject.

Between the ocean and the sounds along the North Carolina coast are long stripes of land that have but little growth except seagrass. On some of these "banks" live and thrive a hardy race of ponies known from their habitation as "bank ponies." They go in herds, take care of themselves, subsisting on the wild growth and have intelligence enough to paw holes in the ground to obtain fresh water whenever a scarcity arises. They unite in this work and they can often be seen facing each other in numbers ranging from a pair to a score, thus digging these shallow wells.

Though these ponies range at large, run wild and take care of themselves, they nevertheless have owners, and those belonging to each person are distinguished from the others by their "brand." Every summer the ponies are penned for the purpose of branding the colts, (whose ownership is decided by the dam they are following) and swimming to those who wish to purchase.

The best known and most largely attended of these pennings are those on Cape and Core Banks, nearest to Beaufort and to Morehead, the eastern terminus of the A & N. C. R. R. These banks being the same continuous narrow stretch of land about fifty miles in length, known by the former name near the towns mentioned and by the latter name farther away where it borders on Core sound. These banks begin at Beaufort Inlet four or five miles from either Beaufort or Morehead and extend to Ocracoke Inlet.

On these banks there are about 2 000 of the ponies. There are three places where they are regularly penned. One, known as Diamond pen is near Cape Lookout, about twelve miles from Beaufort. The next or middle pen eighteen or twenty miles from Beaufort, and Cedar Banks pen is some thirty miles away.

During each summer there are successive series of pennings, there being an interval of five days between each penning. They begin at the Diamond pen on the 5th of May, the next is at the Middle pen on the 10th of May, and the one at the upper pen is held on the 15th.

Pennings follow each other in the same order on corresponding dates in the months of July and August, but June is skipped. They are lengthened out thus that there may be assurance that all the colts have been secured and branded. Small pennings in addition to these regular ones are held at any time that purchasers appear.

Drivers go out on the evenings before the dates mentioned and lay off the drive—that is go beyond the ponies over as large an area as desired, and huddle them towards the pen. The ponies driven into the pens sometimes fill them about as close as they can stand. The more densely they are crowded the better it is liked, as it lessens the chance of their running, dodging or fighting if any are disposed to act thus.

After the branding and selling is concluded the ponies, with the exception of those taken away for service are again given their freedom.

There is a diversity of opinion as to how and when these droves of ponies were first established on the banks. That they were not there in 1737 is shown by the fact that Dr. Brickell's Book of Natural History published at that time, which gave description and pictures of every kind of animal found in the State does not contain any allusion to them. Neither does Lossing's history published in 1709. Both these books would have told of them had they been there. This proves that they were not there until a later date but the time and way of which we have no certain definite account.

The prevalent opinion is that these ponies are descendants of horses that escaped from shipwrecks and degenerated in succeeding generations into ponies from lack of care, and that by degrees the inhabitants of the neighborhood set up claims of ownership to them, though they were still allowed to range at will. Others however believe just as strongly that their ancestors were ponies purchased from wandering Indians and placed on the banks.

Though the ponies are wild, they are as a rule not at all vicious even when first taken and as soon as they are tamed are exceedingly docile and are very pretty, easily kept and in every way desirable as pets for children, being vastly superior for that purpose to the Texas ponies.

Alliance Mass Meetings.

J. M. Mewborn, Alliance Lecturer of the second District will speak at New Berne, Thursday, April 21, Trenton, Friday, April 22, Greenville, Monday, April 25, Williamston, Tuesday, April 26, Plymouth, Wednesday, April 27, Edenton, Thursday, April 28, Hertford Friday, April 29, Elizabeth City, Saturday, April 30, Camden Court house, Monday, May 2, Currituck Court House, Tuesday, May 3.

J. F. Brinson, lecturer second district will also speak at New Berne on the 21st inst.

Is this a Third party Call?

A gentleman from Jones Co. hands us the following notice which had been posted up in one of the townships of his county. As he known of no democratic or republican call on the ninth day of April, he supposes it to be from the Third Party.

Fair specimen that writer is who poses as one to take a leading part in shaping our government.

Notice is hereby given the Primary Meeting the 9 Day Of April 1892 Cum one Cum all.

Married.

On the evening of April 13th, 1892 at the residence of the bride's father, Jas. R. Taylor, Esq., in the county of Jones, Mr. Phineas L. Kornegay, of Duplin county, and Miss Nallie E. Taylor were happily united in marriage. Rev. Robt. B. William officiating.

Increase the appetite by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla Pills. They cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly, do not debilitate by excessive stimulation, and are not irritating in their action. As an after-dinner Pill they are unequaled.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.

