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The Tennessee Prohibitionist, September 5, 1900

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THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST.

"WOE TO HIM THAT PUTTETH THE BOTTLE TO HIS NEIGHBOR'S LIPS."—HAB. 2:15.

VOL. I. NO. 4.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

CHAIRMAN STEWART'S APPEAL.

Every one who reads this is asked to sit down at once and write me a letter of a few lines, enclosing a check, draft, order or currency to the amount of \$2. This is for the emergency campaign fund of the Prohibition party. We are now plunged into the midst of the campaign. The fight is on between the two old parties and will grow more bitter as the time for election draws near. They have millions of dollars to spend where we have but a few thousand. I believe that the Prohibitionists are willing to contribute as they see the party making headway in the campaign. The time has come when I must ask everyone for an additional sacrifice. So the request goes forth that every Prohibitionist send me \$2. If you have made a pledge and paid it, send \$2 more. If you have made a pledge but have not yet paid it, send \$2 in cash, not as a payment on your pledge, but as an additional contribution beyond what you had promised to give. Can we not all do this? Those who have been blessed with this world's goods will not miss it. For some of us it will mean not little sacrifice, but can we not all join in one common, generous and general offering to the Prohibition national committee? I have no complaint to make as to the past. The Prohibition party has stood loyally by me thus far, and I have faith to believe that you will not desert me now.

Who will be the first to respond to this request? How many of all who read this will at once grant the favor asked? Of course, some may say \$2 will count for nothing, but that is not true; and \$2 from each of many of you would swell our campaign fund so as to permit us largely to increase the efficiency of our organization and the energy of our campaign.

This is the last appeal that will be made from the national headquarters for financial help in this campaign. If our friends do not respond to it I will do the best with what I have in hand. If they do respond, as I am sure they will, our campaign will be vastly more successful than it could be otherwise. Answer at once. Make check or draft payable to Samuel D. Hastings, treasurer, or to me.

In the hope that I will hear from many within the next few days. I am
Yours truly,
OLIVER W. STEWART, Chm'n,
1414 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

100 fancy country hams. Will pay highest market price.
Young, Uffelman & Neblett.

More Wheat For Less Money.

I am now preparing a material out of tobacco and tobacco ashes to mix with your fertilizer and improve its quality, while you cut the cost in two—\$12 per ton. Send for circulars. a15,8t
C. N. MERIWETHER.

Fine Chickens

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cotton Bolls, Grist Champions.

...Fine Hogs...

(REGISTERED.)

Duroc-Jersey—no better breed of hog for the farmer. Twelve months old boars for sale cheap to make room for fall stock.

PARKER G. DIBBLE,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Sketch of Col. Cheves.

Roswell S. Cheves was born on a cotton plantation in Crawford Co., Ga., Feb. 23, 1844. Entered Confederate service in 1861 and was a prisoner of war at Ft. Lookout, Md., when Gen. Lee surrendered. Losing fortune, he removed to Kentucky in 1866, where he remained for twenty years, teaching school and practicing law. He was Democratic Elector on the Tilden ticket in 1879, from the Ninth District of Kentucky. Owned and edited the Mt. Sterling Democrat for several years. In 1880 was elected Grand Chief Templar of I. O. G. T., serving six years. For twelve years was representative to Right Worthy Grand Lodge. Joined Prohibition party in 1880, was at conference in Chicago in 1882 reorganized the party. In 1884 worked in Maine for constitutional amendment. Took part in similar contests in Ohio, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Aided in organizing party in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. In 1894 was party candidate for Congress from First District, this state. In 1887 removed to N. Y. City. Under his management in 1890-91 Prohibition party became a successful business enterprise. Since 1892 has been representative of large iron and lumber interest in East Tennessee. He is a member of the Church, and lives at Unicoi.

Twenty-five cents pays for THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST from now until after election in November.

WARFIELD, ATKINS & CO.,

Coal Dealers—St. Bernard, Pittsburg, Jellico, Keola, Anthracite, Coal and Coke—Wood and Kindling.

We beg to call attention to the fact that we have recently formed the above partnership, and that, owing to our increased facilities we are prepared to give better satisfaction than ever in the way of Prompt Delivery, Polite Attention and the Superiority of the stock we handle. We are handling the above high-grade superior coals, and we guarantee that there is none better on the market.

Yours truly,
WARFIELD, ATKINS & CO.
Telephone 65.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Rabbett & Dunlop Mill Company
Will Whistle at 11 O'clock a. m.

BLASTS.	INDICATE.
One Long.....	Fair Weather
Two Long.....	Rain or Snow
Three Long.....	Local Rain
Four Long.....	Showers, followed by Fair
One Short.....	Lower Temperature
Two Short.....	Higher Temperature
Three Short.....	Cold Wave
One Long and 3 Short.....	Fair and Cold Wave

Wanted.

One thousand customers to buy groceries. Give us a trial and we will try to merit your trade.
Young, Uffelman & Neblett.

Fine Groceries.

We sell the best in our line, and want your trade.
Young, Uffelman & Neblett.

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Milligan College

Thorough Training to the Student.
Constitutional Prohibition of the Whiskey Habit.
The Teaching of Christ to the World.
Stands for
J. HOPWOOD, A. P., President,
MILLIGAN, TENN.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

EAST CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 26, 1900.—THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST. Wishing to get some figures before our people in regard to the economics of Prohibition and the terrible waste of the liquor traffic, I have compiled from the National Temperance Almanac and from the New Voice the most startling array which I present in one of my lectures. Fearing that I shall not reach the people direct I desire to present these facts and figures to the Tennessee Prohibitionist for publication in tabulated form. I send you herein the contents of two of the aforesaid charts, with the pictorial illustrations omitted.

The following figures are obtained from the National Temperance Society of 3 and 5 W. 18th St., New York City. They were prepared from official sources and are perfectly trustworthy:

THE ECONOMICS OF PROHIBITION.

Cost to us per annum of

Home and Foreign Missions.....	5,500,000
Salaries of Ministers.....	14,000,000
Public Education.....	165,000,000
Bread.....	600,000,000
Tobacco.....	865,000,000
Intoxicating Liquors.....	1,069,609,862

Which is one dollar for missions and 308 for intoxicating liquors; one dollar for the ministry and 121 worse than wasted on our debased appetites; one dollar for education and ten for "liquid damnation;" one dollar for bread and \$2.80 for death.

Health—According to a statement made by J. Holt Schooling, from official sources, there were in Great Britain in 1897, 128,900 lunatics in their asylums:

Causes of Insanity.	Proportion per 100.
Love Affairs.....	8.2
Religious Excitement.....	4.0
Accident or Injury.....	6.5
Adverse Circumstances.....	13.0
Old Age.....	13.2
Mental Anxiety.....	13.4
Domestic Trouble.....	15.1
Drink.....	81.6

Drink is by a long ways the chief producing cause of insanity. Nearly one-third of the insane in our asylums are there through drink! And yet the Christian voter continues the drink.

Life Insurance—As shown by the Scepter Life Association of London, England, for ten years:

GENERAL SECTION.	
Expected deaths.....	1,274
Actual deaths.....	1,025
Percentage.....	80.45

TEMPERANCE SECTION.	
Expected deaths.....	661
Actual deaths.....	385
Percentage.....	58.24

Abstainers 58 to the 100 expected deaths; moderate drinkers 80. The figures on which life insurance is based are reliable.

Our Sources of Revenue—Distilled spirits, 75,000,000 gallons; fermented liquors, 1,115,959,482 gallons; cigars, 4,237,755,943; cigarettes, 4,658,020,352; tobacco, 260,784,312 pounds; snuff, 13,238,540 pounds. Internal revenue therefrom, \$145,190,999.

