

The Texas Christian Advocate.

SUBSCRIPTION, PER ANNUM, \$2.00.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIVE TEXAS CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

TO PREACHERS, \$1.00.

VOL. XXXIII.

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1887.

NO. 37.

OLD DOMINION LETTER.

The old Capital—Its Former Glory and Present Status—Church Matters.

Your correspondent spent yesterday in Williamsburg, the first capital of Virginia. It is situated on the backbone of the peninsula lying between the James and York rivers, seven miles from Jamestown, the site of the first settlement of English people in America, and twelve miles from York town, where the English army, under Cornwallis, surrendered, closing the revolution. To the student of the early history of the United States, three more interesting places could hardly be found than these. Jamestown was settled in May 1607. It was a point of land then, but an island in the James river now. Its location was unfortunate and but for timely reinforcements, would have been given up by the first settlers. To secure a higher and healthier location the government was moved to the Middle Plantation, afterwards called Williamsburg. Nothing now remains at Jamestown to tell of its settlement but the tower of the old church. Williamsburg was regularly laid out by the governor of the colony, the main street having at its eastern end the capitol building, and at its western end the college of William and Mary. To the right going west, was the governor's palace, having in its front a courtyard two hundred feet wide. At the angle of the court was built the church, which is the only building of the three. The old capitol building and the palace have been obliterated and other houses built on their sites. The church is in good condition. The brick which form its walls were brought from England, as was the case in all the old colonial churches of Virginia. Every alternate brick is glazed, which gives a peculiar look to the walls. It is in the form of a cross, and at one end is a tower and bell. The ceiling at joining contains the remains of many of the distinguished personages of the early times. Some of the stones are over two hundred years old. Time with its corroding tooth has dealt heavily with some, as they are broken and many names are scarcely legible. It looks almost vain to mark the spots where sleep the dead.

The college of William and Mary was the second one established in America, having been founded in 1692 by a charter from King William, and called after him and his queen. They made it a grant of 20,000 acres of land. It was intended specially for the instruction of Indian youth. It seems, however, that this feature early proved to be a failure. The original buildings were burnt, and those subsequently erected were destroyed in the late civil war. An attempt was made just after the war to re-build the college edifice, which was done, but its work as a college has long since ceased. Having the support of neither church nor state, and failing to recover from the general government the value of the buildings destroyed by its soldiers without cause or provocation, it had to suspend operations. Though not the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it has always been cherished by members of that church. Just prior to the revolutionary war, Williamsburg was a most important city. Here the governor, or vice-regent, of the Old Dominion had his palace and lived in regal style. The people were all English and preserved much of the "pomp and circumstance" of the court, from which many of the prominent men had come. They wore clothes made in England and shipped all their exports to the mother country. Here was the House of Burgesses of the colony. It met in the capitol building. Here the rights of the colonists were debated, and here the first open fling of defiance was made at the cruel mother government by that arch rebel, Patrick Henry, of Hanover county.

In 1779 the capital of the state was removed to Richmond. Since that time, Williamsburg has never increased in population or trade. Its gay society caused many of the planters along the banks of the James and York rivers to keep their residences here, where William and Mary college gave them opportunity to educate their sons and marry off their daughters. John Tyler, President of the United States, 1840-44, was a resident of Williamsburg when he was elected vice-president. The name, like many others of that period, is no longer known here, his family having moved to Charles City and Richmond.

If any one should wonder why your correspondent has given this sketch, let him know that he slept for two nights in the walls which contained the governor's office—the very office in which General Washington transacted his important business, retarded by a day or more by meeting the charming widow Castles of the White House. This house is now occupied by a worthy Methodist family.

The Methodists of Williamsburg were overshadowed in early times by the state church, which was not overturned or diminished in influence when the republic was established. The church there is still supported in part by the mission fund. It has some earnest members who bear the burdens and do the work, and will wear the crowns. The

Presbyterians have recently built a small church in the city and have a small following. The Baptists have a large church and next largest membership to the Episcopal Church. In a sleepy old place like Williamsburg, it seems to be hard work to make much headway in church matters.