A New Bernian Who Has Been There Corroborates the Account of the Mammoth Trees of California.

They Were Discovered by a Native of This County.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The article on the Big Trees of California in your issue of April 7th copied from the Scientific American is true. The grove which the writer describes is in Calaveras county, and is now known as the Calaveras Grove. When I visited it in 1854 it was known as the Burney Grove, so called in honor of Mr James Burney, a native of this county, who discovered them in 1848 while in command of a party of soldiers chasing marauding Indians. The account in the Scientific American is within the truth, the writer does not exaggerate. They are wonderful. There is one fallen tree in the grove, the one, I suppose, he calls the "Prostrate" which he states is the largest, but does not give the dimensions, for the benefit of your readers I will give the dimensions as given to me by Mr. William Lampham, the proprietor of the Mammoth Grove Hotel.

He told me, that the tree was forty two feet in diameter at the butt, 19 feet in diameter 300 feet from the roots, the ruins of the remainder of the tree could be traced 140 feet farther making the tree 470 feet long. There were 90 more trees in the grove when I was there, and none of them less than 225 feet high. The most symmetrical tree in the grove was then known as the Hercules, and was 26 feet high. The age of the tree cut down by Mr. Hanford is estimated to be 3,000 years, old, a pretty correct estimate, if the rings indicate the age, the rings are very fine. I counted them in a given number of inches, and then measured the stump, counting each ring as one year. I made the age to be over 3,000 years. I never shall forget the well preserved first experience dis I stood at the base of these noble, silent, majestic witnesses of countless generations of men, and turned and gazed into the tops of trees that were standing when the foundations of Solomon's Temple were being laid, were venerable Patriarchs of the forest, when our Saviour trod the hills and plains of Palestine. Were ancient trees when Richard of England led his mail-clad warriors into the Holy Land, and unless the ruthless hand of man destroys them they will be a great curiosity to our descendents a thousand years hence as they are to us at the present day.

X. X.

Truck Packed Attractively Sells Best.

If any trucker does not appreciate the advantage of having all shipments put up in an attractive form, it would be well for him to read carefully the following from a Northern writer:

In the preparation of vegetables for market, there has been a very marked improvement in recent years. Formerly nearly all vegetables were carried to market unwashed, in old sacks, dirty barrels, or in bulk in a rough farm wagon. Now, the man who succeeds, if he is doing much of any business, has a packing house to which all vegetables are brought direct from the fields; here they are assorted, graded, measured, counted, trimmed, bunched and washed as occasion or the variety may require. They are put up in the most approved plause and loaded on wagons so as to make an attractive display. The market gardener has learned—what the average farmer apparently has not—that to sell his products to the best advantage, he must first please the eye of his customers.

I have seen asparagus, green and crisp, sent to market in old rough boxes, tied with rough twine or bass bark, sell at six cents per pound, while another lot, of no better quality, sold in the same market for ten cents. This advanced price came wholly from the appearance of the "grass," each bunch being neatly tied with narrow pink cotton tape and then picked in new, clean white boxes, giving the whole stock a tempting, appetizing appearance, resulting in an advance of sixty-six and two thirds per cent.

Celery not thoroughly cleaned and roughly bunched, as of old, can now only be sold at very low rates. To bring good prices it must be thoroughly cleaned, neatly bunched and tied with clean twine of some sort. Sometimes it is seen with blue cotton tape, this in contrast with the cleanly, bleached stems makes a very fine show on the market, and causes more ready sale, if not higher prices. However, I have known it to cause an advance of twenty five per cent. in the price of the product. Some may suppose that these little bits of style do not add one whit to the real value of the vegetables, yet the fact remains that they do add to the selling value, and therefore the most progressive market gardeners are constantly on the alert for new ideas as to packing and marketing.

Everybody's Picnic.

There will be a picnic at Ewell's school house, near Streets Ferry on Saturday, May 7.

Among the amusements of the day, will be dancing, and a foot tournament for the purpose of crowning the Queen of May and her Maids of Honor, also a match game of baseball between the Diamond nine of Vanceboro and the Alliance nine of the above named place. The steamer Carolina will run an excursion from Vanceboro, leaving her wharf at 7 30 a. m. —returning leave May landing at 5 30 p m.

Everybody invited with well filled baskets.

Refreshments will be served on the grounds at low rates.

The managers are D. E. Willis, Hugh Lancaster, Geo. S Wilcox and Ludrew Ewell.

A Bit of Colonial History.

