

A SYNOPSIS OF THE SPEECH

MADE BEFORE THE
WAR CLAIMS COMMITTEE OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
IN BEHALF OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DALTON, GA.,
BY
HON. W. H. FELTON,
Of Georgia.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN :

The Government is now paying certain war claims. All loyal citizens who filed their claims within a specified time before the Southern Claims Commission, and who could establish their loyalty, the loss of the property, and that the property was taken for the use and benefit of the Union Army, have their claims adjudicated and allowed by this Commission.

Congress always appropriates the money to pay these allowed claims.

Now this Southern Claims Commission has no jurisdiction over the claims of "Corporations" or "Associations" of any description.

They are excluded from this quasi-court and whatever may have been the losses of these corporations or associations during the civil war, though the lost property may have contributed largely to the comfort, health, and support of the Federal forces, and though *ex-necessitate*, they could not be disloyal—yet they are forced to apply directly to Congress for the enforcement of that provision of the Constitution which says, "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

For this reason I am here before the War Claims Commission to urge a favorable report in the case of the Catholic church at Dalton, Georgia.

I have in charge the cases of two other churches seeking compensation before this Committee for losses sustained during the war, viz: the Baptist church at Cartersville, Georgia, and the Presbyterian church at Marietta, Georgia. At the proper time I desire to be heard in their behalf.

The facts in the case of the Catholic church at Dalton, are as follows:

When the Federal army entered the town of Dalton, Georgia, small-pox soon afterwards made its appearance among the troops. By order of the Commanding General, the Catholic church was occupied as a small-pox hos-

pital. The disease continued to prevail for some time among the Federal troops. At the disappearance or subsidence of the disease, it was that occasional cases of small pox would appear, caused, as was supposed, by the contagion lodged in this church, it acting as was supposed as a sort of *fomites*.

To prevent the further spread of small-pox the church building was burned down by order of the commanding officer.

He expressed his regret at the time that such a measure was necessary to preserve the health of the troops.

Here was private property taken for an important public use, seized and employed by the United States Government for the special benefit of its armies, and for the use and enjoyment of which property no rents have ever been paid by the Government.

Here was a valuable private property, costing five thousand dollars for its erection, destroyed by the Federal authorities as a sanitary measure, and for which not one dollar has been tendered as compensation.

This was a Catholic church—the title deeds of all such property are lodged in the bishop of the diocese.

He is simply the servant of his general church organization. He holds this church property in trust for every Catholic in the United States.

It could not have been disloyal. This Committee and the authorities have decided that these corporations and associations are incapable of disloyal acts.

Every Catholic in the Federal army had some possessory right and title to that property.

I imagine that the communicants of that church probably formed a very considerable portion of your Union armies.

If you refuse this claim, you refuse to pay for property belonging to a Christian organization which, by its individual membership, did as much to sustain the Union as any other church organization in the North.

Again: The whole country is interested in the agencies of Christianity and civilization. The Government of the United States, while it has no religious tests, and has virtually nothing to do with any religion, yet its entire structure—its history and its future hopes are so interwoven with the Christian churches of this country that for us to make war upon any of these churches would be to make war upon our civilization. For these reasons, and because of the poverty of the country, occasioned by the losses of the late war, I ask for a favorable report in behalf of this Catholic church, and shall, at the proper time, urge upon the House the relief sought for in the bill.

"Let every man read, ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope."

"BILL ARP'S" JOY

UPON READING

MILLENNIAL DAWN,

THE

"PLAN OF THE AGES."

FOOD AND COMFORT FOR ALL THINKERS.

READ HIS COMMENTS!

[From Atlanta Constitution.]

A kind lady has sent me a book of 350 pages called "Millennial Dawn," published by the Tower Publishing Co., in Pittsburg, Pa., which will, I believe, awaken the thinking world. I see that its sale is already over twenty-five thousand. It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the church—outside the plan of salvation and if Calvinism be true outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and her wandering child are forever separated—forever and forever?

I believe it is the rigidity of these teachings that makes theists and infidels and skeptics—makes Christians unhappy and brings their gray hairs down in sorrow to the grave—a lost child, a lost soul!

Let us see how many lost souls. The geographers give the world a present population of fourteen hundred million, of whom only one hundred and sixteen million are Christians,—that is, who live in Christian countries. Of these, only sixteen million are adult members of the church; and of these, about one million walk not after the flesh but after the spirit. That is a beautiful picture.—Only one million of truly good, pious Christian people in all the world, and thirteen hundred and ninety-nine millions who are elected to be eternally damned. Add to these figures one hundred and forty-two billions, who have already lived and died in the ages past, and if all these are damned, it does look like God's plan of salvation was a miserable failure. He gets one soul for glory while Satan captures thousands.

This wonderful book teaches that *trial* is yet to come—that all are to rise from the dead when Christ comes, that He will offer His salvation to all people; not only to the living, but to those who rise from the dead. His kingdom will be supported by the saints and by good people everywhere, and the mother will have another chance to reclaim her wandering child and bring him into the kingdom. This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love, and mercy, and wisdom. There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts that he throws a flood of light upon that seems to uncover its dark and gloomy meaning. I see that editors of leading journals, and many orthodox ministers of different denominations, have indorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought and more thinking is done than ever before,—men dare to think now. Light—more light, is the watchword.

BILL ARP.

—THE PRICE—

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Citizens Meeting

AT THE

Male Academy

ON

Friday, Sept. 22,

AT 7:30 P. M.

The object of this meeting is to elect an Executive Committee to order and hold a primary election for the city of Marietta.

All qualified white voters are earnestly requested to come to this meeting.

J. R. WINTERS,

Chairman.

in advance ⁽¹⁰⁾ that I shall not tolerate any reflections during this trial, upon the honor of my dead uncle. If you ignore this warning I shall hold you personally responsible for what you say". Hugh said this firmly, and with a manner that caused Colonel Dimple to regard him sharply.

"You say you wish a settlement of the matters between us," he resumed. "Very well, you shall have it. Let me see. You were absent I believe, from the office fifteen days during the past year. (Hugh had taken a vacation during the summer for this length of time.) I'm willing to count month at thirty working days;

acc# 15627873

HEAD RIGHTS AND LAND LOTTERIES.

Georgia's Suicidal Sacrifice of Her Princely Domain—New Frauds Attempted.

The public domain of Georgia was disposed of originally by head rights or grants not exceeding one thousand acres by careful survey, to each head of a family and actual settler. This continued until 1803, when it was discovered that the most gigantic frauds had been practiced upon the State.

The lottery system was then adopted, and the property of the commonwealth, as it were, gambled away, to its lasting disgrace and pecuniary injury.

The dividing line between the head right and lottery lands is defined on Butts' large map of Georgia as follows:

Glynn, Camden and that portion of Wayne and Charlton counties westward, to the old Indian line, being the eastern sides of the first, second and third districts of Charlton and Wayne counties, together with all the lands east of the Altamaha and Oconee rivers, up to the mouth of the Appalachian river, up that stream to its source, thence by a small dotted line to Hog mountain, thence to the State line of South Carolina at Tugalo river, to the mouth of Panther creek, were all disposed of by head rights, being a little over one-fourth the whole area of the State.

All the territory west of the above line, was divided out by a system of lotteries to citizens of the State only.

Hon. Absalom Chappell, in his "Historical Notes on Georgia," exposes very fully the enormous frauds which were perpetrated under the head right system. Thus the following extract made from the statement of the Surveyor-General to the Finance Commission, composed of Judge Berrien, Judge Wm. W. Holt and Mr. Chappell himself, conveys the following astounding results in the five counties we shall quote from:

Let us first give the actual area of the counties referred to—

Montgomery county contains, acres	407,680
Washington " " "	416,720
Franklin " " "	499,200
Glynn " " "	253,440
Wilkes " " "	323,840
Total actual area.....	1,900,880

Now look upon this picture. There were issued grants for each of these counties as per the maps and records on file in the proper office, in acres, for—

Montgomery county.....	7,486,975
Washington county.....	5,016,058
Franklin county.....	5,126,548
Glynn county.....	1,176,375
Wilkes county.....	2,224,720
Total amount of acres granted.....	20,984,886

Thus were grants sufficient issued for these five counties alone, to cover more than *half* of the entire territory of the State. The total of the fraudulent grants was 18,301,256 acres.

The bulk of these frauds occurred from 1785 to 1795, and the bogus grants bearing the genuine seal of the State, were disposed of abroad to ignorant or theivish purchasers, and some of them are at this time being manipulated by parties in Georgia, Baltimore, New York, and perhaps other places, and put upon the market to the prejudice of the true head-right grants, and to the lottery land grants, which are known to be genuine good titles.

This villianous imposition upon the State, brought about (in the language of Colonel Chappell) by forgery and corruption, is only equalled by the great Yazoo fraud which took place about the same time, and should have shared the same fate, and the "records destroyed by fire from heaven drawn with a glass from the sun." And no doubt Governor Jackson would have thus dealt with them if the tares could have been extracted from the wheat—the legal titles taken from the fraudulent ones, which had been cunningly intermixed. We caution parties abroad against these spurious land titles, and recommend our citizens possessing true titles to hold on to their timber lands. The time is coming, and is indeed near at hand, when they will realize a full compensation for the taxes paid out for the past half of a century. The shipments of pine timber and lumber from the Georgia ports during the past ninety days have amounted to about 100,000,000 feet. The port of Darien has cleared seventy-one cargoes—about 23,000,000 of feet of lumber and timber—during the months of January and February. Immigration is setting in largely from North Carolina of good citizens, to engage in the manufacture of turpentine and naval stores.

I learn that several adventurers, some of whom it is reported are destitute of means, are now seeking to contract with the owners of timber lands of Georgia for thousands of acres of their real estate at mere nominal prices, and even require the sellers to execute titles and place them in bank, *subject to be taken or rejected* by the purchaser. The safe plan for purchaser and seller is to deal with responsible parties who will furnish satisfactory Abstract of Titles and demand proper security.

Francis Fontaine

THE NATIONAL

EXTRA.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A Republican Caucus Broken up by Riot.

W. A. Pledger, Late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee Disgraces himself by Leading a Drunken Mob.

It becomes our duty to chronicle one of the most disgraceful riots ever known in this city. On Tuesday night, (last night) there was in the United States Court room, a caucus of about one hundred delegates to the Republican State Convention, to assemble in this city to-day, assembled for the purpose of considering matters to come before the Convention. It was composed of about equal portions of whites and blacks, there being at least one hundred delegates present.

Judge J. R. Wikle, of Bartow county, was Chairman of the meeting. Gen. James Longstreet, Henry P. Farrow, and about one hundred of those opposed to the re-election of Mr. Pledger as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, composed the meeting. Mr. Pledger being the Collector of Customs of this port, and *ex officio* Custodian of the building, had in the afternoon ordered the janitor of the building not to permit the caucus to meet in the court-room, and at the same time he and his friends called a caucus in another part of the city, and when the hour arrived for the meeting, 8:30 o'clock, all were in darkness, and the janitor announced to all parties that it was Mr. Pledger's orders not to open the doors, and that they couldn't get in.