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum here is a state institution and is a large establishment. It is filled with unfortunates all the time.

Recent collisions between the two great wings of the Methodist armies in this state and North Carolina, argue no good to our common Christianity, and savor little of fraternity. A little more practical fraternity, even at the expense of formal and periodical demonstrations, would be far preferable. A recent publication by the Methodist book concern in New York, entitled, "The Early Schools of Methodism," utterly ignores the existence of Randolph-Macon College, the first incorporated college of the Methodist Church in the United States, though not the first to open its doors for students, because of delay in building, while the Wesleyan University, though incorporated later, had accommodations in buildings previously used for other purposes. Whether ignorance or designed ill-will caused this omission it is not for your correspondent to say. It were more charitable to accept the former, though that is not the most probable cause. While every good Christian will regret these evidences of alienation, let us hope that a more Christ-like spirit may prevail in both bodies which call themselves Methodists.

RICHARD IRBY.

LETTER FROM CANADA.

REV. E. BARRISS, M. A.

We have got to the middle of the lovely month of May, and have delightful weather. The farmers have been very busy. All have got done seeding, and now for a few weeks there will be comparative rest from toil until the hay crop is ready; after which there will be the wheat harvest, when the music of the mowers and reapers will be almost universal.

This season is a busy one for ministers and those who attend ecclesiastical assemblies. During this month and next, conferences and synods will demand almost universal attention. As a matter of course, your correspondent is most intimately acquainted with the movements of Methodism and its ministers.

Rev. T. W. Campbell, B. D., has been inducted rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Toronto. He is the son of an esteemed Methodist minister who died some years ago. The rector received a good education and is a graduate of Victoria University. He traveled a few years in suburban city stations, and refused to take country work, for which he pleaded physical inability. Hope he will be useful.

Rev. T. G. Gillis, Ph. D., has accepted a call to a Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, U. S. He has been a devoted student, and has attained to great proficiency as a minister. He was a leading minister of the Primitive Methodist Church at the time of the union, and was likely to continue in the city pastorate. He makes the second Canadian Methodist who has joined the Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. One who fills a Methodist Episcopal Church in the same city also hails from Canada.

Some wonder why so many of our Canadians cross the line. Probably one reason is that yours is a greater country than Canada—at least it is so in respect to the number of churches and the extent of the population. There is a great difference between our city and country circuits. The former are stations with salaries varying from \$800 to \$2000; the latter is laborious—three appointments every Sabbath, and other services, with places from four to ten miles apart, extensive pastorate labors, over bad roads in spring and fall, and intense cold in winter, with salaries from \$400 to \$800 per year, seldom the latter, and horses and traveling equipments to maintain.

One of our ministers has received a call to a government educational institute in Japan. His name is Rev. A. Hardie, M. A. He is an excellent scholar and an able minister, and has had considerable experience at educational institutions. His presence in Japan, though not directly connected with the missionary work, will certainly be a valuable aid. It is reported that another minister is likely to go to the same country to take charge of a Union Church.

This is the season for college convocations. Victoria University has had the most successful year of its history, both in respect to the number of its graduates and matriculants. Of the former there were thirty-two who received their B. A. Among the number was a young lady, and also an Indian, the son of a native missionary. He is the first Indian in Canada who has completed a collegiate course and received his B. A. The number who received M. D. was the almost incredible number of eighty, forty of whom are French. Great interest is always felt respecting the honorary degree of D. D. This year four brethren have

been thus honored: Rev. J. C. Antliff, M. A., B. D.; B. L. No., B. A.; W. S. Pascoe, W. Pirrite and W. Williams. The two first have passed through a regular college curriculum, the others are ministers of good reputation in our church, who have plodded their way through life without assistance from any seat of learning.