Nations like Greece and Rome, that are dependent for their revenues upon the vices of their people, are tottering to a fall.

The above statistics are submitted to the thoughtful citizenship of this state without comment.

Very truly yours,
L. B. SEARLE.

A NEW CABLE

Formally Opened Today By Germany—Is 2,400 Miles Long.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The new German cable, from Coney Island to the Azores, will be formally opened today, and congratulatory messages exchanged between President McKinley and Emperor William. The cable laid is 2,400 miles in length, and was endorsed by the President and the German Emperor early last year. The American end of the cable is established at Coney Island, and the German at Rmden. A connection, necessitating one transmission, is had at Horta, Fayal. The cable is considered of great benefit to commerce. It is the first to connect America and Germany direct.

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Quincy Lee Morrow, of Indiana,

A speaker of national reputation, will speak at Union City in the afternoon and evening of Sept. 25th. The Prohibitionists of Obion are going to arrange for a big meeting, and want every Prohibitionist who possibly can to be present.

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Convention in Florida.

OCALA, Fla., Sept. 1.—Francis Trueblood, of Braidenton, Fla., and others have issued a call for a convention at Ocala, Fla., on Wednesday, September 12, for the purpose of organizing the Prohibition party in this state. All friends of Prohibition, who are willing to co-operate in this work, are earnestly requested to attend this convention. It will be a mass gathering, and any one willing to co-operate in the work of the party is entitled to take part in the deliberations. Mr. Trueblood will be glad to hear from any who can attend.

WOOLLEY'S DATES

Up to the Time of Starting the Special Train.

September 7—Sacramento, Cal.
September 8—San Francisco or Oakland, Cal.
September 10—Los Angeles, Cal.
September 14—Dallas, Texas.

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THE NEW UNION DEPOT.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4.—The handsome new Union passenger station was used for the arrival and departure of trains for the first time yesterday afternoon, though it will be several weeks before the structure is finally completed and the formal opening or "house warming" will occur. All day yesterday a steady stream of people could be seen on Broad street, wending their way to and from the station, and nothing save words of praise could be heard. The handsome depot won the admiration of all who entered it. It is a monument to the city of Nashville.

THEY ARE IMPROVING THE HOME STILL.

This Week the Gasoline Engine to Run the Pump, Etc., Goes In.

The regular weekly meeting of Home Lodge, No. 277, I. O. O. F., was held last night in New Providence. The attendance was very small and only routine work was done. The report of the Home Visiting Committee showed that improvements are still going on at the Home. The foundation for the gasoline engine that is to run the pump supplying the Home water-works has been laid, and it is expected that the pump will be put in operation by the latter part of this week. The work is being done by Mr. Goostree. It is hoped that some time within the next year the Trustees will be able to have placed in the Home a small dynamo, to furnish electric lights in and about the building. This dynamo can easily be run by the fine, large engine which is now being placed in to run the pump. It is also intended to place the engine that it can be utilized in running the pea-huller, saw and other farm machinery of the Home.

We sell the best article of sugars, coffees, teas, molasses, spices, canned goods, fruits, etc. We also deal in country produce, and if you are either buyer or seller we want you to call on us.
Young, Uffelman & Neblett.

SOUTHERN VETERANS MEET.

BLANCHARD, Iowa, Sept. 4.—The annual meeting of the Veterans' Association of Northwest Missouri and Southwest Iowa is being held here today. The old veterans are out in force, and a profitable meeting is assured. The sessions will continue for three days.

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REUNION OF OLD SETTLERS.

LOGAN, IND., Sept. 4.—The Old Settlers of the State met here today in annual reunion. About 75 members are present. The reunion will last three days.

Ward's Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.
First-class in every respect and only shop in the city employing white workmen. Would especially solicit your patronage. V. F. WARD,
Arlington Block.

ENTHUSIASTIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The veterans of the Spanish-American war are holding a reunion here today. The gathering is a large one, and much enthusiasm is manifested in recollections of Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. The convention will last three days.

Temperance Beverages.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.
To a small glass, half full of chipped ice, add Welch's Grape Juice. Serve before too much dilution comes from the melted ice.

SODA WATER AT HOME.

Take a tumbler of grape juice, tumbler of water, tumbler and three-fourths sugar—stir until dissolved. Get a syphon of plain soda from your druggist and use chipped ice.

WELCH'S GRAPE LEMONADE.

Take the juice of two lemons, a tumbler of Welch's Grape Juice, a small cup of sugar and a quart of ice water. This will be a luxury and surprise to the table and unique at social gatherings, reception, &c.

For sale by Keesee & Northington, Young, Uffelman & Co.
a15t W. D. TURNLEY, Gen'l Agt.

A HORRIBLE STORY. CHINESE ATROCITY.

American Women Stripped, Outraged and Murdered—Peace Commissioners Named.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Dispatches from South China tell of the atrocious murder of several American women who were laboring there as missionaries. The dispatches state that they were taken from their houses by an armed mob of natives, stripped naked on the streets, repeatedly outraged and subjected to other atrocious indignities, and then hanged or murdered in the most barbarous and inhuman manner which their persecutors could devise.

Peace Commissioners.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—No news direct from Peking has reached here today. Indirectly it is reported that the Empress has named Li Hung Chang and two others as special commissioners to negotiate peace.

MAINE ENDEAVORERS MEET.

EASTPORT, Maine, Sept. 4.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Maine State Christian Endeavor Union is being held here today. Delegates are present from all over the State. The convention will last three days.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NAMES CANDIDATES.

According to appointment the Montgomery County Prohibition Convention met at the police station Saturday. Rev. W. D. Turnley opened the meeting with prayer, after which J. P. Eleazer was elected permanent chairman. On motion the convention then proceeded to nominate candidates, the nominations resulting as follows: For state senate, J. D. Fletcher, of Shiloh; for federal representative, N. W. Russell, son of Capt. Gabe Russell; for representative for Montgomery county, Robert B. Eleazer. A new executive committee was chosen, consisting of W. D. Turnley, chairman; Smith Caroland, Wesley Frey, T. H. Traylor, J. L. Martin, J. J. Garrett, B. F. Humber, James Haynes, George H. Pickering, W. F. McGee, S. T. Halliburton, R. P. Jeff, Bailey Johnson, Lew Potter, Prof. Albert Curd, G. B. Evans, Prof. W. I. Harper, Thomas Bateon, Sr., Pleas Cooke, John Haynes, J. M. Broom, Rev. O. A. Barnes, Isham Davis, Lewis Nesbitt, W. R. Sugg and Andrew Byrd.

The Prohibitionists regard their ticket as a strong one and express themselves as hopeful of the results. They intend making a thorough canvass of the county.—Leaf-Chronicle.

CIRCLE MEETING

To Be Held With Baptist Church in This City, Beginning Friday.

The next Fifth Sunday Circle meeting will be held with the Clarksville Baptist church, beginning Friday before the fifth Sunday in this month, and continuing over Sunday. The following churches constitute the Circle, and are requested to send delegates to the same: [Clarksville, New Providence, Spring Creek, West Fork, Blooming Grove, Cross Creek and Big Rock. The program will appear in a few days.

At this meeting the proposed division of Cumberland Association will be discussed.

The Tennessee Prohibitionist.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. D. TURNLEY, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Vol. 1. SEPT. 5, 1900. No. 3.

For President, JOHN R. S. CHEWLEY, of Illinois.

For Vice-President, HENRY B. METCALF, of Rhode Island.

For Governor, COL. R. S. CHEVES, of Unicol.

For State Senator, Representing Robertson and Montgomery Counties, J. D. FLETCHER.

Floterial Representative for Houston and Montgomery Counties, N. W. RUSSELL.