ED JOURNAL:—The following may be of interest to your readers. That relating to the Parole and Countersigns has never been published before, I think. The army under Washington was at the time in the vicinity of New-York. The North Carolina Brigade under Gen. James Hogun, reached Charleston in March, 1780, and was surrendered with that city by Gen. Lincoln to Sir Henry Clinton in May following. The State was thus stripped of her veteran troops of the line at a most critical period. G. D.

"Head Quarters Moore's House.
Friday Nov'r 19, 1779.

Parole—North Carolina—
Countersigns—Newbern.
Nan'y

Gen Washington to the President of Congress.

West Point November the 20th, 1779.

Sir:—I regret much the failure of the expedition against Savannah, and the causes which seem to have produced it. The North Carolina troops proceeded yesterday to New-Windsor, from whence they would begin their march for the Southward to-day. * * *

I most sincerely wish it were in my power to afford him (Gen. Lincoln) farther succour from this army than the North Carolina troops. * * *

I Have &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Dyspepsia and Liver complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c., to free yourself of every symtom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by New Berne Drug Co.

A HARSH CRITICISM OF EVAN GELISTS.

And a Reply Thereto by Rev. J. W. Lee.

The Nashville Christian Advocate recently published an article to which Evangelist Lee wrote a reply which the Advocate for want of space declined to publish. We know now two paragraphs from the article, being the part referred to when Mr. Lee objects, and also publish in full his reply, letter thereon addressed to the Editor of the Advocate.

"The chief business of an evangelist is not to be a spectator, interested, it is true, but still a spectator. The pastor and Church to whom he turns the winnowing over to an evangelist of winning brother, and if the pastor has in him the force of God, some good may be accomplished. If he has a "professional revivalist" who is a "professional evangelist" or a "professional revivalist" or a "professional preacher" and he passes off the work, and leaves the pastor and Church to reap the results, the work will be done, and the Church and pastor have only a revisionary interest in the changed Church, and the reputation that they have had a revival. The things are over.

To the Editor Christian Advocate:

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Doctor—An editorial in the "Nashville Advocate" headed "Serious Business" is both able and timely, excepting its criticism on evangelists. It clearly points out the great need of a true Spiritual revival in our church, and the great and urgent work necessary to insure real success in that line.

I say "Amen" with all my heart to everything you say in that direction, but I must respectfully object to the unkind and unjust aspersions you cast on the work of evangelists, without qualification. The part of your article seems to me to be both misleading and illogical, too indiscriminate and sweeping in its reflections upon men who have consecrated themselves to the service of God, but called by their critics out of derision, the "Modern evangelists" or "professional revivalists."

If your article were more discriminating and specific as to the objections you entertain against evangelists, it would be more forcible and intelligent, as well as more satisfactory to all parties interested.

You not only speak in most disparaging terms of the evangelist, but you cast odium on the pastor who invites one to help him in his protracted meetings. You would make it not only a sign of weakness and imbecility for his work, but dishonorable, if not disgraceful for any pastor to seek outside assistance, if it should be in the person of the despised evangelist.

According to your idea it would be better and more in harmony with your "Churchanity," to let sinners perish and go to perdition, unless they can be saved by the pastor in the regular, dignified, orthodox, ritualistic, high-churchman like manner that some would like to introduce as an innovation into the Methodist Church. Is this Methodism or popery? Whither is old fashioned Methodism drifting? We need the mother of John Wesley to come and again rebuke the "high church" proclivities that are creeping into our church, as she did in her son.

Do we forget the origin and mission of Methodism, as well as some of the secrets of its remarkable success? Are we going to stand on ministerial dignity, while men are dying in their sins and sooner than get down off our stilts or go out of the regular order, permit souls to perish? May God forbid! Is the grand old Methodist church that has always utilized every available agency, and has taken advantage of the limited gifts and graces of its early pioneers for the conversion of men, the church that has adapted itself to the condition and circumstances of the community in which it was placed, the church of the people—is this church going to pro-cribe and stigmatize any and all who will not enter the regular pastorate, but yet dare preach the gospel as evangelists to dying men? From such a retrograde movement may our church be delivered! This innovation or restriction savors too much of popery and Romish despotism.

The office of evangelist is as much a divine institution as that of the pastorate, and is becoming every year more and more an absolute necessity. The church is in danger of dying from stagnation and inertia. It needs special agencies and efforts to spur it to activity, and enable it to perform its whole duty to the unconverted and the masses. God works through human agency to accomplish his divine purpose. He uses saved humanity to save lost humanity. The consecrated evangelist is a factor that God in a most remarkable manner has owned and blessed in this respect, to which thousands of the most active and zealous in our churches can testify.