While it is a matter of great importance to look well to the educational interests of the church, none will forget the words of Wesley: "Getting knowledge is good, but saving souls is better." Methodism was raised up to "spread scriptural holiness through these lands," and therefore it is most gratifying to record the fact that many parts of our Zion are enjoying times of refreshing, coming from the presence of the Lord. In one of our towns, a few miles from my present residence, two of our own evangelists have been laboring four weeks, and more than 800 have professed conversion. This is a repetition of similar results at other places where they have labored.

So many places have been the theater of grand displays of saving power that we anticipate a large increase in the membership of our church when the eleven annual conferences meet, which they will do in a few weeks. A new conference has been formed in British Columbia. General Superintendent Williams went thither for that purpose, and returned by way of Manitoba to hold the conference of the prairie province. What a blessing to the general superintendents or bishops of Methodism is the railway system which now covers the continent.

I am happy to inform you that the mission work is extending. An increase of missionaries is asked for in our Indian missions. The Chinese mission in British Columbia is increasing in importance. The missionary is greatly troubled about "the social evil." He has rescued some Chinese girls from a life of infamy, but greatly feels the need of further help and a home for the rescued. How lamentable that this dreadful evil should be so prevalent.

There are several other topics to which I intended to allude, but the length of my letter compels me to say final.

TORONTO, CANADA.

BISHOP GALLOWAY AND PROHIBITION.

Well, well, it was a matter of great surprise in Mississippi, even among the most pronounced opponents of prohibition, when your papers started the report that he had joined the prohibition forces over this way. Every body, friend and foe, know where to put Bishop Galloway on this question. He is out and out in favor of prohibition by legal enactment, by constitutional amendment, the manufacture and sale of spirits for other than mechanical and medicinal purposes, and he would not have the "purposes" to be mechanically medicinal, either. Of course, he and every other sensible temperance man in Mississippi favors local option, because local option promotes the growth of the prohibition sentiment among our people. When prohibition comes, as come it will pretty soon, we want it to come to stay, and to prohibit while it does stay. Prohibition will prohibit if the law is faithfully executed, as it will be, and is executed, in some places. Prohibition will come infinitely nearer prohibiting drunkenness than free whisky, or even the licensed sale of whisky. Mark that, will you. I know; I've been there. I've seen it tried. I've lived in towns under local prohibition for nine years past, and I know whereof I affirm.

If Bishop Galloway could make a few speeches in your State the friends of the whisky traffic would earnestly desire to have him prohibited from making any more in your borders. He is a live man on this subject, and on every other subject he sets his tongue, brain and pen to. I would like to hear him in public debate on this question with some of your leaders on the other side. I'll venture he'd make it wonderfully warm for them. In one of our counties where a local option canvass was going on last year, the whisky men told all sorts of falsehoods on him. The day of the election a report was sent out that Bishop Galloway was at the head of the prohibitionists in another county just slaughtering the men, women and children who were standing up for freedom and personal rights. This was intended to stimulate the friends of the whisky traffic to go to the polls. It had the opposite effect. It kept them away. The men who are willing to shed their blood in defense of the whisky traffic in this country are few and far between. No man in all the land will be more rejoiced at the triumph of prohibition in your State—in all the States—than C. B. Galloway.

Thousands and tens of thousands of hearts in Mississippi are in earnest sympathy with you of Texas, just now. We pray for you every day, and pray God to speed this great work. If the Empire State of Texas wheels into line on the side of prohibition it will go far towards securing our freedom from this appalling curse of rum, rottenness and ruin go hand in hand in this and every other

land on the face of the earth. May God bless you. GILDEROY, STARKVILLE, MISS.

TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Tennessee should strike hands and hearts with Texas, now in sympathy as never before. The conflict in the two states is mightier than any in which either were ever engaged hitherto. The interests involved are more important to the material and moral improvement of the two States than those which engaged the attention of the people in other years. The issue must be, well—! Let me congratulate you on the wisdom and courage manifested in your paper this month. I was glad to find this in the Holston Methodist today:

"After much deliberation we have determined to put a prohibition column in the Methodist. This paper has been pronounced against the use and sale of intoxicants as a beverage from the first. No Christian newspaper can be otherwise. But the time has come when the cause of temperance must be operated for every cent it is worth. If Christian people do not work, and work manfully, between this date and the last of September, the pending constitutional amendment will be defeated. We intend to contribute to this most important legislation ever projected in Tennessee."

I send part of the first paragraph on prohibition from the Nashville Christian Advocate of this week:

"With other wise actions of the Southern Baptist Convention just held, the following was adopted: 'Resolved, That we protest against the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits, and express our sympathy with the prohibitionists everywhere.' The Methodists and Baptists are quite the largest and most influential religious bodies in the South. Both are pronounced in favor of prohibition. This means the early triumph of the principle throughout the South, and all parties had as well take notice accordingly."

Rev. W. A. Candler, assistant editor of the Advocate, is being heard from on the platform and in the pulpit on prohibition in Nashville and other places in the State. He is a power for the cause by his earnest voice as well as his facile pen.

Two of our best districts are manned by presiding elders who have always been pastors until assigned to their present districts. They are very efficient in their quarterly visitations, but they have time to make lists of appointments for many places to lecture during the week on prohibition, and I have no fear but that a majority in the counties embraced in the Franklin and Columbia districts, where Tom Duncan and Tom Kresley preside, will go largely for prohibition.

While the liquor men in Tennessee know as well as they do in Texas that the protestant pulpit is arrayed against their deadly traffic, yet they are far wiser here than there. They do not attempt such vindictive and false accusations as they did at the Dallas convention. But in their own underground way they are at work like moles and bats. They do not come to the light. Yes, we are told by one of our dailies that \$50,000 here and \$50,000 in Memphis has been raised to start a daily to run in the interest of whisky, but to be called Democratic. One of our leading dailies declared for prohibition some time ago. The other morning paper has been purchased in the interest of its prohibition editor, and I believe the other daily is rather favorable to temperance. To have no organ in sympathy with the liquor traffic in the capitol is too much for the ring to endure. Your success in Texas will help us in Tennessee, as you vote six or seven weeks earlier than we do.

Joseph Cook, of Boston, lectured on "Alcohol and the Perils of America," three or four days ago in our city. What wonderful blows he dealt the giant foe of our church and country. We have rarely heard his equal.

Dr. D. C. Kelley is putting forth very earnest pleas for prohibition in various places. Senator Colquitt and Revs. Sam Jones and Sam Small, of Georgia, are expected to speak in the interest of the same cause in our State soon.

Your time is short in Texas. May you have grace and wisdom to work wisely and successfully until your great State is disenthralled from the tyrant.

S. M. CHERRY.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Arriving at my new home, about the 1st of October, 1851, I had time to make improvements and also to fill appointments on Sundays in the neighborhood previous to the meeting of the annual conference in December following.

At Evergreen (now in Lee county) I preached the funeral of the first wife of Mr. A. A. Killough, and received him into the church, after which he was licensed to preach. In 1857 he joined the traveling connection and for many years he was an efficient member of the West Texas Conference, filling circuits and districts until his health failed in 1880, when he was granted a supernumerary relation, which honorable relation he now sustains. At the same time Bro. Killough joined the church I received Mrs. Alexander, who made a worthy member until she was transferred to the church triumphant. A church was organized at Evergreen, respectable in numbers and membership, where regular appoint-

ments were filled by the circuit and local preachers for several years. Afterwards, by death and removal, to other localities, the remaining few held their membership in the adjacent neighborhood. Evergreen, once a place of considerable trade with merchants, mechanics, doctors, school facilities, etc., might now furnish a theme for one disposed to write in imitation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

The Texas Annual Conference was held at Bastrop in 1851. Bishop Capers was expected to be present but failed to come. Rev. R. Alexander was elected chairman, and Chauncey Richardson secretary. The writer has not forgotten the personnel of some of the members of the conference, and how their looks and conference talks impressed him. Mr. Alexander was then in his prime, and "stood head and shoulders" above his brethren. He was much beloved by his brethren, who had no thought that he would meet unnecessarily in fixing their appointments.