Gen. Longstreet and Col. Farrow arrived and found nearly one hundred men in darkness. Just at this time the following written order was received, and the doors were opened, and the caucus elected Judge Wikle chairman. The meeting had organized and was sitting with closed doors. None were admitted except those who favored a reorganization of the State Central Committee with a new Chairman. In other words, there is one wing of the Republican party known as the anti-Pledger party, and one favorable to Pledger's re-election as Chairman, and this was a caucus of those opposed to Pledger's re-election as Chairman. For this reason Mr. Pledger sought to lock them out, notwithstanding he had himself presided over a caucus yesterday afternoon composed of all the delegates who had arrived in the city. His effort to prevent the caucus was a failure, and he then attempted to break it up. The caucus was proceeding quietly when all at once fifty or seventy-five persons, all colored, except two or three, whites, rushed into the building led by Mr. Pledger and J. H. Brown, and seized the door-keeper, Mr. Chap. Nor-

ris and violently threw him aside and forced open the door and rushed into the court room, yelling and cursing in a fearful manner threatening violence to all who should attempt to hold a caucus without them. Mr. Pledger and Mr. Brown were both drunk, as were many of their followers. They immediately took violent control of the court room, and Mr. Pledger announced that he was custodian of the building and ordered the chairman, Judge Wikle to "vamoose." But the Judge not being accustomed to such proceedings was embarrassed and failed to "vamoose." Gen. Longstreet promptly sent one of his deputy marshals for the police, and in five minutes the police appeared and arrested Pledger and Brown and quelled the riot. It looked at one time as though Brown would whip Farrow anyhow, if he could. The police soon restored quiet and carried Pledger and Brown to the station-house for drunken and disorderly conduct, where additional charges will be lodged against them for riot. The meeting was then restored to order and Col. Farrow explained that it was a caucus of Republicans who desired to reorganize the party on a working basis and were, therefore, opposed to Mr. Pledger's re-election as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and that for this reason Mr. Pledger had first attempted to have them locked out of the room, and having failed in that, had led a mob to break up the meeting, and as nothing more could be done with the room full of uninvited persons, he moved to adjourn, and the caucus adjourned. It was the most disgraceful riot that ever occurred in this city. It now remains to be seen what action will be taken by the State Executive Committee, now in session, relative to the disgraceful, drunken conduct of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, who first attempted to lock the doors of the court-room against those who do not wish him for chairman any longer, and failing in that attempt, to break up a Republican caucus by riotous storming of the building. It now becomes a question whether he should be expelled from the Committee which is now in session. The general impression last night was that he should immediately resign or be deposed. It is proper to say that every white delegate who had arrived in the city, with the exception of about four or five and about half the colored delegates who had arrived, were in the caucus which Mr. Pledger attempted to break up. It is not a question between the whites and blacks, for there were as many or more colored men in the caucus as there were white men. The issue is now fairly presented to whites and blacks whether they have enough self-respect to refuse to countenance such conduct as Mr. Pledger perpetrated last night.

NOTICE.

A REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

Is called to meet in Brunswick, at the Fair Grounds, on

MONDAY, MARCH 24, AT 12 M.

of that day, for the purpose of

Re-organizing the County Executive Committee

To Select Delegates to the District Convention,

which will meet in the city of Brunswick, Wednesday, April 2d, to select

Delegates to the State Convention,

which meets in Atlanta April 9th; also

To Select Delegates to the Senatorial Convention,

to meet at Jefferson, Camden county; and attend to all other business that may come before the meeting.

Whatever may have been the past political opinions, all are respectfully invited to come and participate in the meeting.

Done by order of the

GLYNN COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HUGH C. CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary.

WM. P. GOLDEN,
Chairman.

Notice to Saloon Keepers
Any one giving or selling
my husband **W. L. Sides**
any intoxicating drinks &
will prosecute them for dam-
ages to the extent of the
law as I and my children
are the ones that suffer by
it.

Mrs. Mary Sides.

PROSPECTUS.

GEORGIA

University Magazine.

Published by the Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Literary Societies.

THE present students of the University of Georgia, having determined to resume the publication of the college paper which was once so ably maintained by their predecessors, but which for the past few years has been suspended, will issue, towards the latter part of February, the first number of their periodical, under the title of the GEORGIA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

It will be issued monthly, and will contain about fifty pages of reading matter. No pains will be spared to bring it up to that standard which the high position of our University among the educational institutions of the South would seem to guarantee. The Societies will be assisted by occasional articles from our able Faculty and from the diamond-pointed pen of Ex-Chancellor A. A. LIPSCOMB.

Maintained as this Magazine will be, not only for the purpose of training the students in the art of composition, but also with a view of placing before the public a periodical worthy of their notice, we think it peculiarly entitled to the favorable consideration both of the present patrons of the University and of the State at large. Published beneath the protecting care of our Alma Mater, we trust that her honored Alumni will at once manifest their approval and appreciation by subscribing to the Magazine.

Our articles will be literary in character—political and sectarian matter being excluded; and we will endeavor to make our pages reflect the dignity, if not the maturity, of age.

Subscriptions for the remainder of the term, ending August 5th, will be \$1.50, *invariably in advance.*

All funds must be forwarded to the Business Managers.

Trusting that the laudability of our undertaking will ensure our success and gain for us the approbation of the public, we are

Most Respectfully.

S. G. McLENDON, *Term Editor.*

Demosthenian Society:

P. ALEX. STOVALL, }
JNO. C. HART, }

H. H. GORDON,

Assistant Editors.

| *Business Managers.*

Phi Kappa Society:

{ WM. H. FLEMING,
F. R. CLARK,

| D. W. ROUNTREE.

Republican Mass Meeting Endorses P. N. Parker for Mayor.

RECORD OF J. B. GASTON WHILE MAYOR SEVERELY CRITICISED.

All that the Republicans demand is:
"HUMAN RIGHTS"
AND
"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW."

Pursuant to call duly issued a mass meeting of the Republican party of the city of Gainesville was held at the Odd Fellows hall, South Bradford street at 8.30 p. m., Wednesday Nov. 20. On calling the meeting to order the chairman had the secretary to read the call for the meeting, which was as follows:

REPUBLICAN MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The meeting of the Republican party which had been ordered for last night, and which was postponed because of bad weather, will be held to night, this November 20th, 8:30 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows hall on South Bradford street, and all Republicans are invited to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider what is best for our party to do in the present municipal campaign has duly considered the matter in all its bearings and will make a unanimous report as to our duty in the premises and every Republican in our city should be present.

"HUMAN RIGHTS"

AND

"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW"

is our motto in this campaign. Come one! come all who endorse that fundamental principle of Free Institutions in National, State and Local Government.

T. L. SUTTON, Chairman Ex. Com.
L. H. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Gainesville, Ga., Nov. 20

The first business in order was the report of the Committee of Fourteen and Rev. J. D. Lovejoy asked the secretary to read the unanimous report of the committee, which was as follows:

Whereas, a municipal election is approaching at which a Mayor and three Councilmen are to be elected, and,

Whereas, one of the candidates now in the field, Mr. James B. Gaston, seeking our votes for the office of Mayor, was elected to said office four years ago and during his administration of said office proved himself wholly unfit for said office and unworthy of our support by reason of repeated acts of unjust and wicked discriminations in cases of persons charged with crimes against the City Ordinances and tried before him as Judge of the Mayor's Court and,

Whereas, by voting for him in the coming election we would by our votes endorse his unjust and wicked discriminations, and,

Whereas, by voting against him we would by so voting condemn such wicked discriminations and thus publish to the world that others who disregard their oaths of office by perpetrating such acts of discrimination will surely be remembered in future at the ballot box by all who are worthy of American citizenship.

Therefore, Resolved, That it is the duty of every lover of justice and every voter worthy of American citizenship and qualified to vote in this election to walk up to the polls and vote against James B. Gaston for Mayor.

Resolved, 2nd, that it is our duty in the coming election, as there is no Republican candidate in the field to express our condemnation of Judge Gas-

ton's discrimination by voting for the opposing candidate, Mr. P. N. Parker, without seeking any promises from him, but relying on his sense of right and justice, strengthened and toned up by a recollection of the fact that we have in this election rebuked a former Mayor for his discriminations by casting the solid vote of our party against him.

Resolved, 3rd, That we earnestly invoke the aid of all good people in Gainesville who wish to promote the welfare and growth of our city by the maintainance of good, fair, just government upon the high plane of "Human Rights" and "Equal justice for all under the law," with discriminations against none, by voting against "the unjust Judge."

On motion the report of the Committee was received and the chairman announced that it was before the meeting. Thereupon, the chairman asked Mr. R. A. Chamblee to read a resolution which was offered as a substitute for the report of the committee and he read as follows:

We believe that it is for the best interest of the Republicans of Gainesville to endorse neither of the candidates for the office of Mayor, but to let every one think for himself and vote for whom he pleases.

Speeches in support of the substitute were made by Mr. Chamblee and Mr. Sutton, but by no one else, and against it by Rev. J. D. Lovejoy, Rev. Green Hunter, Mr. Floyd Arnold, Secretary Haywood and others, and on taking the vote only two voted for the substitute and there was an overwhelming vote against it. The substitute being defeated the vote was then taken on the report of the committee, by a rising vote, and the report was unanimously adopted with vociferous applause.

Mr. Floyd Arnold then introduced the following resolution which was adopted by a unanimous vote, creating a new city executive committee:

Resolved, that the committee of three from each ward and five from the city at large, appointed at our last meeting to take charge of matters pertaining to the municipal campaign and whose unanimous report has been received and adopted by this meeting, be and the same is hereby made and constituted, the Executive committee of the Republican party of the city of Gainesville, Hall county, Ga., to serve until another mass meeting of the Republicans of this city shall have been duly called and shall have provided otherwise.

Resolved 2nd, that the Executive committee above provided for is hereby requested to give special attention to the important duty of securing the registration of all Republicans entitled to register, and who have neglected to do so.

On motion the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

T. L. SUTTON, Chairman,
L. H. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

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REPUBLICANS! RALLY!

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

On Tuesday, the seventh day of November, the election for Congressman takes place. The Republicans of this District have nominated for that office Hon. A. E. Buck, of Atlanta. Mr. Buck did not seek the nomination, but the Republicans of the District, in convention assembled, nominated him, because it was universally conceded that all the different elements of the Party in the District could be united on him more effectually than on any other man. There were good reasons why a straight-out nomination should be made in this District by the Republican Party, and that nomination was made by a convention duly called, and regular in all respects. The responsibility for the nomination is not upon Mr. Buck, but upon the Republicans of the District. We, as Republicans, have deliberately resolved to meet the enemy on a strict Party issue, and it now becomes the duty of every Republican in the District to rally to our standard bearer and see him triumphantly elected.