Representative for Montgomery Co., R. B. ELEAZER.

Electors—State-at-Large: A. D. Reynolds, L. B. Searle; Second District, J. W. Scott, Harriman; Third District, S. Tinker, Chattanooga; Fourth District, J. F. Turner, Temperance Hall; Fifth District, T. P. Hofman, Fayetteville; Sixth District, Geo. W. Armistead; Eighth District, W. B. Jones, Paris; Ninth District, W. H. McKnight, Humboldt; Tenth District, L. B. Lamb.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman, 1424 Manhattan Building, Chicago. Samuel Diekie, Vice-Chairman, Albion, Michigan. Wm. T. Wardwell, Secretary, New York. S. T. Hastings, Treasurer, Green Bay, Wisconsin. A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Penn. James A. Tate Dyer, Tenn. T. B. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va. L. W. Elliott, Stockton, Cal. H. P. Paris, Clinton, Mo.

THE SINGLE ISSUE.

The death of the liquor traffic is the mission of the Prohibition party. It is therefore proper that its platform should be specific, and represent that which has brought the movement into existence, and which is its hope and expectation.

We do not ignore other issues; in fact for years we expressed our sentiments upon various matters of public interest, and received due and undue criticism for beclouding the one dominant issue. Men who now find fault with us for having "only one plank," as they phrase it, are the very ones who four years ago, and previously, objected to a multiplicity of planks. The truth is—such men do not really want to vote for prohibition, but are simply inventing excuses for not doing so. We have decided to take counsel of our own best judgment, and leave our friends, the enemy, to find fault in peace.

"Elections," remarks an authority, "are won on single issues." There may be many planks and words, but there is always a predominant issue by which the party goes before the people. Four years ago the question was, silver or gold. Now it is expansion or not. By the way, the Democratic papers, which before the Kansas City Convention were so loud in their denunciation of the "aunties," are now weakly taking their medicine and admit that they are "aunties" themselves. Imperialism is now the shibboleth; and not one man in ten knows or cares what else his platform contains. In other words, Republicans and Democrats have joined issue upon the one idea of expansion, and stand tool-like

making faces at us for standing for Prohibition.

Yet Prohibition is financially bigger than the money question itself and is against the expansion of the liquor traffic in debauching the Filipinos and the Cubans. "Our duty is to remedy the greatest wrong first," and then turn our attention to the then simplified problems of government.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Crowley vs. Christensen, says: "The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery, attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these liquor saloons, than to any other source."

We turn to consider a few liquor statistics:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Direct waste (cost of liquor drunk), Labor wasted because of drunk-ness, Cost of crime due to drink (court costs), Expense caused by drink insanity, Expense of drink pauperism, Estimated expense of sickness caused by drink, Total waste, Deduct total revenue derived, Net waste—yearly balance against liquor.

One of the great New York dailies, commenting upon similar facts, says:

"This country pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put aside with a sneer?"

We affirm as true indisputably the declaration of William Windom when Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Arthur, that "Considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics," and that "the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress."

Our contention is that a party brave enough to fight organized wickedness in government, and true enough to trust God and patiently abide His time, is both competent and worthy to settle in due time all the questions of state that may arise.

THE NEW VOICE.

There is probably no other paper in the United States so cordially hated as the New Voice of Chicago, and perhaps none of its staff more so than William E. Johnson, who for years has helped to make it the most fearless and aggressive paper on the continent. Mr. Johnson's latest piece of work will take the highest rank in journalistic enterprises, both for its astounding boldness and its importance to the American people.

When so many conflicting reports began to come back regarding the moral conditions in the Philippines Johnson was sent at great expense to study the situation thoroughly and report to the Voice. He has just returned from a trip of 27,000 miles, having spent over two months in the islands. Had his mission been known he would have been instantly departed, but with wonderful tact he overcame military suspicion, gained military access to the official records and made himself solid with the administration newspapers of the city, collecting materials for a startling series of articles now running in the New Voice, the successful contradiction of which is fearlessly defied.

Replying to the statement that the American authorities had closed all the native liquor-selling (or vino) "shacks," Mr. Johnson says that in two months of careful investigation he was able to hear of but one such closure, while on the other hand 103 full American bars have been started, 75 beer houses, bottle houses, etc., and 175 wine and beer licenses granted to the brothels. These, together with hundreds of "vino shacks" and "blind pigs," make the city a very hive of saloons. Mr. Johnson presents a map of the city, which he drew after careful investigation, locating 1,109 drinking places, this number including only the places of open sale. License fees vary all the way from \$40 to \$600

yearly. In addition to this, saloons have been opened in other cities and about 200 canteens are scattered about the islands, while the imports of intoxicants have increased at a terrible rate. The effect on the troops is frightful. Under date of May 12, Mr. Johnson says:

"There are now less than 5,000 American troops in the city. Three days ago a small portion of these were paid off. During the afternoon I had occasion to walk from the postoffice through the Escoto to the Bridge of Spain, a distance of three blocks. On the way I counted forty-eight drunken soldiers in uniform on the streets.

Besides this, the saloons along the way were choked with gambling, boozing troops. In the "San Miguel" alone sixty-eight soldiers were drinking.

The streets were thronged with Filipino men, women, mestizas, and native business men watching the spectacle in apparent bewilderment. Such spectacles are all too common, and prepare us to believe the official reports which say that up till the close of June 1899, there had been 12,481 court martials out of an average of 21,078 enlisted men. These facts are given not to reflect on the American soldier, but to show the awful results of the administration's canteen and liquor expansion policy.

When we reflect that the islands are under military authority and that William McKinley could put an end to these frightful conditions any moment he chooses, we can but ask how long shall such things be done in the name of Christian America.

But this is not the worst. Next week we shall present records of the most shameful official depravity, which will make every true man's blood boil with indignation. These things are done in the name of the American people and the people have a right to know them in all their blackness.

We have given Montgomery county large space because we have no report from other counties. We shall gladly announce local nominees elsewhere, and request every county executive committee to send a report of its nominating convention or any other news of interest to the cause.

LOST!

On election day, a good conscience by voting for the saloon.

WANTED!

Voters who think more of their wives and little ones than they do of free silver or expansion.

The chairman of the Sixth Congressional District desires to receive suggestions as to time and place for holding a nominating convention. He hopes to issue a call soon.

"Our boys are the hope of the nation," and the liquor traffic is the blight that blasts them. Yet the party lash whips Christian voters into endorsing the terrible destruction.

The sympathies of Prohibitionists everywhere have been profoundly stirred by the account of the death by drowning of the young son of Joshua Levering.

If the devil were here as a voter he would be either a Democrat or a Republican, no wouldn't he? Certainly he would not be a Prohibitionist.

Two men went up with their ballots to vote. The one was a Christian, the other a bloater, but the angels above saw with wonder and shame that the ticket they voted was exactly the same.

"Give me a sober nation," said Gladstone, "and I will take care of the revenue."

The saloon is as legal as the church—Christian ballots make it so.

If license is a sin, then what is a license voter?

You cannot fight the saloon in a license party.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEPT. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 25-37. Members Verse, 25-37. Golden Text, Lev. xix, 18. Song, 100-101. Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

25. This lawyer tempting Him reminds us that He was tempted by the devil, and by the Pharisees and the Sadducees, the devil's agents, and also by His own disciples (Matt. ix, 1; xvi, 1, 23). He was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin, and in that He Himself hath suffered being tempted He is able to succor them that are tempted (Heb. iv, 15; ii, 18). Then see for our encouragement I Cor. x, 13; Jas. i, 2, 12; 1 Pet. iv, 12, 13. The lawyer's question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" is also that of the rich young ruler (Luke xviii, 18), but the latter seems to have been sincere, though hindered by his great riches. We might wonder that our Lord did not say to these men, "The gift of God is eternal life" (Rom. vi, 23), but He saw that these were not in a state of mind to receive a gift; they did not know themselves; they did not know that they were unrighteous, that they were dead in sins, children of wrath (I Cor. vi, 9; Eph. ii, 1, 3), and that it is impossible for such to do anything to please God (Rom. viii, 7, 8).