Bro. Wm. C. Lewis was conservative in his views; a man of but few words on the conference floor. On committees he was safe and practical. He joined the conference in 1842.

Daniel Carl was remarkable for his slow and careful utterances and good sense. He joined the conference in 1839 and died in 1865. The writer has heard him preach when he feared he was getting in the brush and would make a failure; but not so, if he failed to fire the brush and go forward by the light of the blaze he would leave the heap and find a path with no obstruction.

George Rittenstein was a portly German, well educated, quick spoken, astute writer thought, rather dictatorial in his manners; if not misinformed, he was educated for a Roman Catholic priest; was regarded as a man of preaching ability, and a good writer. At this conference he was elected editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner, in place of Mr. Richardson, who resigned the editorship after conducting it for two years, making it an interesting and readable paper. Mr. Rittenstein's course was not approved. He joined the conference in 1848; located in 1852, and took orders in the P. E. Church, following his son, C. F. R.

Mr. Richardson was a man of pleasing address, the writer was told, the best theologian in the conference. After twelve years of faithful service in the conference, and being honored with high and responsible positions, he died, greatly lamented, in 1852.

J. W. DeVilbiss was a genial spirit; pleasant, companionable and lovable in his intercourse with his brethren; a warm heart and consecrated zeal for the Master characterized his devotions. The foregoing have all passed away with many of the younger brethren who were in attendance at this conference; a few, and only a few, have survived. May I be allowed to refer briefly to a few of the most prominent who still live.

There was Josiah W. Whipple; active, full of life and practical suggestions.

H. S. Thrall; cool, calm and deliberate in his conference speeches.

J. M. Wesson had been selected to preach the conference sermon, which he prepared with care. The office of the Holy Spirit was duly accredited in the work of conviction, conversion and sanctification. His sermon was well conceived and forcibly delivered.

C. W. Thomas, a graduate of Yale college, is modest almost to a fault; says but little in the conference. In the pulpit he never fails to give a logical exegesis of his text. I could give first impressions of others did space permit. Let it suffice to say there were younger brethren who have since rendered valuable service in the ministry, and moved gradually on to the front, while the majority of those present have exchanged their weapons of warfare for palms of victory.

At this conference we had two visiting brethren from the East Texas Conference, Bros. Jeff Shook and J. W. Fields, both of whom were faithful laborers in the vineyard of their Lord for many years. Mr. Shook entered the conference in 1841, and died in the winter of 1871. Mr. Fields entered the conference in 1845, and died at Terrell, 1880.

After a harmonious session of the conference from Dec. 17-23, the appointments were read out. The preachers vacated the town, and might have been seen riding out to their fields of labor. They were kept warm in their broad cloth, and blankets with a hole in the middle large enough to hang pendant upon their shoulders.

The writer was assigned to the Nashville circuit, an account of which will appear in my next.

DANIEL MORSE.

THE PROMISED DAY OF ISRAEL.

REV. WESLEY SMITH.

The above is the caption of an editorial in the Nashville Advocate, of April 9, 1887, in which the writer urges the propriety of some further efforts on the part of the church to evangelize the Jews of our country. He says: "The Jews are a peculiar people and bear a peculiar relation to the past religious history of

the world and to its present religious condition." He seems to agree with the commonly received and often repeated presumption that the Jews of our day have been and are providentially preserved and kept in an isolated condition for providential reasons. Watson says: "The preservation of the Jews in the midst of the miseries which they have undergone during the last 1800 years is the greatest prodigy that can be imagined." And Bishop Newton (quoted by Dr. Clarke) says: "Their preservation is really one of the most illustrious acts of divine providence." * * * They still live as a distinct people," etc. Now, all this may be true, but I do not believe it. I rather agree with the late Rev. L. D. Huston, D. D. (quoted by Baldwin): "That had they heard (believed) Christ, as God commended (Deut. xviii:15) the customs which isolated them abolished, they had lost carnal identity and been merged into the true Israel. The sole and simple secret of their existence as a distinct people is their infidelity. And God has no farther interfered in this preservation than may be implied in making their sin their curse."