It is not a case in which you are advised to vote for some person, or in which an Independent is recommended to you, but it is a Party Nomination, where your allegiance to your Party requires that you do your duty by voting for the party Nominee, and not only by voting for him, but by working for him faithfully and earnestly. No true Republican can hesitate in such a contest, but all must come up manfully to their duty. And in appealing to you to be loyal to your party in this struggle, we are proud to know that the man chosen as our standard bearer is a man worthy of your support.

Mr. Buck has been in our midst for ten years, and no man in the city of Atlanta enjoys higher character in all the relations of life, private and public. He has at all times and through all the unpleasant contentions which have disturbed the harmony of our Party pursued a course so marked for its fairness and justice that he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all—even those who differed from him most; and his high character for integrity and ability has given him, in the same eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of our political enemies. Such is the character of our Nominee, and we appeal to you to rally to his support, and thus show to the country that on a square party issue the Republicans of the Fifth District can be relied on to do their duty.

HENRY P. FARROW,
Member of State Central Committee.

H. A. RUCKER,
Chairman Rep. Dist. Com.

J. E. BRYANT,
Secretaries Rep. State Cen. Com.

W. H. JOHNSON,

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the County of Hall, a mass meeting of the Republicans of the county is hereby called to assemble at the Court House at 12 o'clock m. on Saturday, July 9th, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Hall County in a convention of the Republicans of the 9th Congressional District of Georgia, duly called to assemble on the 23rd of July in the city of Dahlonega, county of Lumpkin, to nominate a candidate for Congress, to nominate an Elector for this congressional district, to appoint a special committee of seven to conduct the campaign in this district, and to transact such other business as may come before said convention. This county will be entitled to four votes in the convention at Dahlonega, but can send such number of delegates as may be desired to represent our county. All Republicans who are qualified voters in our county, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, are cordially invited to be present and participate in the meeting; but by order of the State Central Committee, "no person shall participate in any mass meeting or convention unless he be legally registered and a qualified voter at the time of the holding of such mass meeting or convention."

Respectfully,

J. O. HUGHES,

Chm. Republican Executive Committee, Hall County, Ga.

—THE—
Saloons Cannot Run Without Boys.

Wanted, some bright boys full of life and cheer,
To stand at my counter as drinkers of beer ;
To fill up the ranks, without further delay
Of the Army of Drunkards that's passing away.
Sixty thousand a year will only supply
The loss to our trade from the drunkards that die.
Send those who can toil, or have wealth to bestow,
For profits are small on old drunkards, you know.
Let them come from the shop, the school, or the home,
We'll welcome them all whoever may come.
Let mothers surrender their sons to our cause,
And Fathers keep voting for good license laws ;
For if you will vote to keep running the mill,
You must furnish grists or the wheels will stand still.

—C. A. RUDDOCK, in Ram's Horn.

Have you a BOY to furnish. If so,
turn him in to OUR nearest saloon.

The saloons are OURS if our vote
is with a license party.

Timber and Mineral Lands

IN

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA

FOR * SALE.

ADDRESS,

DR. E. D. NEWTON, ATHENS, GA.

IN GEORGIA.

COUNTY.	No. of LOT.	DISTRICT.	SECTION.	No. of ACRES
Bartow	108	17	3	40.
Bartow	103	17	3	40.
Bartow	721	17	3	40.
Bartow	880	21	2	20.
Clinch	80	3		250.
Dade	28	19	4	40.
Dawson	1088	5	1	40.
+ Forsyth	579	14	1	40.
Gilmer	88	24	2	160.
+ Gilmer	108	6	2	160.
+ Gilmer	135	26	2	160.
Hall	104	10		83 1/2.
Hall	105	10		141 1/2.
Haralson	867	1	4	40.
Lumpkin	266	15	1	40.
Lumpkin	796	11	1	40.
Lumpkin	95	4		250.
Paulding	621	18	3	40.
+ Rabun	147	13		250.
+ Union	269	8	1	160.
+ Union	142	11	1	40.
Union	347	11	1	40.
Union	495	11	1	40.
+ White	23	6	1	490.
+ White	8	4		250.
Wayne	292	7	1	490.
Washington	At "Fenn's Bridge."			50
*Baker	318	7		250.
*Cherokee	653	3	2	40.
*Cherokee	654	3	2	40.
+ *Decatur	361	14		54 1/2.
*Floyd	310	16	4	40.
Floyd	459	16	4	40.
+ *Gordon	188	24	2	160.
+ Gordon	210	24	2	160.
*Paulding	1269	18	3	40.
*Polk	429	18	3	40.
+ *Polk	1234	18	3	40.
+ *Polk	353	1	4	40.
Polk	521	18	3	40.
+ *Polk	161	1	4	40.
x *Polk	170	1	4	40.
x *Polk	285	1	4	40.
x *Rabun	60	3		490.
x *Rabun	30	1		350.

GOLD MINES.

Ellrod Mine, 1/4 interest No. 102, 10th district, Hall county. Total, 200 acres.
 Eller Mine, 1/4 interest, No. 131, district 18, section 1, Towns co. Total 85 acres.
 Also, 1/4 mining interest in 160 acres, Towns county.
 Mathews Mine, 1-16 interest, No. 49, section 1, White county. Total 250 acres.

"Gold Mine"
"P. Mine"

COUNTY.	No. of LOT.	DISTRICT.	SECTION.	No. of ACRES
Cherokee	782	3	2	40.
+ Forsyth	1324	14	1	40.
+ Polk	1176	21	3	40.
Paulding	34	2	3	40.
Paulding	895	19	3	40.
+ Paulding	1114	19	4	40.

MINING INTEREST ONLY. UNDIVIDED 1/2 INTEREST.

+ Cherokee	62	15	2	40.
+ Cherokee	810	21	2	40.
+ Forsyth	816	14	1	40.
+ Polk	566	21	3	40.
+ Paulding	36	2	3	40.
+ Fannin	235	6	1	160.
+ Hall	Price Mine			876
+ Rabun	30	1		140.

IN ALABAMA.

*1600 ACRES HEAVY TIMBER, Pine Forest, State of Alabama, Tallapoosa county, near Tallapoosa River, between Dadeville and Tallassee Cotton Mills.

ANDREW CLARK,

Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d District of Georgia,

WHITEWASHED AND EXCORIATED.

WHITEWASH.

[From Atlanta Daily Post, February 26th, 1880.]

EXONERATING COLLECTOR CLARKE.

The Savannah News has the following from Washington concerning Collector Clarke:

"Gen. Wm. T. Clark, Special Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was sent to Atlanta a short time ago to investigate certain charges that had been preferred against Andrew Clarke, the Internal Revenue Collector for the Atlanta district. These charges were preferred by Conley, who, with Blodgett, seems to be running things in Georgia, from a Republican standpoint. General Clark, who, by the way, is no relative of the Collector, has returned, and yesterday made a report to Commissioner Raum upon the result of the investigation. He reported that the charges were unfounded, and were but a revamping of old matters in a somewhat new form; and that these old matters had been previously investigated and found without foundation. In other words, General Clark completely exonerates the Georgia Collector. After hearing this report, Raum has decided to dismiss the charges as entirely unfounded, and to pay no more attention to them. The Georgia Federal officials cause more trouble than those of any other State. This is not so much their fault as the outgrowth of jealousy among the local Republicans. About once every two weeks it would seem that some United States officer in Georgia is called upon to undergo an investigation."

EXCORIATION.

ATLANTA, GA., February 27th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Post: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of yesterday headed "Exoneration of Collector Clarke," in which allusion is made to me. It has not been my desire to go before the public with the matter referred to in this article, but as you inform me the article in question was published at the request of an interested party, I feel no further inclination to remain quiet, particularly in view of the fact that the allusion to me is mentioned in the nature of an attack.

It is true that I preferred a series of charges against Andrew Clark, Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, involving acts of personal and official immorality on the part of that officer which should send him out of the service of the Government, and, in my opinion, to the penitentiary.

It is also true that one General W. T. Clark, a Revenue Agent, was sent by Commissioner Raum to investigate such of these charges as were not stricken out by Raum on one pretext or another, and for that purpose came to Atlanta.

Agent Clark kindly notified me when he opened his investigation of Collector Clark, that he "was for the under dog in the fight," and during the pendency of the investigation he acted the double role of investigator and counsel for the other Clark, except when engaged in the pleasing recreation of riding about the city with the wife of the officer whose conduct he was supposed to be investigating. The conduct of Agent Clark was so palpably partial that witnesses produced before him noticed it and commented thereon.

Without any extended allusion to the repeated boast of Agent Clark that he helped to burn this city in 1864, and his regret that the "damned place" had been rebuilt, or to his frequently expressed wish to leave here for "God's country," I close as to the investigator and the character of his investigation.

The charge which had been preferred, alleging the attempt on the part of Andrew Clark, his brother Alvin and one Davis, a lawyer in Washington, to swindle the Central Railroad out of a large amount of money, was once investigated as to Alvin Clark and caused his removal from the service, but was stricken out by Raum, and an investigation as to Andrew Clark, who is equally guilty with his brother, (as the original contract, letters and telegrams now in my possession will fully show,) was denied, probably for the reason that it would be unfair to kick two of a family out of the Government employ for one and the same piece of villainy.

In support of the charge that Clark had demanded and received money to influence his official action, James F. Sloman, a reputable man, well known in this city, swore that Clark had forced him to pay twenty-five dollars for assignments to duty under his appointment as store-keeper.

Wm. M. Curry, a reputable citizen of Hampton, for whom Agent Clark, in his haste to get back to "God's country," could not wait, would have sworn that Andrew Clark demanded of him twenty-five dollars a month as a consideration for giving him an office in the revenue service. Agent Clark admitted that Curry would swear this, but said it could make no difference if he did.

Other charges involving Clark's general character and his lying in official matters were stricken out by Raum because he knew all he wished to know about that. Andrew Clark would not put himself up as a witness because he could not stand a cross-examination.

Agent Clark was doubtless sent to find the charges unfounded, whatever the evidence might be, and it is probable that he has disregarded the evidence to carry out his instructions. But be that as it may, I do not care what may become of Clark or the charges against him. I have discharged my duty, both as a citizen and as a supporter of the administration of Mr. Hayes, in attempting to rid the public service of a disreputable scoundrel who habitually vilifies and traduces the people among whom he lives; who has fleeced his subordinates, and conspired to defraud and swindle the tax payers of the District. If, in the face of the facts adduced, he is retained in the responsible office he now fills, the authority which holds him in place will be justly held in contempt by the good people of the community into which this miserable creature has been injected by the convulsions of a cruel and bloody war.

Truly Yours,

JOHN L. CONLEY.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MILLS ENLARGED.

CAPACITY DOUBLED.

THE ATHENS BOBBIN MILLS.

ATHENS, GA., 188

We are pleased to inform you that our Bobbin Mills have been recently enlarged and their capacity doubled by the addition of a New Building and by furnishing the same with suitable Machinery.