26-28. Being a lawyer, one acquainted with the law, he is referred to it for an answer to his question. Have you difficulties? Go to the book and take it to mean what it says, always taking it literally unless it is plainly a figure. The lawyer gave a correct and concise summary of the law, quoting Deut. vi, 5; Lev. xix, 18; and our Lord said that he had answered right, and if he would do this life would be his. Our Lord Himself on another occasion quoted these same words to a scribe who had asked Him "which is the first commandment of all?" When the scribe replied that to do this was more than all whole burned offerings and sacrifices, the Lord said to Him that he was not far from the kingdom of God (Mark xii, 28-34). Yet to be near the kingdom and not in it is to be out of it as much as if one was very far from it. The law cannot give life, but brings us all in guilty before God, that we may see and receive His righteousness which is in Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Gal. iii, 21, 22, 10, 11; Rom. iii, 19-22; x, 4; Rom. viii, 3, 4). By grace, not by works, are we saved; but saved in order to work (Eph. ii, 8-10).

29. "Willing to justify himself." It was his will to desire to be justified. This was the aim of the Pharisee; they justified themselves before men, not considering that God read their hearts (Luke xvi, 15). Their alms and prayer and fasting and all their works they did to be seen of men (Matt. vi, 2, 5, 16; xxiii, 5). Being ignorant of God's righteousness, they sought to establish their own righteousness and would not submit to God (Rom. x, 3). Even Adam, when found guilty, sought to justify himself by putting the blame upon Eve and upon God. It is an evidence of the enmity of the carnal mind (Rom. viii, 7).

30. The Lord Jesus will show him who his neighbor is, although He knows that the question is asked merely to justify himself. The man who got into trouble might be said to have been on the downward road. From Jerusalem to Jericho is not so good as from Jericho to Jerusalem. When one turns his back upon the city of peace, the city of God, there is no telling into what trouble he may fall, for the devil is ever seeking whom he may devour.

31, 32. Priests and Levites were specially chosen of God to be good ministers unto Him and to bless in His name (I Chron. xxix, 11; Deut. x, 8). If they had been filled with the Spirit of God and about His business, they would either of them have been glad of such an opportunity as this to glorify God. But both prophet and priest had become profane, and the Lord found their wickedness even in His house (Jer. xxiii, 11). It is much more easy not to see, than to see, but just to pass by on the other side, and therefore there are many Christians who do not care to hear of the need of the heathen because it makes them feel as if they ought to do something, but they have no heart for it because they are not right with God. Even the disciples were inclined to send the hungry thousands away and were doubtless greatly surprised when the Lord said, "Give ye them to eat."

33. Here is one whom Jews despise, associating him with the devil, for they once said to our Lord, "Thou art a Samaritan and hast a devil" (John viii, 48), but this despised one lived for others, and, as to this poor, suffering man, the Samaritan came where he was, saw him and had compassion on him. Surely he had the Spirit of Christ; he did what our Lord would have done. Our Lord was despised and rejected of men, but He came to seek and save the lost.

34. Some one has spoken of that which the Samaritan did for the poor victim of the robbers as a seven-lined rainbow of mercy; he gave him life, skill, all bow and arrow, care, money and promise, and for all this he expected nothing. Opened eyes can see without difficulty in the good Samaritan none other than Christ Himself, full of compassion, coming to us sinners destroyed people, whom the devil has rebbed and wounded, lifting us out of our sin and sorrow and putting us in His place and caring for us and making provision for our future.

35. "When I come again, I will repay thee." How very suggestive of His words in Rev. xxii, 12, and Luke xiv, 14! He will come again to take His people to Himself that we may be ever with Him (John xiv, 3; 1 Thess. iv, 10-15), and then He will reward every one according to his works, and not a cup of cold water given in His name shall lose its reward (Matt. xxi, 25; Mark ix, 41). There is a great reward in His service even here, but all present joy in His service is but a foretaste of the reward in His kingdom.

36, 37. The lawyer cannot fail to see in the Samaritan the true neighbor and in the man who was in trouble a sample of all to whom we are to act as neighbors. Does any one whom you can reach need your help? Such a one is the neighbor whom you are to love as yourself and thus prove your love to God, for if we love not those whom we have seen how can we love God whom we have not seen (I John iv, 20); and if we see people in need and are able to help them and shut up our bowels of compassion from them, how can the love of God be said to dwell in us? (I John iii, 10, 17)

ANYHOW IT RAINED.

The Two Wrangled So Long About It They Got Caught in the Downpour.

Tit-tits tells the story this way: "It looks like rain." "I beg your pardon?" "I say it looks like rain." "What does?" "The weather." "The weather, my dear sir, is a condition. Rain is water in the net of falling from the clouds. It is impossible that they should look alike." "What I meant was that the sky looked like rain." "Equally impossible. The sky is the blue vault above us—the seeming arch or dome that we mistakingly call the heavens. It does not resemble falling water in the least." "Well, then, if you are so thunderingly particular, it looks as if it would rain." "As if what would rain?" "The weather, of course." "The weather, as before stated, being a condition, cannot rain." "The clouds, then! And here it comes! And I have taken so much time in talking to you that I shall get wet to the skin before I can get to the train car. Good day."

FRANCE GROWS FRIENDLY.

Americans Make Good Impression and an International Alliance is Suggested.

The popularity of Americans in France is the subject of an article which appears in the Paris Gaulois, which says: "It is certain that the United States has conquered us, and now no nation is nearer our hearts than that whose enfranchisement was hastened by the generous Lafayette. The word 'alliance' has even been spoken in France, Russia and America. Why not? The old nations will be obliged to reckon more and more with the young ones, and the ancient European chessboard feels the need of enlarging its squares. The new triple alliance, if formed, will balance the old one and will make England draw in her claws."

BIGGEST YEAR YET.

Patent Office Does Large Business During Last Year—Need of Larger Quarters Felt.

A summary of the year's work in the patent office by Commissioner Duell shows the cash receipts to have been \$1,365,228, a larger sum than in any previous fiscal year. The total number of patents, 26,540, also breaks the record. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trademarks and labels registered.

A corresponding increase for the coming year will necessitate some addition to the already increased force of the office. The commissioner urges the erection of a suitable building to be occupied solely by the patent office.

Can Buy Another Name.

A Kansas man named K. Gaza Dome has fallen heir to a \$5,000,000 estate. He can surely now afford to hire a cheap lawyer, says the Denver Post, and have the name legally exchanged for one that will look better on aristocratic pink-blue embossed letter paper.

Sandalwood in Hawaii.

Prof. Henshaw, of Hilo, has discovered a new growth of sandalwood trees, averaging ten feet in height, in the Olan forests, says the Hawaiian Star. It was supposed that this tree was extinct in the islands.

A seed of Mexico comes the cry of an alarming scarcity of servant girls. There are plenty of ordinary greasers, says the Chicago Tribune, but no pan-greasers.

Public Monuments in Berlin.

Berlin has 63 public monuments and is making ready for some more.

DR. C. G. WILSON Homeopathist. EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT Physician and Surgeon. HOURS—Until 9 a. m. 12 to 3 p. m. and after p. m. Telephone No. 516.