By reference to the ancient history of this people we learn the following facts, which are important in this investigation.

1. About the year 720 B. C., the ten tribes constituting the kingdom of Israel were overcome and carried into Assyria as captives, after which we hear nothing more of them. They—no doubt—mixed and amalgamated with other peoples and thus lost their identity.
2. About 606 B. C., Jerusalem was taken; the kingdom of Judah broken up and the people carried captives to Babylon, where they remained seventy years. At the close of this captivity, about 43,000 only returned to Jerusalem, while hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of them were scattered out into the world in a hundred different ways and directions and did not return to Jerusalem, but became mixed and mingled with the peoples of the earth.

3. At the time of Christ, those still known as the Jewish people and church, consisted of three branches or denominations: 1. The Hebrew branch who lived in Judea and Galilee, and worshipped on great festive occasions, at the temple in Jerusalem. 2. The Samaritans, who worshipped at their temple in Gerizim. 3. The Hellenistic Jews who lived in Egypt and had their temple at Heliopolis.

A small proportion of the Hebrew Jews were divided into three schools of philosophy—not religious sects by any means, viz: the Pharisees, the Sadducees and the Essenes. This was the state of the church and people at the time of the Savior's advent. Now, the question arises, did the great body of the church reject Jesus as the Christ? No. There is no evidence in scripture that any large number of the people opposed him in any way. "The common people heard him gladly." "The chief priests and our rulers delivered him to be condemned to death and have crucified him." (Luke xxiv:20) It appears furthermore, that for twelve years after the death of Jesus Christ, his followers, numbering thousands and perhaps millions, consisted entirely of Jews.

In one of my former articles I said our Lord was expelled from the church. This is not exactly correct. I ought to have said, those Jews who rejected him as the Christ of their scriptures, excluded themselves from the church of their fathers. They apostatized from the true faith and became infidels. Hence, says the apostle, "they are not all Israel who are of Israel" (Rom. ix:6). And the Savior himself declares: "I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan" (Rev. ii:9). And again Paul says: "They which are of faith"—all true Christians—"are the children of Abraham" (Gal. iii:7). They, and they only, are the true Israel of God.

Now, then, what is the duty of the church toward the so-called Jews of the present day? Just the same, I answer, as to other infidel sinners. No more, no less. The 230,000 Jews whom the editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate claims to be in the United States, are mainly domiciled in the towns and cities, grasping after the odd pennies, where the gospel is preached from Sunday to Sunday by scores of living ministers. God's synagogues are open, the pews are free, the light shines all around them, but "they love darkness rather than light." The language of Stephen to his murderers might be applied appropriately to them: "Ye stiff-necked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost: as your fathers did, so do ye" (Acts vii:51).

In preparing this article I have made free use of Dr. Abbey's excellent book, "Ecclecia," without troubling myself and readers with quotation marks and references.

PIONEER, TEXAS.

The prohibition mania is one that threatens society with a compound plague of enthusiastic slanderers, intermeddlers, false accusers, social disturbers and indefatigable mischief-makers. — *Galestone News.*

Texas Christian Advocate

G. W. BRIGGS, Editor. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, D. D., East Texas Conference...

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers. Subscription rates: One Year \$2 00, Six Months 1 00...

Joint Board of Publication of the Five Texas Conferences. Texas Conference, West Texas Conference, North Texas Conference, East Texas Conference, Northwest Texas Conference.

Officers of the Board: J. H. McLearn, D. D., President; S. J. Hawkin, Secretary; Sam'l P. Wright, Treasurer.