The man must be wilfully blind who does not see in the regular active pastorate of our church today, many excellent men who are not and never will be revivalists. They are eminently useful preachers and pastors, but are not in the least adapted to revival work, and some are free to admit it. They are not built that way. They might make good solid timber for the office of Presiding Elder, Editor or Bishop, (and may be waiting patiently for a vacancy, some have waited long and are waiting still,) but are entirely too heavy and cumbersome for the work of what you reproachfully call a "professional revivalist." Notwithstanding this fact your article would style such men as "shams," and "their existence and profession a farce." I am afraid, Doctor, you either make the statement too strong or there are a great many "shams" in the pastorate.

You refer to the "professional revivalist, who will manufacture an interest, and pass off a well executed counterfeit of a genuine revival, etc., etc." Doctor, did you weigh this severe language? Is the charge true? Facts are stubborn things, and facts disprove your assertion. What is a "professional revivalist," that he should be held up for contempt and ridicule? Do you mean a man who consecrates all his time and talents to the special work that God has called him, in conducting services for the conversion of souls and revival of true religion in the hearts of professing Christians? A man who because of special gifts and endowments, together with a large experience in this line of labor, is pre-eminently qualified for this much needed and most important work? A man whose labors are owned and blessed of God in the conversion of multitudes? If this is what you mean by a "professional revivalist" I do not see anything about him worthy of ridicule. We might as properly speak in disparaging terms of the "professional pastor," or "professional editor," and so by innuendo, try to cast odium on the devoted minister or learned editor, who gives all his time and ability to the service of the church. You will find on investigation that it is not in keeping with the facts that the Methodist "professional revivalist" passes off a well executed counterfeit of a genuine revival, etc., as you assert without any qualification.

You also state you "do not underrate the benefits that a godly preacher can give, called in to help in the exhausting work of the revival, but this is another thing from sending for an evangelist to drive and round up the work as much by the job, etc. Why make this discrimination between a "godly preacher" and an "evangelist?" Who or does the distinction come in? Do you mean by your words imply, that the preacher is "godly" and the evangelist is "ungodly?" That the "godly preacher" must on no account know himself to be called an "evangelist," as that would divest him immediately of his "godly" character, and that an "evangelist" cannot possibly be a "godly preacher?" Hide your heads all ye who would ever dare assert again that there is nothing in a name, for that "the rose would smell as sweet by any other name."

Please pardon a personal word. I am anxious to reconcile your mind to actual facts with the position you take. The writer was ordained deacon by Bishop Key at the session of Virginia conference in 1858. He is amenable to the Quarterly Conference of West Market Street Methodist Church, Wilmington, N. C. Conference relations were changed to enable him to accompany his brother, and he preached four years in the Virginia Conference. He was ordained elder by Bishop Pierce, and was received into full connection and appointed to Petersburg station, and he preached four years there, and neither preacher nor Church will have discernment enough to discover his baseness, and when he said experience they find out the bad fruits they will make a wholesale sacrifice of all revival efforts.

The preacher whose ministry does not culminate in a revival does not culminate in anything else worthy of the spiritual. The ministry that doesn't shine in the whole work revival work of soul saving is a failure in the retail business of soul saving. It takes the same elements to give success in both these lines of the same business. The Church and pastor waiting for the coming of an evangelist is a most unhealthy condition of things. An open confession of weakness and of a total unfitness to do the very work God put them there to do, and which they can do better than any one else, that is, if they are not a stiff-neck, self-righteous and professional class, who would underrate the benefits that a godly preacher can give, called in to help in the work of the revival, and round up the work as much by the job, and the Church and pastor have only a revisionary interest in the changed Church, and the reputation that they have had a revival. The things are over.

Yours &c.

J. W. LEE.

Brooklyn, April 12th, 1892.

Dear Sir:—Your article headed "Serious Business" is both able and timely, excepting its criticism on evangelists. It clearly points out the great need of a true Spiritual revival in our church, and the great and urgent work necessary to insure real success in that line.

I say "Amen" with all my heart to everything you say in that direction, but I must respectfully object to the unkind and unjust aspersions you cast on the work of evangelists, without qualification. The part of your article seems to me to be both misleading and illogical, too indiscriminate and sweeping in its reflections upon men who have consecrated themselves to the service of God, but called by their critics out of derision, the "Modern evangelists" or "professional revivalists."