With our Skilled Workmen, New Machinery, Improved Tools, and with an abundance of Seasoned Lumber of every description, we are fully prepared to fill all orders without delay.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, QUILLS, Etc.,

FOR COTTON OR WOOL FACTORIES.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and entire satisfaction guaranteed, both in regard to character of work and prices. Holding a membership with "THE AMERICAN SPOOL AND BOBBIN ASSOCIATION," we are thereby favored and fully posted as to prices and terms of all American Manufacturers of Spools and Bobbins.


Your orders respectfully solicited.

JOHN H. NEWTON,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

N. B.—We will beg you to forward Sample Bobbins with orders and a Spindle should accompany such Bobbins as run on Spindles.

As each Bobbin has to pass through eight or ten hands before completion and as time as well as care and attention, is necessary to perfect the same, please send your orders in advance before Bobbins are needed for immediate use in your Factory.

 *Spools carefully repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.*

THE
ROYAL ARCANUM.

This is a Beneficiary Secret Order, organized in Boston, Mass., June 23d, 1877. It labors to promote beneficence, charity and fraternity.

ITS LEADING OBJECTS :

1. To unite fraternally all men of sound health, and good moral and social character, between twenty-one and sixty years of age.
2. To aid its members in advancing socially, morally, intellectually and materially ; also, to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members.
3. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.
4. To establish a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund. On the death of a member, the sum of \$3,000 shall be paid to his family, or those dependent on him, as he may direct. This fund is raised by assessments graduated according to the age of the member

ITS PROSPERITY.

Has been remarkable from its organization. Subordinate Councils are now established in most of the States of the Union. The

ATLANTA COUNCIL

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings, at their Hall in the third story of the building, S. W. corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. Information given by committee.

D. W. GWIN, *Regent*,
S. D. McCONNELL, *Vice-Regent*.
G. S. PRIOR, *Secretary*

1884

Receipts of
Money paid in
1884,

1884

Receipts of
Money paid in
1884,

1354
354
82
96
79
79

433
433
433
433

Receipts for
1884
H-0861

J. H. H. H.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January, 22, 1880.

To the citizens of the Seventh Congressional
District of Georgia.

It is proper that I should give you an exact account of my agency in the appointment of Rev. T. J. Simmons, to the office of supervisor of census in the first census district of Georgia.

There were eight applicants for this position from the seventh district—three Democrats and five Republicans, who applied to me for a recommendation.

I gave each and every one a recommendation as to fitness and qualification, as requested, and sent it on as promptly as they desired, without delay on my part.

I felt that the seventh district was entitled to this appointment, because every one of the fourteen counties was included in the first census district. When I saw General Walker at the beginning of this session, I placed every name before him, and called attention to their strong endorsements.

I requested particular attention to the name of Rev. T. E. Smith, Presbyterian Pastor at Cartersville, Georgia, setting forth his rare scholarship and literary attainments, as well as his sterling integrity. I pressed him as an independent Democrat, and used every available argument to aid this good man with a small salary and a large family. General Walker heard me patiently and kindly, and told me it was entirely necessary that the supervisor should live in some central position, within reach of daily mail and railroad facilities.

This proviso made several of the applicants unavailable.

Meeting Mr. Speer, the member from the 9th in his office, a few days before the nominations were sent in, I asked the direct question: "Who do you intend to appoint in our district?" He promptly replied, "I expect to appoint W. H. Smythe, of Atlanta—ex-marshal of Georgia. He took the census before, and he is my choice."

Believing Mr. Smythe to be very objectionable to the people I represent in Congress. I earnestly protested against this appointment. I appealed to the President, also, to relieve North Georgia of Mr. Smythe, because of his great unpopularity, while he was marshal of the State.

Believing Mr. Simmons to be a conservative Republican—disconnected with partizan politics—a warm friend and admirer of President Hayes—a farmer—a Georgian by birth—well-connected and well-respected in the community where he resides—endorsed by Hon. Dawson A. Walker, and other good men in the Republican party, I placed his name before the President as a man much better suited to our interests and our personal feelings than Mr. Smythe.

I was satisfied that he would deal fairly and honestly in his appointments—would be faithful to his duties—and would be generous to my friends, and the friends of Hon. Emory Speer in appointing enumerators. Between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Smythe I had no hesitation in selecting the former—I did all I could for him that was honorable and just.

General Walker intimated to me that it was his purpose to appoint a Republican in this first census district, which statement he authorized me to use in public if it was necessary, and refer to him for the truth of it.

A copy of the *Atlanta Constitution* has just reached me this morning, containing a couple of letters, purporting to be letters from Mr. Simmons and myself. I went to the Interior Department, and requested copies of the letters from which they were taken, by a party whose name I will give further on.

The letter of Mr. Simmons I never saw before in my life, knew not a word of its contents; it was written in Georgia while I was in this city last spring, and I had no knowledge that Mr. Simmons had ever written to the President, until he applied to me for a letter of recommendation in September last,

which I wrote in his presence. In concluding this letter, Mr. Simmons requested me to call the President's attention to his application, which he thought had been overlooked; and especially desired me to ask the President to read it again. My letter was marked *private*, only to insure the President's personal attention, and he did not consider it a confidential letter and therefore placed it in the public files, which he told me himself yesterday, when I laid both letters before him for examination.

The President says he never saw that letter of Simmons's until I carried it to him on yesterday. General Walker declares he never saw it.

Therefore, it had no influence whatever on his appointment. I have already repeated that I saw it for the first time in the files of the Interior Department on yesterday, and when I called attention to the letter by Mr. Simmons's request, I believed it to be only an application in usual form for the place.

If my devotion to the South and to Southern men, as illustrated in my political record and my course during the late civil war, is not a sufficient guarantee for my fidelity to their interests, I cannot suppose that a letter written in Georgia, while I was in Washington, and which I never saw until yesterday, can in any way, connect me with its sentiments.

It is necessary, also, that I should explain to you the publication of those letters in the *Atlanta Constitution*, and give the name of the person to whose attention and manipulation I am indebted for that publication.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, and Mr. Jas. F. Hood, a clerk, gave me the facts, which I proceed to place before you: Mr. Hood states that General Gordon came into his office and asked to examine these papers. He then stated that he would take them into the Assistant Secretary's room, which he did. He was alone until he left the Secretary's room, where he was joined by some man who was unknown to the Assistant Secretary; but he (Gordon) returned alone to Mr. Hood's room.

General Gordon did not say to either official that he intended to do this work; and I leave the plain facts to your consideration and impartial judgment.

It is proper to say that during all this contest Hon. Mr. Speer was pressing our mutual friend, Col. P. F. Lawshe, of Gainsville, but was greatly surprised to learn that General Gordon protested against the appointment, and would consider that appointment a personal insult. General Walker told me that the Senator strongly protested in the case. So we see very clearly that the only Democrat who was favorably considered was probably defeated by the personal hostility of Senator Gordon to the Independents of the State of Georgia. The General will, no doubt, oppose the confirmation of any man, Democrat or Republican, who will not submit to his peculiar dictation. For such methods as he uses in his warfare, he has my full permission to exercise against me. If the Senate of the United States can stand the effect, I shall not complain.

The Senator announces that he will fight Mr. Simmons, because of his Republican partisanship. While this distinguished statesman was nosing about in the Interior Department, to find my endorsement of a Republican, why did he overlook his own strongly written endorsement of Mr. Chas. R. Johnson, who was nominated as an active and pronounced Republican?

So it appears that Republicans who live in the seventh district, that are friendly to me, are to be defeated in the Senate, because of their partisanship, while others outside that district can receive the strongly written endorsement and support of this Democratic Senator, who stoops to indulge his personal prejudice in this elevated position.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
W. H. FELTON.

ACID PHOSPHATE!

ACID PHOSPHATE!

We are preparing a limited supply of

ACID PHOSPHATE,

Combined with Potash, for composting with Cotton Seed, which we are offering on liberal terms, for CASH, or on Credit till next Fall, payable in Cotton.

The Brand of this article is

W. G. & CO.'S

Superphosphate!

And it is guaranteed to contain

10 to 12 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid.

2 to 4 per cent Potash.

By the addition of Cotton Seed, to furnish Ammonia, you will have a complete Fertilizer, adapted to all soils and crops, at a low cost. As our supply will be limited, engagements should be made at once. Our Agents will take orders.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,

January 1st, 1881.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Fretwell & Nichols, Stationers and Printers, Savannah, Ga.

(1)

A P P E A L .

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
NATIONAL GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
1324 F Street, Washington, D. C., October, 1881.

The Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, as Chairman of a Special Committee, submitted the following appeal, which was unanimously adopted:

The citizens of Washington and officials having residence here, have united in a movement to do marked and enduring honor to the name of the late President, whose great life was so sadly and so tragically ended.

His reputation as a Statesman, Legislator and Executive was acquired in this Capital. Beyond these claims to admiration and gratitude, he was personally beloved by all classes of citizens throughout the whole country in a degree that rarely falls to the lot of any public man.

Reflecting his own wishes so far as they may be inferred from his career and his character, the Memorial designed, that of a National Hospital, to be located in the District of Columbia, to be known forever by his name, is most suitable and appropriate.

It will be a provision for the relief of human suffering, from the cup of which he drank the bitterest dregs, and in the breadth of its human charity it will fitly typify the noble nature and exalted aims of the hero and martyr. The hospital is designed to be as wide in its scope of beneficence as was the kindly heart of the dead President in its outstretch of human sympathies. It will be open to those needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color. To be a sufferer in need of help will be the only passport required to enter its doors and secure its aid. Such an institution, founded in the cause of Charity and bearing the name of "Garfield," appeals to the generosity of every one, and to every one the appeal is made.

Contributions, small and great, are solicited, and may be safely remitted to the Hon. JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund.

He gives twice who gives quickly. Let the response be prompt, generous and universal.

Very respectfully,

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Chairman.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, <i>Chairman.</i>	Justice ARTHUR MACARTHUR.	Dr. J. M. TONER.
Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.	JOHN W. THOMPSON.	Dr. E. SMITH TOWNSEND.
Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM.	LEWIS J. DAVIS.	Dr. F. A. ASHFORD.
Gen. D. G. SWAIM.	HENRY A. WILLARD.	Dr. S. C. BUSEY.
Hon. JAMES GILFILLAN, <i>Treasurer.</i>	REGINALD FENDALL.	Dr. J. FORD THOMPSON.
A. S. SOLOMONS.	E. FRANK RIGGS.	Dr. W. G. PALMER.
JAMES H. SAVILLE,	W. G. METZEROTT.	Hon. JOSIAH DENT.
	H. M. HUTCHINSON.	

JOHN A. BAKER, *Recording Secretary.*
BENJ. G. LOVEJOY, *Corresponding Secretary.*
HENRY WISE GARNETT, " "

Office of the National Garfield Memorial Hospital,

1324 F Street Northwest,

Washington, D. C., October 24, 1881.