For advertising rates, address the Publishers. Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as second-class matter.

GOV. ROSS ANSWERED.

No blunder was made when Dr. B. H. Carroll was chosen to lead the prohibition forces. As chairman of the executive committee he has kept the lists against all comers...

1. For fifty years Texas has prospered without this amendment, therefore it is unwise to adopt it. 2. There are shades of evil in the picture of the fifty years' retrospect...

3. The laws, as they exist, are as competent to deal with these abuses as with other abuses. 4. These liquor evils are not sufficient to make a "pretext for innovations against Democratic policy."

5. Anti-prohibition Texas is ahead in material and moral development of prohibition States, and freer from pauperism and crime. 6. Internal revenue reports show that in Maine, Kansas and Iowa that liquor is still made and sold...

7. Without this revenue we cannot keep the government and the schools running, except by a largely increased taxation, which the people cannot bear. 8. You deny that the suppression of the traffic will appreciably reduce crime or the expense for prosecuting crime.

9. You then appeal to the holy scriptures to substantiate your position. 10. Finally, you refer to the dismemberment of the Democratic party as political paricide which ought to be considered, as in Solomon's law, an impossible crime...

Such, fairly stated, and more strongly stated than in your paper, is your decalogue. Some men will wonder why you did not make the Holy Scriptures your climax. Why as it succeeded, in the ascending graduation of importance, the preceding eight reasons, it was in turn succeeded and overshadowed by that higher and more sacred reason...

would not attain much circulation. I mean to say that if it had been picked up in the road, undated and unsigned, but little money would have been wasted in its circulation. Placed side by side in this respect with Herrick Johnson's reply to Howard Crosby, in which the right ground, object and motive of prohibition are exhibited, your document would suffer much by the juxtaposition...

people asked for—that is, an "isolated and unnumbered issue." They showed clearly by their votes, tens of thousands of prohibitionists who voted for you against Dohney, where they stood as Democrats, and that they did not seek to dismember the party. Having thus, in an unequivocal manner, made plain their fealty to Democracy, they then say, now let us vote on prohibition in a non-partisan election as a side issue.

workings of the law in their states, furnish more reliable and assuring data than any unripe statement to the contrary on your part? Do you know more about Maine than its governor? Are you better posted in Kansas affairs than Governor Martin? Is it a fair presumption that Governor Larabee, of Iowa, would gain wisdom in the criminal statistics of his own state by paying a visit to the executive mansion in Austin?

effects is that energetic young men must sow wild oats. Here were three men who never sowed any wild oats, never reaped the dreadful harvest never passed through the crisis of breaking loose from a multitude of evil associations, and lived and died with few or no scars upon their souls, and no blot on their reputations.

should not be intolerant, violently abusive and reckless, and the News is right. That sort of argument should be left for the anti-prohibitionists. It is illustrated by the News itself, for in the self-same paragraph that protests against such tactics, the News utters the following libel upon the prohibitionists: "In short, the prohibition mania is one that threatens society with a compound plague of enthusiastic slanders, irascible and tyrannical intermeddlers, false accusers, social disturbers, and indefatigable mischief makers in a class of people madly bent on reforming everybody's morals but their own."

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. DYSPEPSIA. Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America...

CONSTIPATION. To Secure a Regular Habit of Body without changing the Diet or Disorganizing the System, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

HUMPHREYS. DR. HUMPHREYS' Book of All Diseases, Cough & Cold Binding, with special features.

HOMOEOPATHIC. A list of various ailments such as Croup, Whooping Cough, and others, with corresponding homeopathic remedies.

SPECIFICS. A list of specific treatments for various ailments, including coughs and colds.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles. A medicinal oil used for treating hemorrhoids and other ailments.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. A medicinal product used for various ailments, particularly those related to the liver and stomach.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER. A detailed advertisement for Stadiger's Aurantium, highlighting its effectiveness for liver-related conditions.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. A list of ailments it treats, including jaundice, indigestion, and various forms of liver disease.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. A list of ailments it treats, including jaundice, indigestion, and various forms of liver disease.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. A list of ailments it treats, including jaundice, indigestion, and various forms of liver disease.