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ESTABLISHED 1851 MORE BEST PREPARED PAINT MADE BY HEATH & MILLIGAN Mfg. Co., IS SOLD THAN ANY OTHER MIXED PAINT THAT IS BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST. FOR SALE BY OWEN & MOORE DRUG CO.

L. & N. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Train No. and Time. Includes South Bound and North Bound services, such as No. 101 Fast Mail, No. 102 Fast Express, etc.

Tenn. & Cumberland River R. R. (BEAR SPRING ROAD.)

Effective 6:00 a. m., March 19, 1900. The Company reserves the right to change without notice.

Table with 2 columns: Station and Time. Includes S. Bound and N. Bound services, such as No. 2 No. 1, No. 2 No. 2, etc.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. Note No. 1. Trains will register at Bear Spring and Tennessee Ridge. Note No. 2. No. 1 has the right of track over No. 2. No. 2 has right of track over No. 4. Note No. 3. Tennessee Ridge Yard limits extend five hundred feet north of north switch, Tenn. Ridge Yard. JNO. H. LORY, C. B. McCALL, Pres. and Gen'l Mng'r. Supt. When in need of groceries, seed, feed, etc., get our prices. We defy competition in quality and prices. Young, Uffelman & Neblett. Subscribe for THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PLATFORM, 1900.

Preamble.

The National Prohibition Party, convention represented at Chicago, June 27 and 28, 1900, acknowledge Almighty God as the Supreme Source of all just government. Realizing that the government was founded upon Christian principles and can endure only as it embodies justice and righteousness, and asserting that all authority should seek the best good of all the governed, to this end wisely prohibiting what is wrong and permitting only what is right, hereby records and proclaims:

Definition of Party and Arrangement of Parties.

1. We accept and assert the definition given by Edmund Burke, that "a party is a body of men joined together for the purpose of promoting, by their joint endeavor, the national interest upon some particular principle upon which they are agreed." We declare that there is no principle now advocated by any other party, which could be made a fact of government with such beneficial moral and material results as the principle of Prohibition, applied to the beverage liquor traffic; that the national interest could be promoted in no other way so surely and widely as by its adoption and assertion through a national policy, and the co-operation therein of every state, forbidding the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; that we regard this as the only principle proposed by any party anywhere, for the settlement of a question greater and graver than any other before the American people, and involving more practically than any other their general future, and financial welfare; and that all the patriotic citizenship of this country, agreed upon this principle, however much disagreement there may be as to minor considerations and issues, should stand together at the ballot-box, from this time forward, until Prohibition is the established policy of the United States, with a party in power to enforce it and to insure its moral and material benefits.

We insist that such a party, agreed upon this principle and policy, having sober leadership, without any obligation for success to the saloon vote and to those demoralizing political combinations of men and money now allied therewith and suppliant thereto, could successfully cope with all other and lesser problems of government, in legislative halls, in the executive chair, and that it is useless for any party to make declarations in its platform as to any questions concerning which there may be serious differences of opinion in its own membership, and as to which, because of such differences, the party could legislate only on a basis of mutual concessions when coming into power.

We submit that the Democratic and Republican parties are alike insincere in their assumed hostility to trusts and monopolies. They dare not and do not attack the most dangerous of them all, the liquor power. So long as the saloon debauches the citizen and breeds the purchasable voter, money will continue to buy its way to power. Break down this traffic, elevate manhood, and a sober citizenship will find a way to control dangerous combinations of capital.

We propose as a first step in the financial problems of the nation to save more than a billion of dollars every year, now annually expended to support the liquor traffic and to demoralize our people. When that is accomplished, conditions will have so improved that a clearer atmosphere to the country can address itself to the questions as to the kind and quality of currency wanted.

The Issue Presented.

2. We affirm as true indisputably the declaration of William Windom when Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Arthur, that "Politically, socially, financially, constitutionally or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the most heinous issue in American history," and that "the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress." We hold that the existence of our party presents

this issue squarely to the American people, and lays upon them the responsibility of choice between liquor parties dominated by distillers and brewers, with their policy of saloon perpetuation, breeding waste, wickedness, vice, pauperism, taxation, corruption and crime, and our one party of patriotic and moral principle, with a policy which defends its free domination by corrupt bosses and which insures it forever against the blighting control of saloon politics.

We face with sorrow, shame and fear, the awful fact that this liquor traffic has a grip on our government, municipal, state and national, through the revenue system and saloon sovereignty, which no other party dares to dispute; a grip which dominates the party now in power, from caucus to congress, from policeman to president, from the rumshop to the White House; a grip which compels the chief executive to consent that law shall be nullified in behalf of the brewer, that the canteen shall curse our army and spread intemperance across the seas, and that our flag shall wave as the symbol of partnership at home and abroad, between this government and the men who defy and defile it for their unholy gain.

The President Arraigned.

3. We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that, by his conspicuous example as a wine-drinker at public banquets and as a wine-serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute, than any other president this republic has ever had. We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen, with all its brood of disease, immorality, sin and death, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen, and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions and petitions protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country, in such a manner, and to such a degree, as calls for its righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke.

We challenge denial of the fact that our chief executive, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every army saloon, called a canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes in effect did before him, and should have closed them, for the same reasons which actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of Congress passed March Second, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquor, "in any post-exchange or canteen," by "any officer or private soldier," or by "any other person on any premises used for military purposes in the United States," was and is as explicit an act of Prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the attorney general of the United States, in his interpretation of that law, and the secretary of war in his acceptance of that interpretation, and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and endorsement of such interpretation and refusal, on the part of officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in their guilt; and we record our conviction that a new and serious peril confronts our country, in the fact that its President at the behest of the beer power, dare and does abrogate a law of Congress, through subordinates removable at will by him and whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered, or to be nullified in the interest of a law-defying business, by an administration under mortgage to such business for support.

Foreign Liquor Policy Condemned.

4. We deplore the fact that an administration of this republic claiming the right and power to carry our flag across seas, and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugated soil, or should openly

confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under that flag. We are humiliated, exasperated and grieved, by the evidence painfully abundant, that this administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its first fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under the hot-house sun of the tropics; and when the president of the first Philippine commission says "It was unfortunate that we introduced and established the saloon there, to exhibit the vices of our race," we charge the inhumanity and unchristianity of this act upon the administration of William McKinley and upon the party which elected and would perpetuate the same.

5. We declare that the only policy which the government of the United States can of right uphold as to the liquor traffic, under the national constitution, upon any territory under the military or civil control of that government, is the policy of Prohibition; that "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as the constitution provides, the liquor traffic must neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and that the revenue policy, which makes our government a partner with distillers and brewers and bar-keepers, is a disgrace to our civilization, an outrage upon humanity, and a crime against God.

We condemn the present administration at Washington because it has repealed the prohibitory laws in Alaska, and has given over the partly civilized tribes there to be the prey of the American grog-shop; and because it has entered upon a license policy in our new possessions by incorporating the same in the recent act of Congress in the code of laws for the government of the Hawaiian Islands. We call general attention to the fearful fact that the exportation of liquors from the United States to the Philippine Islands increased from \$337 in 1896 to \$1,671,998 in the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; and that while our exportation of liquors to Cuba never reached \$30,000 a year, previous to American occupation of that island, our exports of such liquors to Cuba, during the fiscal year of 1899, reached the sum of \$623,855.

Call to Band and Christian Citizenship.