The Executive Committee charged with the work of establishing, at the Capital of the United States, a NATIONAL GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL as being the most enduring and beneficent monument to the memory of our late President whose life was so sadly and tragically ended, assured that the various religious organizations throughout the country will be desirous of contributing to such a memorial, do therefore appeal to all pastors, and suggest that Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th, or the nearest available days, be set apart for discourses and collections in all their places of worship throughout the land, in aid of this fund, and that all contributions be forwarded to the Hon. JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States, who is the Treasurer of the Fund.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY WISE GARNETT, }
BENJAMIN G. LOVEJOY, } *Corresponding Secretaries.*

We, the undersigned pastors of the various denominations having places of worship in the District of Columbia, do most heartily join in the above appeal and recommend it to the favorable action of all religious bodies of this nation :

Rev. FREDERICK D. POWER, Christian Church.
Rev. JOHN R. PAXTON, Presbyterian Church.
Rev. WILLIAM PARET, Protestant Episcopal Church.
Rev. Father FRANCIS E. BOYLE, Catholic Church.
Rev. J. H. CUTHBERT, Baptist Church.
Rev. B. PEYTON BROWN, Methodist Church.
Rev. J. SAMUELS, Hebrew (Orthodox) Church.
Rev. J. GEORGE BUTLER, Lutheran Church.
Rev. RUSH R. SHIPPEN, Unitarian Church.
Rev. J. E. RANKIN, Congregational Church.
Rt. Rev. DANL. A. PAYNE, African M. E. Church.
Rev. JABEZ FOX, New Jerusalem Church.
Rev. ALEXANDER KENT, Universalist Church.
Rev. LOUIS STERN, Hebrew (Reformed) Church.
Rev. PHILIP T. HALL, Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. A. W. PITZER, Presbyterian (South) Church.
Rev. W. P. HARRISON, Methodist (South) Church.
Rev. ARTHUR FOSTER, Reformed Episcopal Church.

(3)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the National Garfield Memorial Hospital,

No. 1324 F Street,

Washington, D. C., October, 1881.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:

You have doubtless seen in the public prints the appeal for aid made by the Executive Committee charged with the duty of founding a National Garfield Memorial Hospital, in the City of Washington, as a most fitting monument to the memory of our late President.

In furtherance of this purpose we beg to call your attention, in a special manner, to the enclosed appeal referred to, and to the accompanying recommendation of the Executive Committee, which has been endorsed by a pastor of each religious denomination in this City, naming November 5th or 6th, or a day as near thereto as practicable, be fixed for discourses and collections in the usual places of worship, by all the ministers and religious bodies throughout the United States.

Believing that the measure will meet with your approval, and hoping it may receive your hearty co-operation, the appeal is made personal to you and your congregation.

The names and character of most of the Executive Committee are known to the whole country, and will give assurance to the public that whatever funds may be contributed will be faithfully and judicially applied, and that they will at a proper time, select a suitable and commanding site for the nation's Garfield Memorial Hospital. They may also be trusted with the charge of seeing that the Institution in its architecture, its construction, and all its appointments, shall be equal to the best of its kind, and commensurate in its dimensions and management with the generous contributions and the humane purposes of a patriotic people wishing to erect an enduring and beneficent memorial to the late President GARFIELD, and to emphasise their adherence to the principle of respecting persons in rightful authority, and their abhorrence of the crime of assassination.

Contributions, whether from individuals or by organized bodies, should be sent to the Hon. JAMES GILFILLAN, Treasurer of the United States, who is Treasurer of the Fund, and by whom they will be duly acknowledged.

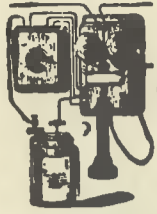
Should you deliver a discourse upon the theme and for the purpose suggested, which may in whole or in part be published, be so good as to mail a copy to the Secretary of this Committee for its use.

Information bearing upon the founding of the national Garfield Memorial Hospital, not embraced in the enclosed appeal and recommendation, will be cheerfully given when requested.

With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain yours very truly,

A. S. SOLOMONS,
Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

HENRY WISE GARNETT,
Secretary.



ATLANTA

Telephonic Exchange.

CENTRAL OFFICE, KIMBALL HOUSE.

SUBSCRIBERS CONNECTED TO OCT. 21st, 1881.

A
 Atlanta Daily Post-Appeal, D. E. Caldwell, Prop. 1
 Appier, Dave W., General Ag't Savannah Line 2
 Anderson, R. A., Gen'l Fr't Ag't W. & A. R. R. 1
 Atlanta Brewing Company Office
 Adair Brothers, Commission Merchants. 1
 Agricultural Department, Col. J. T. Henderson, Com. 3
 Allen, E. C., Grocer and Produce. 1
 Adair & Peters, Ticket Office, Union Depot. 1
 Appling County Lumber Co., A. B. Steel, M'gr. 2

B
 Buzbee, C. K., Grocer and Produce. 3
 Beattie, D. A., Stock Yards. 1
 Brown, Jos. E., President W. & A. R. R. 1
 Brown, Senator Joseph E., Residence. 2
 Brown, Julius L., Attorney at Law (office). 1
 Brown, Julius L., Residence. 3
 Boynton Brothers, Wholesale Grocers. 1
 Boaz, G. B., Undertaker and Livery Stable. 1
 Bullock, R. B., Ex-Gov., Residence. 3
 Beck, Gregg & Co., Hardware Merchants. 1
 *Barrow, W. E., M'gr't Willimantic Linen Co., Residence. 2

C
 Cotton Factory, President's Office. 2
 Cummings, J. F., Residence. 3
 Cummings, J. F. & Co., Prod. & Cotton Exchange. 3
 Clarke, T. M. & Co., Hardware Merchants. 1
 *City Clerk's Office. 1
 Cox, Hill & Thompson, Wholesale Liquors. 2
 Capitol, Governor's Office, J. B. Baird, Secretary. 1
 Cole, M. & Co., Nursery. 3
 Carlton, J. M. & Son, Grocers. 1
 *Cleaton, J. D., Grocer & Produce Merchant. 1

D
 Dodd, P. & G. T., Wholesale Grocers. 1
 Daniel & Marsh, Druggists. 1
 Davenport, Johnson & Co., Railroad Machinists,
 Cottou and Woolen Mill Supplies. 2

E
 Elsas, May & Co., Southern Bag Factory. 2
 Executive Mansion, A. H. Colquitt, Governor. 3
 Executive Department, Cotton Exposition, City, H. I. Kimball, Director-General. 2
 *Earnest, Dr. John G. 1
 *English, J. W., Mayor. 1

F
 Fulton Cotton Spinning Mills—Jacob Elsas, Pres. 3
 Farrar, B. M., Local Fr't Ag't A. & W. P. R. R. 3
 Falvey, J. J., Grocer. 3

G
 Gholstin & Zachery, Arlington Mills. 1
 Grant, Col. L. P., Supt' A. & W. P. R. R. 3
 Gate City National Bank. 1

H
 Hall, L. H. & Co., Coffin Factory. 1
 Harrison, Jas. P. & Co., Printers. 3
 Hamilton & Hudson, Wholesale Com'n Merch'ts. 1
 Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, Stoves, Tinware, etc. 1
 Hart, F. W., Sash, Doors and Blinds, Office. 2
 Hart, F. W. & Son, Planing Mill. 3
 Hart, F. W., Residence. 1
 Holbrook, A. L. & T. A., Grocers. 2

I
 Inman, S. M. & Co. 3

J
 Jackson, Henry H., M'gr Tel. Ex., Residence. 3
 Jack, C. W., Candy and Cracker Factory. 3
 Jack & Holland, Candy Manufacturers. 2
 Jones, L. C., Local Agent W. and A. R. R. 1
 Johnson, Flam, Grocer. 1
 Jones, W. O., Livery Stable. 1
 Johnson & Smith, Grocers and Produce. 1
 *Jones, Paul, Wholesale Liquors. 1

K
 *Kimball, J. C., Supt. Dep't of Public Comfort. 1
 Kimball, H. I., Residence. 3
 Kimball, J. C., Coal Dealer. 1
 Kicklighter, C. J., Grocer, Meat Market and Sausage
 Manufactory. 1

L
 Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale and Retail
 Drugs. 2

Langston & Crane, Cotton Warehouse. 3
 Laird, William, Grocer. 1
 Langston & Crane, Cotton Merchants. 3
 Lowe, G. W., Grocer. 1
 Lynch & Lea, Contractors. 3
 Lynch & Lea, Quarry. 3
 Lemfesty, A. S., Grocer and Produce. 1
 Lowe, G. W., Residence. 3

M
 Mountcastle & Co., W. E., Office 11 Ala. St. 1
 Mann & Johnson, General Ticket Agents. 1
 Mitchell, I. S., Grocer. 3
 Morrison, Bain & Co., Hardware Merchants. 1
 Mitchell, I. S., Residence. 2
 Maddox, Buckner & Co., Cotton Merchants. 1
 Mickelberry & Whitlock, Whol. Com. Merchants. 1
 Mountcastle & Co., W. E., Millers, Marietta St. 1

O
 Orme, A. J., Gen'l Fr'ght Ag't A. & W. P. R. R. 3
 Orme, Arch., Ticket Office. 1

P
 *Police Headquarters. 1
 Plow Factory. 1
 Perkins, S. F., Machinery Dealer. 1

R
 Ristine & May, Bedstead and Chair M'frs. 3
 Regenstein & Kutz, Wholesale Millinery. 3
 Regenstein & Kutz, Retail Millinery. 3
 Rankin, J. W., Residence. 3
 Redd, J. F., Sale and Livery Stables. 1

S
 Schmidt, Robert, Agent Central R. R. 3
 Simons & Drummond, Wholesale Com. Merc'ts. 1
 Sawtell, H. C., Residence. 3
 Shields, A. A., Meat Market. 3
 Speer, D. N., Treasurer of Georgia. 1
 Southern Express Company. 1
 Steele, A. B., Residence. 3
 Stewart & McElven, Meat Market. 1
 *Small, Sam W., Residence.

T
 Thomas & Co., Contractors; E. V. McCrackin
 Superintendent Construction. 1
 Tidwell, R. W., Grocer. 3
 Turner, J. D. & Co., Cottou Buyers and Compress.
 Tidwell, R. W., Residence, Country. 3
 Taylor, Z. E., Livery Stable. 1

V
 Van Winkle & Co., E., Iron Works. 1

W
 Walton, Whann & Co., Storage and Manufacturers
 of Guano. 1
 Watkins, Jones & Co., Commission Merchants. 1
 Walker, E. B., Gen'l Agt. Steamship and R. R.
 Association. 1
 Wrenn, B. W., Residence. 3
 Wyly, A. C. & B. F., Wholesale Grocers. 1
 Wrenn, B. W., General Pass. Agent's Office. 2
 Wilson, A. McD. & Co., Whol. Grocers & Com'n. 1
 Winship Brothers, Iron Works. 1
 Wilkins, Grant, Residence. 2
 Wilson, W. S. & Bro., Coal, Wood and Lumber. 3
 Werner, Ed. A., Agent Georgia Railroad. 1
 Wylie, James R., Wholesale Grocer. 2
 Woodward & Co., B., Cotton Merchants. 1
 *Wrenn, A. B., Residence. 1
 *Williams, W. J., Intelligence Office. 1
 *Wilkins, Post & Co., Bridge Builders and Con.