STADIGER'S AURANTIUM. A list of ailments it treats, including jaundice, indigestion, and various forms of liver disease.

DEVOTIONAL. OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. Little feet may find the pathway, Leading upward unto God...

CHRIST IN THE HEART. It is a unique but glorious truth that the Lord Jesus Christ has an actual home in the hearts of his faithful people...

MARRIAGES. SCHLOBOHM-SCHAFFER-At the residence of Mr. Arthur Schlohm, on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets...

MARRIAGES. WALKER-SCHAFFER-May 4, 1887, by Rev. J. D. Scott, Mr. Oscar A. Walker and Miss Mary B. Schaffer...

MARRIAGES. FORD-MADOLE-At the residence of the bride's father, May 4, 1887, by Rev. A. L. P. Green, Mr. R. H. Ford and Miss Mary E. Madole...

MARRIAGES. HANCOCK-BENNETT-In the church, April 24, 1887, by W. Hopkins, Rev. G. H. Hancock and Miss Alice Bennett...

MARRIAGES. MORRIS-HAYES-At the residence of C. C. Bell, near Hinkley Ferry, Sparta county, May 10, 1887, by Rev. Geo. H. Phair, Mr. John Morris and Miss Alice Hayes...

MARRIAGES. DOOLEY-BAXTER-At the residence of J. K. and M. J. Hambo, the bride's parents, in Karakoram, Hardeman county, May 19, 1887, by Rev. G. H. Phair, Mr. J. K. Dooley and Miss Alice Baxter...

MARRIAGES. BOYETT-MR. BRANT BOYETT, son of B. S. Boyett, was born Jan. 1, 1862, died May 9, 1887; professed conversion in the summer of 1887...

MARRIAGES. WARD-Miss Temple W. Ward, daughter of Moses S. and M. L. Ward, was born February 10, 1867, in Milam county, Texas, and died May 10, 1887...

MARRIAGES. PHILLIPS-Mary A. Coggin was born in Davidson county, North Carolina, May 23, 1839; moved with her parents to Texas in 1857...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

Peace o'er the woodland spread-its wings at even, In the cool sea the hot sun dips, Bright o'er the upland rises the stars of heaven...

R. R. R. Radway's Ready Relief. The Cheapest and Best MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Indian mation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma...

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and special needs...

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator. A detailed advertisement for Bradfield's Female Regulator, describing its benefits for women's health.

BELLS. BUCCOYE BELL FOUNDRY. Small Alter Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue. C. H. BELL & CO., Hillhouse, N. Y.

BELLS. MoShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bells. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: H. MOSSHANE & CO., Hillhouse, N. Y.

BELLS. CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BELLS. LITCHFIELD & CHOCOLATE BELLS. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. RICE, BAULARD & CO. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. THE GREAT LIGHT CHURCH LIGHT. For the treatment of all chronic diseases. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. R. B. GARNETT. MANUFACTURER OF CISTERNS. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: LITCHFIELD, OHIO.

BELLS. Chickering, Wheelock, Mathushek, PIANOS. The Largest Stock and the Oldest Music House in North Texas. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: DALLAS, TEXAS.

BELLS. ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO. Every Passenger and Express has several dollars worth of the manufacture of these goods. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: ELKHART, IND.

WAREHOUSE. Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman St. NEW YORK. \$85 A MONTH for 3 RELIABLE Young Men or Ladies. Send for Price and Catalogue. Address: N. Y. ZIEGLER & CO., Philadelphia.

WEDDING RINGS. OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PLAIN RINGS, SET RINGS, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc., Will be SENT FREE to anyone sending us their address. IRION & GIRARDET, S. W. Cor Fifth and Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