6. One great religious body (the Baptist) having truly declared of the liquor traffic "that it has no defensible right to exist, that it can never be reformed, that it stands condemned by its unrighteous fruits as a thing un-Christian, un-American, and perilous utterly to every rest in life," another great religious body (the Methodist) having truly reiterated that "no political party has a right to expect nor should receive, the votes of Christian men as long as it stands committed to the license system, or refused to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon; other great religious bodies having made similar declarations in language plain and unequivocal, as to the liquor traffic and the duty of Christian citizenship in opposition thereto; and the fact being plain and undeniable that the Democratic party stands for license, the saloon, and the canteen, while the Republican party, in policy and administration, stands for the canteen, the saloon and revenue; therefore, we declare ourselves justified in expecting that Christian voters everywhere shall cease their complicity with the liquor curse by refusing to uphold a liquor party, and shall unite themselves with the only party which upholds the Prohibition policy, which for nearly thirty years has been the faithful defender of the church, the state, the home, the school, against the saloon, its expanders, and perpetuators, their actual, and persistent foes.

We insist that no difference of belief, as to any other question or concern of government, should stand in the way of such a union of moral and Christian citizenship as we hereby invite, for the speedy settlement of this paramount moral, industrial, financial, and political issue, which our party presents; and we refrain from declaring ourselves upon all minor matters, as to which differences of opinion may exist, that hereby

we may offer to the American people a platform so broad that all can stand upon it who desire to see sober citizenship actually sovereign over the allied hosts of evil, sin and crime, in a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

We declare that there are but two real parties, today, concerning the liquor traffic—perpetuationists and Prohibitionists; and that patriotism, Christianity, and every interest of genuine and of pure democracy, besides the loyal demands of our common humanity, requires the speedy union, in one solid phalanx at the ballot box, of all who oppose the liquor traffic's perpetuation, and who covet endurance for this republic.

National Committee Literature.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION HEAD-QUARTERS 1414 MANHATTAN BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.—I am ready now to make my first announcement as to National Committee literature and supplies. No. 1 is The Prohibition Campaign Text Book for 1900, by W. F. Mulvihill. No Prohibition speaker can afford to be without this book. It is an arsenal of Prohibition arms and ammunition. I can supply it in stout paper cover for 25 cents, post paid. Document 2 is the National Platform. Document 3 is a Biographical Sketch of John G. Woolley. Document 4 is John G. Woolley's Letter of Acceptance. Document 5 is a Biographical Sketch of Henry B. Metcalf and contains also his Letter of Acceptance. Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 are each four-page leaflets, six by nine inches. Each of these documents speaks for itself. There can be no argument on the question of their value for campaign purposes. Our platform, the biographical sketches of the candidates and their letters of acceptance ought to go into the hands of the people everywhere. These leaflets can be had by ordering of Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman, 1414 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Illinois, at the rate of 20 cents per hundred, postpaid; at \$1 per thousand, not postpaid; and in lots of 10,000 or more, by freight or express, not pre-paid, at the rate of 75 cents a thousand. The National Committee is well supplied also with fine lithographs of Mr. Woolley and Mr. Metcalf. They are printed on stiff paper and are 22x28 inches in size. They can be had for 15 cents per pair, post paid, ten for \$9 cents, post paid. I can furnish the words and music of the song, "Woolley is the Man," printed on stiff paper, at five cents a single copy, post paid, or 25 cents a dozen, post paid, or for \$1.25 post paid. The profit on all literature, lithographs and supplies of all kinds, handled by the National Committee, goes to that committee. OLIVER W. STEWART, Chairman, 1414 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM FOR NEW NAMES.

We will present, Oct. 15th, to the person sending the largest list of subscribers, accompanied by the cash, (25 cents each) a genuine canteen, having done service in the war with Spain. It is covered with white canvas, and has painted on the cover "Anti-U. S. Canteen." It is suspended from a nail in our home by a beautiful band of red, white and blue ribbon. The writer brought it back as a souvenir of the late National Convention in Chicago, having purchased it from one of the Massachusetts delegates. It will be remembered what tremendous enthusiasm was aroused when the delegation of "bean eaters" fled into the convention hall carrying an immense canteen on their banner staff, and each man wearing one as described above. It is one of those beautiful memorabilia we offer for the best list of subscribers sent to us before September 15.

BUENAVENTURA FARM, FOR SALE.

Frank S. Beaumont Decides to Dispose of This Property.

THIS IS A GREAT BARGAIN.

Five Hundred and Fifty Acres of Fine Land, Crops, Stock, Farming Implements, Etc., Etc.

Wishing to discontinue my farming and dairying operations, I will on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, beginning at 9 O'CLOCK A. M., offer for sale at auction on the premises, to the highest and best bidder, (if not sold privately beforehand, or exchanged for improved city property) my farm, known as the CELEBRATED BUENAVENTURA FARM, consisting of about 550 acres—three hundred and fifty acres of which is cleared land, and the balance in timber.

This is considered by all who know the place to be a model dairy and stock farm. Finely watered, having six never-failing springs, two splendid ponds, two cisterns; also the finest bored well in the county, with a sixty foot steel frame windmill tower, a 20 barrel water tank and other water fixtures, costing complete over \$500.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK BARN in this portion of the State, the cost of erecting same being over \$3,000. One smaller stable for young and invalid stock, a splendid large tobacco barn, 80x100 tenement houses, conveniently situated, all of which are occupied by manager and employees. A granary and implement house, and other hay and provender sheds. An orchard of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums. Two large mazes, with a capacity of about 150 tons of storage, and a dairy room for handling milk outside the large stock barn.

The land is very fertile, as the crops on same will attest, and an abundance of the pasturage. Forty acres sown in clover and four and a half acres in alfalfa. This farm produces equally as fine tobacco as the celebrated lands of McAldoo, and my sales of same upon the local market of Clarksville, bear me out in this statement. There is also a good half-mile training track situated near-by the stables.

THIS GRANGE FARM is situated 2 1/2 miles from Clarksville, Tenn., just beyond Elbe, Providence, within about 50 yards of the Clarksville & Hopkinsville Turnpike and on THE NEWLY BEING OVERHAULLED TURNPIKE.

which extends along and beyond the entire front of the farm. This is rare opportunity and the chance of a lifetime to secure such a valuable, well-equipped and adequate stock and dairy farm, within fifteen minutes walk of New Providence postoffice, stores, churches and schools, and twenty minutes drive to the city of Clarksville, and without tolls of any description.

I will also sell at the same time and place all of the crops on the place, (excepting the tobacco crop), consisting of 90 acres of fine corn. And hay, of oats and Canada field peas, clover hay, pea hay, pea and millet hay, pea and sorghum, hay and alfalfa hay. Also root crops of mangels, sugar beets and turnips for stock and dairy cattle feeding, in winter, and sundry other produce. Also all my farming implements, tools and machinery of every description, one six-horse portable engine, feed and ensilage cutters.

All of my fine dairy cattle, Jerseys and grades, consisting of milkers, bulls and young stock, from my best cows, about 60 head in all; also my work stock of mares and horses, my brood mares and colts, and young saddle and trotting bred stock of the best and up-to-date breeding, the get of Lynn Boyd, and some of Re-election, about 15 head in all; sheep, hogs and beef cattle.

I will also sell 100 SHARES of \$10.00 each of FURITT MILK AND CREAMERY COMPANY STOCK. This stock represents about ninety-twenty-fifths of the total issue of MUTUAL OBLIGATION STOCK of the concern, and entitles the owner thereof to deliver all the milk he may produce to the company at the highest scale of prices paid by them for milk; also to his prorata share of profits in the business, and to a directorship in the company. Since beginning my dairy operations more than five years ago, my milk sales alone have reached the hand-

some sum of a little more than \$3,000 in one year, and that from an average of less than 25 cows for the full year. For more than a year I have been firmly of the opinion that with my undivided personal attention and management to my dairy interests, I could, by increasing my herd of cows to 50, sell \$5,000 annually of dairy products.