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*H. I. Kimball, Director General. 2
 *B. W. Wrenn, G. P. Agent Kenneaw Route. 3
 *Department of Construction and Engineering. 4
 *Press Pavillon. 5
 *Exposition Guards. 2
 *John W. Ryckman, Secretary. 3
 *Department of Public Comfort. 4
 *Davenport, Johnson & Co., Machinists. 3
 *Phil F. Brown, Proprietor Exposition Hotel. 3

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NORTH.

A PRINCE
AND
A GREAT MAN
IS FALLEN
IN
ISRAEL.

“HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP.”

EAST.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REVEREND
ROBERT IRVINE, D. D.,

FOR TEN YEARS
PASTOR
OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
OF AUGUSTA.
BORN, NEAR SAINTFIELD,
COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND,
SEPTEMBER 15, 1815.
DIED IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
APRIL 8, 1881.

“HE, BEING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH.”

“*The Lord reigneth,
Let the Earth rejoice.*”

“*Be still and know
That I am God.*”

(Texts of Dr. Irvine's last Sermons.)

SOUTH.

“THEY THAT BE WISE
SHALL SHINE AS THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE
FIRMAMENT,
AND
THEY THAT TURN MANY TO RIGHTEOUSNESS
AS THE STARS, FOREVER AND EVER.”

WEST.

A MINISTER
OF THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST,
FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS.
MIGHTY IN THE SCRIPTURES,
GREAT AS AN EXPOUNDER OF THE HOLY WORD,
OF INTELLECTUAL ATTAINMENTS THE RAREST,
A PULPIT ORATOR WITHOUT SUPERIOR.
ABOVE ALL,
A MAN WHO, LIKE HIS MASTER,
WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD.
A MAN OF CHARITY ABOUNDING,
AND OF A TENDER HEART.
THE POOR, THE SICK, AND THE SORROWING,
FOUND IN HIM A FRIEND,
WHOSE COUNSELS, SYMPATHY AND AID,
WERE EVER AT THEIR COMMAND.

BOBBY WAINE D D

April 1883
9th Left Knoxville the Silas for
Augusta. - at depot met Rev Gout
- Chinn & Rev Rott and
On train Mrs F Rankin
was glad to meet our son
Demery. - Reached home 1/2 + 6.
All well except milder jaw.
Vegetable. - Apparent letter
from Son John in Idaho.
Letters to Miss Baker, Sibley
Mrs M. M. Sibley. Col. Jones.
Mrs Hen. Danvers. Minutes of
Synod to Mrs P. Danvers
Augusta.

Pomona Hill Nurseries,

Greensboro, N. C.

J. VAN. LINDLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

ADVICE TO PATRONS.

The soil for an orchard should be plowed and cropped the season previous, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible by means of a subsoil plow, having given it a good coat of well pulverized compost, if the ground is not sufficiently good without it.

If the soil be retentive of moisture, underdraining should be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

PLANTING.

Downing very justly said: "Many persons plant a tree as they would a post," and one-half of the failures are in consequence of negligence in this respect. The holes should be dug broader than the roots extend and a little deeper. With an attendant to hold the tree, commence filling in the best and the finest pulverized soil around the roots, at the same time observing that every rootlet be placed in its proper position, and in contact with the soil, and by all means guard against the roots being matted together. When the hole is partly filled a bucket of water may be poured in to settle the soil firmly and fill the vacancies among the fibres. The hole may now be filled and trodden lightly.

Never plant a tree more than one or two inches deeper than it grew in the Nursery, excepting dwarf pears. The junction of the graft and root should be three or four inches under the surface of the ground.

We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots previously to planting in a thin puddle of mud. This adhering to the small fibres tends to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with leaves, straw, or coarse litter of any kind, in order to keep the soil from becoming dry during the summer.

Be careful to stake the trees firmly, and to protect them from rabbits during the winter by wrapping them with some kind of coarse straw, or take a dry cornstalk, split it open, take out the pith, and it will fit nicely around the young tree. Be sure to take them off in the spring, and be sure to remove the wires, as they will impair the tree.

ASPARAGUS.—Enrich and stir the ground thoroughly two feet deep, add plenty of decayed manure and loam—the beds cannot be made too rich. Plant in rows, 12 or 15 inches each way, and cover from four to six inches deep with rich loam. Keep the bed clean and add a dressing of rich loam and plenty of salt annually in January.

STRAWBERRIES.—Plant in rows from two to three feet, fifteen inches apart in row. Water and protect from the sun if necessary when first planted. Cultivate well, keep runners clipped and the ground rich if you want fine, large berries. A covering of coarse manure in early winter will protect the plants, act as a fertilizer, mulch and keep the berries clean.

PRUNING.

I have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is, they are never afterwards able to form a finely shaped top.

Before the trees are planted, cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly, and trim the branches back from one to two feet, with an eye to forming a regular pyramid-shaped head. The lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases cut beyond a bud.

In pruning, as the tree increases in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree. The best season for pruning is in the autumn, as the sap goes down, and in the spring as the sap rises; but never prune with a dull knife.

AFTER MANAGEMENT.

If this is not attended to properly, for a few years after planting, a profitable return need not be expected, for nothing is so conducive to the health and strong growth of a tree as to have the surface of the soil mellow and strictly clean.

All weeds and grass should be carefully avoided. Never crop with sown grain. The best crops for young orchards are corn, potatoes, and all kinds of culinary vegetables, which allow a free use of the cultivator.

SEASON FOR PLANTING.

Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the first of November and the first of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet; but the sooner the better after the first mentioned date, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted later.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet.
Dwarf Apples.....	10
Standard Pears.....	20
Dwarf Pears.....	10
Peaches and Cherries.....	20
Plums, Apricots and Nectarines.....	15 to 20
Grapes.....	6 to 8
Strawberries.....	1 by 2

On receipt of your Trees, Vines, &c., do not let them be exposed, but open the bundle and heel them in the ground at once, and if well done, they will keep in your garden, in good condition until spring; or you can plant at leisure, a few at a time, during the winter. Should they become dry or shriveled, soak them in water twenty-four hours before heeling in the ground.

Special Notice.—All subscribers for Trees, Vines, &c., will please meet my Agent promptly on the day appointed. I shall fill all orders in good faith and shall expect every subscriber to receive his trees. Remember the day and date given on the back of this circular and come for your trees accordingly. The life of business is promptness. I shall endeavor to properly fill all orders and avoid all mistakes, but should any occur notice must be given at once and they will be corrected with pleasure.

Descriptive Catalogues free to applicants.

Respectfully,

J. Van. Lindley.

Greensboro, N. C.

P. S.—If there is anything you wish to add to your order please notify me at once.

Office of POMONA HILL NURSERIES,

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 15, 1881.

Dear Sir :

Your Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., will be delivered at

Depot
Lexington, Ga.,

Saturday, Nov. 12, 1881.

Please meet my Agent there promptly on the above date, as the Agent cannot remain but a short time, and it is important for you to have charge of the trees as soon as they are opened.

For instruction on planting, &c., see other side, and read carefully.

Yours Truly,

J. Van. Lindley.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

OF THE

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

OF

COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

First Session—Friday, November 4th, 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.

1. Opening Address, by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D.
2. Organization of Alumni Association.
3. Reading of Letters from other Seminaries.
4. Address to Dr. Howe by Rev. J. H. Saye and Dr. Howe's response.

Second Session—Saturday Morning, November 5th, 10.00 o'clock.

1. Discourse on Presbyterianism, by Rev. Prof. T. E. Peck, D. D.
2. History of the Seminary, by Rev. Dr. George Howe.

Third Session—Saturday Afternoon, November 5th, 3 1-2 o'clock.

1. Reading Sketches of Deceased Professors, viz. :
 - a. Rev. Dr. Thomas Goulding. Sketch by his son, Rev. F. R. Goulding. Read by proxy.
 - b. Rev. Dr. A. W. Leland. Sketch by Joseph Bardwell, D. D.
 - c. Rev. Dr. C. C. Jones. Sketch by John Jones, D. D.
 - d. Rev. J. H. Thornwell. Sketch by John B. Adger, D. D.
 - e. Rev. W. S. Plumer. Sketch by Moses D. Hoge, D. D.
2. Roll Call of Deceased Alumni.

Fourth Session—Saturday Night, Nov. 5th, 7 1-2 o'clock.

The Old Testament in History, or Biblical Criticism and Inspiration, by H. M. Smith, D.D.

The Programme for Sunday and Monday will be published Saturday evening. The Committee are waiting to learn definitely whether some visiting guests from other Seminaries will arrive.

Pronounced in the "White House" the
Best Jubilee Singers ever heard.

A DOUBLE QUARTETTE!

THEY ARE COMING!

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UNIVERSITY SINGERS

OF NEW ORLEANS.

"I would rather listen to the University New Orleans Singers than to any
Company that has visited this City.—WM. G. FISCHER, Prof. of Music, Phila.

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"Yours is certainly the best balanced corps. of Singers I have ever
heard from the South."—Prof. H. Camp, Director of Music, Plymouth Church,
Brooklyn.

SPECIMEN SONGS.

Roll, Jordan, Roll,
Sweet Chariot.
Roll a'nd Rock a'dém in a'his
arms.
Who built de Ark.
Oh Yes!
My Lord delibber'd Daniel.
Angels meet me at the Cross-Roads.
The Lamps all lit up in Zion.

Hard Trials.
Peter! Go ring a'dem bells.
De Heaven's all Shining.
Rise with the Lark.
De Old Folks at Home.
Joshua fit de battle of Jericho.
He sees all you do, and hears all
you say.

&c., &c., &c.

They held 100 Concerts consecutively in Philadelphia. They
had 100 Concerts in New York and Brooklyn. They excel in Solos,
Duëts, Trios, and Quartets, as well as in the Chorus Pieces,
Genuine African Songs. Everybody is going to hear them. Every-
thing is first-class; of the highest order of taste.

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New Bedford, Mass.

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Concert at 8 P. M.

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We refer you to all banks and merchants of Atlanta.

MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK.

ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1881.

Board of Health, State of Louisiana, }

New Orleans, La., March 30, 1882. }

Dear Sir: In accordance with the formal resolution of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, unanimously adopted at the regular monthly meeting on the 9th inst., I have the honor to forward to your address the

“Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana,
to the General Assembly for the Year 1881.”

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana most respectfully invites your earnest consideration of the important questions discussed in said report, relating to the exclusion of infectious and contagious diseases from the Mississippi Valley, introduction xi, pp. 50-66, 109-120; the relations of National and State Boards of Health, introduction vi, pp. 67-93, 332-425; and the Preventable Causes of Diseases and Deaths, pp. 121-238; Mortuary Statistics of New Orleans and Progress of Sanitary Reform, pp. 239-257; Relations of the Climate of New Orleans to Endemic and Epidemic Diseases, pp. 258-292.