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Please pardon a personal word. I am anxious to reconcile your mind to actual facts with the position you take. The writer was ordained deacon by Bishop Key at the session of Virginia conference in 1858. He is amenable to the Quarterly Conference of West Market Street Methodist Church, Wilmington, N. C. Conference relations were changed to enable him to accompany his brother, and he preached four years in the Virginia Conference. He was ordained elder by Bishop Pierce, and was received into full connection and appointed to Petersburg station, and he preached four years there, and neither preacher nor Church will have discernment enough to discover his baseness, and when he said experience they find out the bad fruits they will make a wholesale sacrifice of all revival efforts.

The preacher whose ministry does not culminate in a revival does not culminate in anything else worthy of the spiritual. The ministry that doesn't shine in the whole work revival work of soul saving is a failure in the retail business of soul saving. It takes the same elements to give success in both these lines of the same business. The Church and pastor waiting for the coming of an evangelist is a most unhealthy condition of things. An open confession of weakness and of a total unfitness to do the very work God put them there to do, and which they can do better than any one else, that is, if they are not a stiff-neck, self-righteous and professional class, who would underrate the benefits that a godly preacher can give, called in to help in the exhausting work of the revival, and round up the work as much by the job, and the Church and pastor have only a revisionary interest in the changed Church, and the reputation that they have had a revival. The things are over.

To the Editor Christian Advocate:

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Doctor—An editorial in the "Nashville Advocate" headed "Serious Business" is both able and timely, excepting its criticism on evangelists. It clearly points out the great need of a true Spiritual revival in our church, and the great and urgent work necessary to insure real success in that line.

I say "Amen" with all my heart to everything you say in that direction, but I must respectfully object to the unkind and unjust aspersions you cast on the work of evangelists, without qualification. The part of your article seems to me to be both misleading and illogical, too indiscriminate and sweeping in its reflections upon men who have consecrated themselves to the service of God, but called by their critics out of derision, the "Modern evangelists" or "professional revivalists."

If your article were more discriminating and specific as to the objections you entertain against evangelists, it would be more forcible and intelligent, as well as more satisfactory to all parties interested.

You not only speak in most disparaging terms of the evangelist, but you cast odium on the pastor who invites one to help him in his protracted meetings. You would make it not only a sign of weakness and imbecility for his work, but dishonorable, if not disgraceful for any pastor to seek outside assistance, if it should be in the person of the despised evangelist.

According to your idea it would be better and more in harmony with your "Churchanity," to let sinners perish and go to perdition, unless they can be saved by the pastor in the regular, dignified, orthodox, ritualistic, high-churchman like manner that some would like to introduce as an innovation into the Methodist Church. Is this Methodism or popery? Whither is old fashioned Methodism drifting? We need the mother of John Wesley to come and again rebuke the "high church" proclivities that are creeping into our church, as she did in her son.

Do we forget the origin and mission of Methodism, as well as some of the secrets of its remarkable success? Are we going to stand on ministerial dignity, while men are dying in their sins and sooner than get down off our stilts or go out of the regular order, permit souls to perish? May God forbid! Is the grand old Methodist church that has always utilized every available agency, and has taken advantage of the limited gifts and graces of its early pioneers for the conversion of men, the church that has adapted itself to the condition and circumstances of the community in which it was placed, the church of the people—is this church going to pro-cribe and stigmatize any and all who will not enter the regular pastorate, but yet dare preach the gospel as evangelists to dying men? From such a retrograde movement may our church be delivered! This innovation or restriction savors too much of popery and Romish despotism.

The office of evangelist is as much a divine institution as that of the pastorate, and is becoming every year more and more an absolute necessity. The church is in danger of dying from stagnation and inertia. It needs special agencies and efforts to spur it to activity, and enable it to perform its whole duty to the unconverted and the masses. God works through human agency to accomplish his divine purpose. He uses saved humanity to save lost humanity. The consecrated evangelist is a factor that God in a most remarkable manner has owned and blessed in this respect, to which thousands of the most active and zealous in our churches can testify.

The man must be wilfully blind who does not see in the regular active pastorate of our church today, many excellent men who are not and never will be revivalists. They are eminently useful preachers and pastors, but are not in the least adapted to revival work, and some are free to admit it. They are not built that way. They might make good solid timber for the office of Presiding Elder, Editor or Bishop, (and may be waiting patiently for a vacancy, some have waited long and are waiting still,) but are entirely too heavy and cumbersome for the work of what you reproachfully call a "professional revivalist." Notwithstanding this fact your article would style such men as "shams," and "their existence and profession a farce." I am afraid, Doctor, you either make the statement too strong or there are a great many "shams" in the pastorate.

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