This sale will be made without reserve, and for the simple purpose of devoting all my attention to my tobacco and other interests.

The terms will be just as liberal as could possibly be asked, and will be made known on day of sale. If not sold sooner I will also sell at the same time a small farm adjoining, and on the Dover road turnpike—known as the John R. Martin place, having on it a splendid six-room residence and beautiful front yard, shade and fruit trees, fine cistern, smoke-house, hen-house, stable and pond, a three-room tenement house and good well, and containing eighty-odd acres of land, mostly cleared, but with enough timber to run the place. No finer fruit-growing farm in the county; especially adapted to the culture of fine peaches, and all kinds of small fruits and berries; close to the postoffice, churches and schools. Mr. T. M. Farley resides upon his place, and has it rented until January 1, 1901. Terms will be liberal.

For further information concerning any department of this sale, apply by letter or in person to the owner, or to the manager at the farm.

FRANK S. BEAUMONT, Clarksville Tenn. 258-d-sud-swim

Advertisement in THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST if you want to reach every part of the State of Tennessee.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Beautiful Suburban Home.

It offers for sale by private negotiation my residence in New Providence, the beautiful suburb of Clarksville.

It is a six-room cottage in perfect repair, newly painted, and added to. It has two porches, a fine system of water pipes under the same roof as the kitchen, all necessary out-houses, etc. The yard is large and shaded by splendid white oaks. The garden is ample for a very large family and is very fertile. Arrange and commodious stable, newly and strongly built, contains six stalls, room for three buggies, corn crib and a large hay loft, and has a fine large-entrance at the door.

This property is within fifteen minutes drive from the public square in Clarksville. Address: Wm. H. TURNLEY, Clarksville, Tenn. Telephone No. 78.

A TALENTED LECTURER.

Robert B. Hooper, of Clarksville, has recently entered the temperance lecture field, and so far has filled a number of appointments in Montgomery county, giving satisfaction wherever he has been. He uses the stereopticon, thus adding to the lecture the force of striking object lessons. A fine series of pictures is used, the best that could be secured for the purpose, all bearing forcibly on the temperance reform. The lecturer's repertoire includes also "Bible Lands and Stories," and "Around the World"; each profusely illustrated with splendid pictures. Any one desiring an entertainment of high grade along any of these lines, will do well to address R. B. Hooper, Clarksville, Tenn.

The proprietor of this paper gladly vouches for Mr. Hooper as an ever worthy of the support and confidence of our people. He is a consecrated Christian and eloquent speaker, and the entertainment gives it of the very highest order.

Twenty-five cents pays for THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST from now until after election in November.

Our Motto: Conscience in politics. Scripture Motto: "Shall I evil that good may come? forbid."

The Wonderful Photo-Engraving.

The Devil vs. Christ in Our Civilization.

"The Ways of Life and Death"

is the title of a copyrighted Photo-Engraving by L. B. Searle. Publisher's price of the picture is 50c.

THE TENNESSEE PROHIBITIONIST

has arranged with Prof. Searle to furnish the Engraving and Key and The Prohibitionist from now until after election for 50 cents.

Description of Engraving.

It is founded on Matthew 7:13, 14, and consists of two stairways, starting from a common platform, marked

....CHILDHOOD....

On this platform are two boys, both having equal opportunities. The one goes up by way of the steps marked by the word, Obedience, Sincerity, Truthfulness, Righteousness, etc., to the top (where is pictured ascending angels), to the home of the soul, to heaven. The other goes down by the steps of Disobedience, Anger, Vulgarity, Profanity, etc., (also Bible marked steps), to the pit, the home of the lost, pictured at the bottom. On either side of the downward way are appropriate pictures speaking examples of the woe, desolation, and inevitable run attending this course.

Along the upward way are pictured happy homes and happy childhood, schools and churches, and a galaxy of Christian workers surrounding and sustaining the church, among whom are Gough, Finch, Fisk, Demorest and Stearns, who have climbed the golden stair and gone to their reward. Then filling up the ranks of the noble dead, come the pictures of nine living and live workers for the cause of humanity. St. Paul's stairway, as recorded in Gal. 5:19-23, is the inspiration of the work. St. Paul's upward way, is made to crown this Way of Life, with Temperance at the top; and his downward way, with drunkenness as the last step, is made to do duty, way down next to the pit, in the "Way of Death."

PRICES:

Parlor size, 24x29 in. on paper, with moulding and roll and key, by mail, 50c.

Parlor size (paper, postpaid) on cloth, 65c.

This offer is for a limited time. Send your order at once. Address

The Tennessee Prohibitionist,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

STUCK IN THE SNOW.

Dangers of Traveling by Sledge in Siberia in Winter.

Traveling by sledge in Siberia in winter has its perils, as the experience of Mr. Robert L. Jefferson and his friends goes to illustrate. The incident is told in "Roughing It in Siberia."

We had chartered six sorry looking horses to drag us on to the next stage. It was night when we started. The driver, muddled drunk, had to be helped to his seat, and we set off along the narrow roadway at the usual gallop, which, however, soon dwindled into a mere shuffle through the snow. We had gone to sleep, and some hours after our departure Gaskell woke me and said he thought something was wrong.

The sledge was at a standstill, and our shouts to the yemshik brought no response. Black darkness prevailed. I huddled out of the sledge, so numbed that I could scarcely move. I felt along the sledge, sinking to my knees in the snow.

The driver's perch was empty, and just then I stumbled over one of the horses, which was lying buried up to its neck. It was clear that the driver had fallen from his seat, and that the horses had wandered from the track. The poor beasts were stuck fast, and a closer inspection showed one of them to be dead, literally frozen to death. If we would save ourselves from the same fate, prompt action was necessary.

The other horses were nearly snoring. They lay flat on their stomachs and nibbled at the snow. We cut the dead animal adrift, and using the spare rope as whips, we stood on either side of the living and lashed them till our arms ached. At length they moved, and by pushing and pulling we got the sledge turned. Then, step by step, with much floundering and many falls, we began to retrace our way.

All this in pitch darkness in a raw, cold wind and in momentary expectation of one or all of the horses dropping dead.

It was a terrible experience, but we regained the road and finally reached the village.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

The Origin of This Favorite Sport of Childhood and Youth.

This favorite sport of childhood and youth is of French origin and very high antiquity, having been introduced into England in the train of the Norman conquerors. Its French name, "Colin Maillard," was that of a brave warrior, the memory of whose exploits still lives in the chronicles of the middle ages.

In the year 999 Liege reckoned among its valiant chiefs one Jean Colin. He acquired the name Maillard from his chosen weapon being a mallet, which with in fight he used literally to crush his opponents. In one of the feuds which were of perpetual recurrence in those times he encountered the Count de Lorraine in a pitched battle, and so runs the story, in the first onset Colin Maillard lost both his eyes. He ordered his squire to take him into the thickest of the fight, and, furiously brandishing his mallet, did such fearful execution that victory soon declared itself for him.

When Robert of France heard of these feats at arms, he lavished favor and honors upon Colin, and so great was the fame of the exploit that it was commemorated in the pantomimic representations that formed part of the rude dramatic performances of the age. By degrees the children learned to act for themselves, and it took the form of a familiar sport.

The blindfolded pursuer, as, with bandaged eyes and extended hands, he gropes for a victim to pounce upon, seems in some degree to repeat the action of Colin Maillard, the tradition of which is also traceable in the name, blind man's bluff.—Philadelphia Press.

His Reason.

Some of the best of Dean Pigeon's stories come from Halifax (not Sheffield). One of these concerns his verger, one Sagar. Imagine him, a venerable figure with gray hair, skullcap, gown and verger's staff. In ignorance they had married a man to his deceased wife's sister.