The extensive and elaborate statistical tables of the Annual Report of 1881, present to the students of Sanitary, Medical and Political Science, in this and other countries, a succinct history of the Endemic and Epidemic Diseases of New Orleans during the past half century, and furnish to the Health Organizations of domestic and foreign States, important data for the proper estimation of the vast amount of medical skill, labor and money expended by Louisiana in the treatment of the sick of all nations and States, and in her efforts to exclude foreign pestilence from the Mississippi Valley.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, a specific acknowledgment of the receipt of this copy of the Annual Report of 1881 is respectfully requested.

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Jones, M. D.,

President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

Case 9th

No 16 E. West 17th St.

Call at Groves

Candy: -
Canoes to
Galt
Same.

Judge Cass.

Jackson Wm.

to John.

Case at

Index

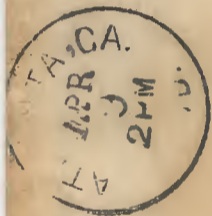
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Ga.

Rev. John Jones



Recd from Dr Jos Jones
11 April 1882.



A COMPREHENSIVE
AND
POPULAR HISTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FROM
**THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME.**

EMBRACING

An Account of the Mound-Builders; the American Indians; the Discoveries and Explorations of the Norsemen, Spaniards, English and French; the Settlement of the New World; the Gradual Growth of the Colonies; the French-and-Indian Wars; the Struggle of the Revolution; the Formation of the Federal Constitution and the Establishment of the American Republic; the Second War with England; the Mexican War; the Long Period of Peace; the History of the Great Civil War; the Reconstruction of the Union; the Centennial of American Independence; and Events Down to the Present Time.

BY

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE LATE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Embellished with more than 300 Fine Historical Engravings and Portraits.

That which is most worthy of our study is the history of our own country; and yet it is a singular fact that our means of obtaining such information is very limited. The great mass of the American people have been compelled to depend for their knowledge of our history upon the outline works intended for the use of schools, and which by their nature are brief, designed for the comprehension of children, and in every way unsatisfactory to the adult mind.

There is, therefore, a real demand for a history of the United States covering the whole period of the life of the nation, from its earliest infancy down to the present time, relating the successive steps by which the thirteen colonies were planted in America; the struggles and trials through which they passed before attaining a permanent foothold in the New World; the influences which shaped their characters, moulded their institutions and gave to each its peculiar characteristics. Such a work should trace the gradual growth of the colonies until they became self-supporting—should point out the causes which slowly but surely estranged them from England and united them in a common struggle for freedom and the right of self-government. It should relate with impartial fidelity the thrilling story of the War for Independence; trace the causes which led to the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the establishment of the American nation; follow the gradual progress of the country through the successive periods of peace and war; show how the system established by our fathers has been found strong enough to resist every trial to which it has been subjected; and point out the various influences which have broadened and strengthened our system of government, and have made the United States a compact nation, strong and prosperous at home and respected and honored abroad. Nor should this be done in a spirit of egotism or with an effort only to flatter the national pride. Such a work should be written from a broad national standpoint, and its views should be tempered by the profoundest philosophy. Its aim should be to point out the lessons of the future as well as to recall the memories of the past. For such a History there is a genuine and widespread demand. In offering the present volume to the public the Publishers feel that they have met this demand in every particular, and claim that they have produced a work that must always rank as the Standard History of the United States.

The author of this great history—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—is one of the most distinguished writers and statesmen of the present day. Born just before the Second War with England, he entered public life at the early age of twenty-four, and for nearly half a century has been prominently before the public as one of the most gifted orators, brilliant statesmen and profound thinkers our country has ever produced. His great learning, his unsurpassed eloquence both as writer and orator, his keen knowledge of men and measures and his long experience in public affairs eminently qualify him for the task to which he has devoted the ripest years of his life. In many of the events which he relates in this his last and greatest work he was a prominent actor; his knowledge of the great men of the past fifty years is derived from personal association with them, and his opportunities for knowing the real causes of the leading events of our history, and the secret motives which influenced the men who were prominent in them, have never been equalled by any other writer.

Particularly is this the case with reference to that portion of our history which embraces the events relating to our Great Civil War, the causes which led to it and the results that have followed it. Throughout the whole of this important and trying period Mr. Stephens was a recognized leader, and his course was such as to win him the respect and confidence of both sections of the Union. His pure and singularly unselfish character prevented him from giving a partisan support to any of the great public measures he advocated, and he has always been regarded as one of the most conservative and impartial public men of his time. His popularity is admittedly the legitimate result of a long life spent in what he believed to be the cause of truth and the public welfare. This candor, this impartiality, is strikingly exhibited in the great History which he has prepared as the crowning work of a well-spent life. He writes, not as a partisan, but as a statesman, viewing men and measures from a standpoint which few historians ever reach—the standpoint of personal knowl-

edge, based upon profound reflection and the keenest insight into human nature. His experience as a statesman, his participation in the most stirring episodes of our history, enable him to judge accurately and write impartially of the events that occurred before his time. He sheds much new light over the earlier periods of our history, and shows the men and events of those interesting times in their true character. He is never dull, but always brilliant and entertaining, and, never sacrificing truth for effect, holds his reader spellbound by his glowing narrative. It is not surprising, then, that he has produced, as his last and greatest work, the best and most comprehensive Popular History of the United States ever published, and one that will always rank among the most valuable contributions to American literature.

The work opens with an account of the earliest discovery of America by the Norsemen, and gives a clear statement of the condition of the country and its primitive inhabitants at the time of its discovery by the English explorers. The gradual settlement of the Thirteen Colonies, and the successive steps by which they surmounted their early difficulties and became strong and vigorous commonwealths, are traced with a master-hand. Then follows the history of the causes which led to the War of Independence. The events of that great struggle, the motives and actions of the men who guided the destinies of America through that dark and trying period, are related with the most patient fidelity; and the whole period of the Revolution is brought before the reader in life-like colors. The author then gives a most valuable and instructive narration of the causes which led the thirteen original States to abandon the Articles of Confederation and bind themselves together in a firmer and more lasting union, of which the Federal Constitution was made the supreme law of the Republic. The account of the adoption of the Constitution given by Mr. Stephens is one of the most valuable additions to our knowledge of that subject ever written, and embraces the calm and thoughtful conclusions of one of the most profound students of the Federal compact.

Having traced the history of the country to the establishment of the Constitution, Mr. Stephens then takes up the story of our national life under that instrument, and relates every step of the growth and expansion of our system of Federal Government down to the present day. The events of Washington's administration, the successful manner in which the Constitution was put in operation and the history of the Union under John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are brought before the reader, and the work then presents a full and deeply interesting account of the Second War with England and its results. The history of the country from the Peace of 1815 to the period of the Missouri Compromise follows, and the rise and growth of political parties is traced. The true history of the memorable contest which ended in the Missouri Compromise is given, and its results are stated. The narrative is then carried down to the period of the war with Mexico; and the events of that contest—so honorable to the country—are related in brilliant style. Then follows the narrative of the exciting period between the close of the Mexican War and the election of President Lincoln—a period of the greatest importance in our history. The causes which led to the Great Civil War, events of that terrible struggle, and the reconstruction of the Southern States and their readmission into the Union, are all related in full; and the work closes with a reliable history of the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

Mr. Stephens has performed his task well. He writes with the calmness and impartiality of a trained historian and statesman, appealing to no sectional pride or interest, but presenting the facts of his narrative in their true light, and with a just confidence that his views will be sustained by all dispassionate and fair-minded readers.

The story thus told is a grand history—a record of the highest achievements of humanity—the noblest, most thrilling and glorious narrative ever penned on earth. There is a real need that we should know better than we do what we have done. It is only by a thoughtful study of the past that we can safely provide for the perils of the future. We have triumphed over adversity, and are now called upon to bear the test of success. He can be no good citizen who is ignorant of his country's history. The author has devoted a life of study and research to his task, and has produced a History which should find its way into every household in the land.

It is embellished with over 300 fine engravings, illustrative of the events recorded in the narrative, embracing battles and other historical scenes, portraits of the distinguished men of our history, views of our principal cities and of noted public buildings, and specimens of famous American scenery. The engravings in this book are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over \$20,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art-publication of the century.

Agents will find no trouble in making large sales of this great work; for the people really want it. With the certainty of an unusually large sale, the publishers have put the price very low, so as to bring it within the reach of all. Old agents pronounce it the most salable book in the market, and are rapidly securing territory for their canvass. They regard it as the best chance to make money that has been offered for many years.

AGENTS WANTED. We want Agents in every county to sell this very valuable and popular work. No book published in this country for many years has sold so fast. The people really want this work and it takes but little talking to get subscribers for it. It is unnecessary for us to say that no man is more competent to write the history of our country than Alexander H. Stephens, who has for more than fifty years been a prominent actor in the events of our history. A profound thinker, renowned statesman and fascinating writer, he has brought all these varied qualifications to bear upon this his last and greatest work.

Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

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HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

First District Republican Congressional Committee.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

We now have a good opportunity, by thorough and systematic work, to elect a Republican member of Congress in the First Congressional District of Georgia. It is needless to point out to earnest Republicans their duty in this matter, as all appreciate the importance of the subject and understand the necessity of striking vigorous and well directed blows while the iron is hot. The first requisite is to raise funds sufficient to defray the expenses of the campaign, and to this end we hope that each Republican official will contribute upon the basis of his annual salary the following amounts, viz: On less than \$1,500, two per cent; on \$1,500 and over, but less than \$2,500, three per cent; and on salaries of \$2,500 and over, five per cent of such annual salary. All who appreciate the importance of success on the 7th of next month, or desire its achievement, will doubtless favor the plan proposed. We do not doubt that you are one of that class, and we request you to remit your contribution, at once, to I. BECKETT, Treasurer, Savannah, Ga. The work before us must be done quickly, and we earnestly urge you to respond without delay.

L. M. PLEASANT,
TOMLINSON F JOHNSON,
FLOYD SNELSON,
ALEX. N. WILSON.,
I. BECKETT,

Finance Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

The modern custom of employing extravagant eulogy in obituary notices originated in an improper conception of the maxim: "Say nothing but good of the dead."

A brief, truthful presentation of the many virtues manifested in his life is all that is required for a just tribute to the memory of the late

OLIVER PORTER DANIEL.

He was born in Greene county, Georgia, on the 11th of April, 1821, and died, suddenly, within a short distance of the place of his birth, on 6th of March, 1882.

Following the example of his father—who was "a gentleman of the old school," owning a large landed estate and many slaves—he preferred the independence of a planter's life to the more exacting duties of a profession. He resided a few years in Greensboro, but, true to his early tastes and training, he longed for the unrestrained freedom, the flocks and herds, the green fields, and the pleasant, unrestrained intercourse with kind neighbors, he had enjoyed so much at his old country home. Before leaving Greensboro Providence kindly gave him a Christian help-meet, in the person of Miss Victoria Cone, the only daughter of the late Hon. F. H. Cone. She was, from the day of their marriage, a help-meet indeed to him, "doubling his joys and his cares dividing." Guided by her fine taste, the old-fashioned house, by remodeling and additions, was soon transformed into an inviting, lovely home, within which was dispensed a generous hospitality, that once enjoyed, can never be forgotten.