Sagar, whose business it was to settle the matter about the banns, was at once cross examined. "Oh, yes, vicar," said he, "I knowed right well! I knowed parishes. But why did you not tell me?" "I should have forbidden them." "Well, vicar, it was just this way, do you see. One of the parishes was 84 and t'other 86. I says to myself, 'Lord, it can't last long. Let 'em wed, and bother the laws!'"—London News.

A Regular Polygot.

A gentleman in a rural district drew down upon his head a storm of adverse criticism by marrying a second wife shortly after the demise of his first. Two of those good ladies who look generally upon the surface of things and who are ever ready with condemnation were discussing the disgraceful affair. "Why, my dear, there's his poor wife hardly cold in her grave, and he goes and marries another!" "Dreadful!" declared the other. "I never heard of such a thing." "I should think not indeed," went on No. 1 angrily. "Marrying wife after wife like that—why, the man's a regular polygot!"—Cornhill Magazine.

The Last of the Patches.

I was born in 1837, and I have personal recollections of a lady in the early forties using them. The curate of a lodge in a farmhouse contiguous to my father's place. His wife was a tall, fine, handsome woman, dressed in black when I first saw her, and had patches—"beauty spots" they were called—on her forehead, cheek (left, I think) and chin. I told my mother on returning home, and she replied they were "beauty spots" and "in the fashion." I have a most vivid recollection of seeing her and her husband on the occasion. A handsomer couple you would rarely meet.—Notes and Queries.

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RAILROAD FIGURES. HEAVIEST YEAR YET.

Interesting Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Total Number of Casualties as Result of Railway Accidents During Year Was 51,743, the Number Killed Being 7,123.

The statistical report of the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1899, shows that the number of railways in the hands of receivers on that date was 71, a decrease of 23, as compared with June 30, 1898. The number of roads placed in the hands of receivers during the year was 16, and the number removed from their management was 39. On June 30, 1899, the total single track mileage in the United States was 189,294, an increase for the year of 2,898. This increase is greater than for any year since 1893. The aggregate length of mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 252,364. There were 36,705 locomotives in service at the end of the year, or 469 more than for the year ended June 30, 1898. The total number of cars of all classes in the service was 1,375,916, an increase of 49,742.

The number of persons employed on railroads was 928,924, an increase for the year of 54,466. The amount of railway capital outstanding was \$11,035,954,898, or a capitalization of \$60,556 per mile of line. The amount of capital stock paying no dividend was \$3,275,509,181, or 39.39 per cent. of the total amount outstanding, and the amount of funded debt, excluding equipment trust obligations, which paid no interest, was \$72,410,746. The number of passengers carried during the year was 523,176,508, an increase for the year of 22,109,827. The number of tons of freight carried was 959,763,583, an increase of 80,757,276. The gross earnings of the roads were \$1,313,810,618, an increase over the previous year of \$60,284,497. The operating expenses are shown to have been \$856,948,999, an increase of \$38,995,723. The amount of dividends declared during the year was \$111,089,936.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents was 51,743, the number of persons killed being 7,123, and the number injured 44,620. The number of passengers killed during the year was 239, an increase of 13, and the number injured 4,442, an increase of 497, or one passenger was killed for every 2,189,023 carried, and one injured for every 151,798 carried. Of railway employees, 2,210 were killed and 34,923 were injured during the year.

CHECK TO GUN RECOIL.

Army Officers Greatly Interested in the Invention of a Cleveland Man.

Army officers are greatly interested in the invention of a Cleveland (O.) man. His invention has the effect of minimizing the recoil of great guns, and the recent tests are said to have sustained all that the inventor has claimed for his device. The experts are not certain that the checking of the recoil may be termed anything which would revolutionize warfare, which is claimed for every ordnance invention, but it is an important feature, which will be of much practical value. Gen. Miles and his aid, Col. Michler, and Capt. Lewis, the recorder of the board of ordnance and fortification, visited Cleveland and witnessed the firing of a gun equipped with the recoil checker. Their report was favorable to the device.

ANNA HELD TAKES LONG DRIVE

From Paris to London by Coach is the Trip Made by the Great French Singer.

Anna Held, driving four-in-hand and accompanied by her husband, S. Ziegfeld, and a party of American actors and actresses, left Paris with a great flourish, intending to coach all the way to London, barring, of course, the channel passage, which she is reported to have crossed the other day. Her intention is to reach Nat Goodwin's English country seat on Sunday, when Goodwin himself is due there from America.

Exports from United States Amount to \$180,000,000.

American Beef Finding an Enlarged Market Abroad—Hog Products Show No Marked Increases for the Year.

Exports of provisions from the United States during the fiscal year just ended exceed those of any previous year. The total is \$180,000,000, thus averaging \$500,000 a day, and surpassing the phenomenal record achieved by that record-breaking year, 1899. For the 11 months ending with May, 1900, the total exports of provisions, including meat and dairy products, is \$166,707,834, against \$149,376,603 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1899. Of this large sum the principal items are:

Lard, with a total export during the 11 months of \$38,691,600; bacon, \$25,478,000; hams, \$18,192,000; pork, \$9,459,000; oleomargarine, \$9,469,000; and beef, \$7,655,000.

American beef is finding an enlarged market abroad, especially in the United Kingdom, France, Africa and the orient. Comparing the exports of the 11 months ending with May, 1900, with those of the same months of 1899, it is found that the United Kingdom increases its purchases of canned beef from \$1,959,000 to \$2,937,000; France, from \$31,037 to \$117,254; while Germany shows a slight decrease, the value falling from \$251,942 in 1899 to \$241,568, representing a shrinkage of 500,000 pounds in the volume of exports. To Asia and Oceania the increase was from \$168,000 to 180,000, and to Africa from \$437,722 to \$1,053,700, representing an increase in quantity of export of more than 6,000,000 pounds over 1899.

In the export of fresh beef the principal increases are to the United Kingdom, with a total of \$24,113,970, as against \$20,830,949 in 1899, and to the West Indies, which took in 1900 a total of \$339,039, as against less than one-tenth of that amount in 1899, when the total was \$34,027. In hog products, including pork, hams, bacon and lard, no marked increases occur, the figures for 1900 scarcely equaling those of the previous year. It is gratifying to observe, however, that the export trade in cheese is showing evidences of revival, the total for the 11 months showing an increase of 6,000,000 pounds, representing a value of over \$1,000,000 over that of last year.

TO HAVE NEW CARPET.

The Red Room at the White House to Be Renovated During President's Absence.

Col. Bingham has just ordered a new carpet for the red room at the white house, which is about the only really new thing to be added there this summer. Other repairs are necessary in the red parlor, as it gets about as much hard wear as a waiting room in a railway station. Thousands of tourists walk about over the carpet and sit on the couches and chairs during the twelvemonth, besides the hundreds of feet that cross and recross it at the many handshakes and which the president is subjected to. Last year's repairs to the white house were so thorough that it is believed the commonplace summer cleaning that falls to the lot of every good housekeeper is needed.

A few new covers, a little mending and upholstering, with a small amount of paint, is the extent of the work to be done while the presidential household is away. New floors are one of the things in store for the historic old building in the near future, and by common consent should be of steel that they may last through the future life of the building.

Those in the house now are safe, but much is in need of replacing. Col. Bingham takes pride in the general good repair of the house, and says it is much better than for many years. New window sills and window weights, door sills and hinges, locks and other homely little repairs are closely looked after.

VOL. I.

STARTLING FROM

Last week licensed liquor scattered over scattered overmitted and licensed authority intoxicants were ed into the P "civilizing" terrible results the American have a more not because it, but because curing such exposing the ford, as good eyes to the c our servants

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