Returning from the Confederate army, which he had entered in 1861, as Captain of a company composed of the brave and noble sons of his native county, he repaired to that dearest spot on earth to him, where he and his devoted wife, happy in each other's love, gathered what they could from the wreck of his large fortune, and again with cordial welcome, open hearts and lavish hands, received and entertained their many friends.

The daily walk and conversation of his pious life could not fail to have its influence on his mind and heart. Aided by a few neighbors, but mainly with his own means, he built, in a lovely grove, near his home, the beautiful little church, "Oakland." In answer, doubtless, to the prayers of his wife, he professed conversion in 1877, became a member of that church, and was subsequently ordained a ruling elder. From that time, until his death, he devoted himself, in great humility and earnestness to the service of his Maker, looking carefully after the interests, and responding cheerfully and liberally to the demands of the loved little church. He was deeply interested in the meetings of Presbytery, and enjoyed these as only the consecrated Christian can.

From early manhood, indeed from his youth, he had the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and discharged all the duties of citizenship, faithfully, intelligently and conscientiously. Seeking no official position, his uniform kindness and courtesy were but the spontaneous expression of the promptings of a sincere and noble heart. Genial, frank, free from all duplicity, generous, honest, honorable, firm, manly and true, he was a favorite with all classes, while his broad Christian charity and true benevolence endeared him to those who knew him best.

But it was around his own fireside and within the hallowed precincts of the home circle that the excellence of his character shone forth most conspicuously. The kindness of his heart beaming in his countenance, the cheerfulness of his spirit displaying itself in his bright, entertaining and oftentimes merry conversation, dispelled all that tended to gloom or depression, while the genuine sincerity of his nature and the thoughtful, tender consideration for the pleasure and comfort of others, made his a bright and happy home. From this home, so attractive and so dear—from the wife, so devoted, so true, so fondly loved—he passed suddenly away and sank into his final rest as calmly, as peacefully, as the innocent babe falls on sleep.

His loss falls heavily upon those among whom he lived, and is keenly felt by hosts of friends throughout the State. But in the heart of the devoted wife, there is "an aching void the world can never fill." Her faith will sustain her; her trust will bring resignation, and ere long there will be a happy reunion in that glorious Heavenly home, where there shall be no more parting.

J. A. B.

Col. Billups—

Recd 19th June

Tellers to
Dr. Albert.

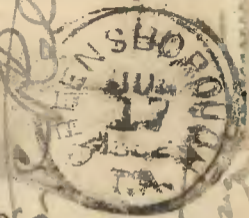
Dr. James.

Sheppard
Austin Taylor

John Jones.

104 - St Donough - Street -
Atlanta -

Georgia



ANTANCA.
77
6 PM.
REC'D.

See inside.

1872

ORIGINAL ODE.

BY REV. A. A. LIPSCOMB, D. D. LL. D.

READ BY MISS B. C. RUTHERFORD,

At the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Seney-Stovall Chapel,
ATHENS, GA., MAY 12, 1882.

I.

Long, long ago, a Hebrew maid
Was stolen from her cot
Beneath the lofty palm tree's shade,
Where happy was her lot;
Alas, the captive girl forlorn,
By that marauding band,
Of home bereft, was doomed to mourn
In Syria's heathen land.

CHORUS—Ah, never dreamed that little maid,
How Israel's God would bless
Her girlhood's heart now sore dismayed,
Her bitter wrongs redress.

II.

Now Naaman was a leper pale,
With grievous ills distrest,
Nor skill for him could aught avail,
That warrior proud unblest:
"My lord," the timid captive said,
"To our great prophet go;"
And straightway to Elisha sped
Naaman with heart aglow.

CHORUS—By prophet's word, informed of cure,
In Jordan's stream he laved,
Forth from the waters came he pure,
Thanks to the captive maid.

III.

Behold what Hebrew maiden did,
Though slave in foreign land.
Oft woman's soul 'neath mask is hid
Till touched by God's own hand.
Our Athens has a maiden fair,
Bright as a morn of May,
When joyous birds breathe fragrant air,
In songs to waking day.

CHORUS—"Sweets to the sweet"—be this her joy:
Life is what life doth make,
True heart, strong hand, will she employ
In good for good's own sake.

IV.

"A still small voice" spoke to her heart.
She knew from whence it came,
Its accents just enough to start
Sweet tremor in her frame.
For women are prophetic still,
If God their tasks ordain,
No art of man like instinct's skill,
If love that instinct train.

CHORUS—Nor could the maiden fail to yearn
Those accents to repeat
In "thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"
With eloquence replete.

V.

Could she a proper letter write?
That little maiden fair,
Conviction grew from clear to bright.
Why not the sheet prepare?
Already busy in her brain,
The artist sketched the man
Well chosen thoughts came in a train
And, like a train, they ran.

CHORUS—The less the art—the more the art,
So critics all confess;
Like song, that letter from her heart,
Warbled in artlessness.

VI.

Yet 'tis a wonder that a maid,
Writing a page or two,

For "Lucy Cobb," imploring aid
From one she never knew;
Should large success so easy gain,
With richest blessings fraught,
And lofty ends at once attain
Beyond hope's farthest thought.

CHORUS—But souls to souls by mystic signs,
Intuitive are known.
By secret art, God's strange designs
Wrought out by Him alone.

VII.

Temple of wisdom, truth, and love,
Now rising from the earth,
This thought of thee had life above,
Before it here found birth;
Hail to the skill of Beauty seen
In thy proportions fair,
Beneath a tropic sky serene,
Worthy its grace to share.

CHORUS—Aye; Beauty here her crown shall wear,
While round her queenly state,
All lovely things of earth and air,
Her ministers shall wait.

VIII.

Forms oft distorted seen by night,
True shapes assume in morning light;
How wise to learn this truth supreme.
Most things are better than they seem:
Just when we sink into despair,
Angels from God come unaware;

Where War's late strife
Embittered life;
Where blinding Hate
Wrought blinder fate;
Oh, joy to know,
That love doth glow;
Oh, bliss to feel
A common weal;
Sealed by Truth's vow.
One people now,
All slaughter o'er,
Forevermore!

CHORUS—Aye, echo, echo; evermore!
Down from the mountain to the shore;
South of a proud, chivalric past!
Nor crimes, nor wrongs thy fame o'ercast,
What thou hast been—to memory dear,
Nobler shall make thy new career;
Whate'er is best
In life's greatest quest,
Still lies before,
Forevermore!

IX.

FULL CHORUS.

God bless the giver and the gift,
To Him all hearts their praises lift;
Welcome—thrice welcome—Festal-day.
Tuneful with song midst bloom of May.
Each coming year thy hours shall keep
Safe-guarded from Oblivion's sleep.
The name of him whose generous hand
With more than wealth hath blest this land:
To heal the smart,
Staunch bleeding heart,
Was patriot's art,
Was brother's part,
Naught else could so endear his name,
Naught else confer so pure a fame,
Naught else restore!
Forevermore!
The days of yore,
Forevermore!

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, at the U. S. Court Room, at 9 A. M. this day, August 2d, 1882, the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The chairman of the State Central Committee led a mob last night to break up a Republican caucus,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That he is an improper person to organize the Convention to-day, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this committee to announce where the Convention shall meet at 12 m. to-day, and to arrange for its peaceable and orderly organization.

In pursuance of the above resolution the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. John H. Deveaux, appointed the following Committee: **HENRY P. FARROW, JOHN FEW, and JOHN L. CONLEY.**

By authority of the duly constituted State Executive Committee, the Republican State Convention, duly called, will be convened at the U. S. Court Room this day, at 12 M., and all duly appointed delegates will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

**HENRY P. FARROW,
JOHN FEW,
JOHN L. CONLEY,
Committee.**

Y. M. L. A.
The Regular Ticket !

FOR PRESIDENT:
LOUIS GHOLSTIN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
R. J. LOWRY.

FOR SECRETARY:
ALEX C. KING.

FOR TREASURER:
C. T. WATSON.

FOR DIRECTORS:
H. W. GRADY,
J. T. BROCK,
R. W. TIDWELL.
ELIAS HAIMAN.

Call for a Convention of the Colored Men of Georgia,

To be Held in the City of Atlanta, December 12th, 1883. 180

To the Colored Citizens of Georgia:

At the Convention composed of 500 of Georgia's colored men, which met in the city of Macon, on the 27th of April, 1882, an Executive Committee of one from each Congressional District, and W. J. White, of Augusta, from the State at large, as chairman, was appointed and empowered to look after the general interests of the people and whenever they deemed it necessary to call another Convention. While that Committee has carefully watched the progress of public events, it has not until the present time felt called upon to take any action looking to the calling of the people together in convention.

Recent events in the public policy of our State; the discussion in our legislative assembly; the character of certain bills presented and vigorously pressed in the two houses of our State legislature must admonish every thinking man that, we have reached a crisis as a race in Georgia that demand at our hands prompt and decisive action. While there are a number of subjects to which we might refer we call at this time special attention to the question of public education.

Since 1871 we have had in Georgia what has been called a free school system. This system professed to afford equal school facilities for white and colored children, while in fact it has been so administered as to almost always discriminate against both the colored children and the colored teachers. This has been because of the fact that the administration of the law has been wholly in the hands of white men who were either prejudiced themselves or were under the influence of the prevailing race prejudice that is everywhere to be found. Every imaginable device has been resorted to to prevent the colored people of the State from receiving the

equal benefit of money raised by the State for educational purposes. The colored people have quietly and without complaint submitted to this injustice hoping that time would right existing wrongs and give to every citizen of the State that measure of justice to which each under the law is entitled.

It is with deepest regret that we are forced to believe that instead of there being improvement, the outlook is decidedly less hopeful for the colored men in Georgia.

The recent bitter articles against the education of the Negro, that have appeared in leading newspapers of the State, the bill presented to the House of Representatives of our State legislature separating the tax paid by white citizens from that paid by colored citizens for educational purposes and providing that the colored people should only receive the benefit of the taxes paid by themselves, go to show that a large part of the white people of the State are determined to deny the colored man in Georgia equal citizenship, and that the Negro shall not have the same chance to rise as the white.

The question of education involves the dearest interests of the colored man, not only as it relates to the present but as it relates to his future in this country and it becomes every true hearted colored man to lay aside every other consideration for the time being and unite with his brethren for the securement of education for our children.

In accordance with a resolution unanimously adopted by the colored Executive Committee of Georgia, I hereby call a Convention of the colored men of Georgia to meet in the city of Atlanta on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock m. By resolution of the

Committee every county in the State is requested to assemble in Convention and select delegates and also to provide the money to pay the expenses of said delegates. Each county will be entitled to twice as many votes in the Convention as it has members in the House of Representatives, but this is not intended to restrict the number of delegates from any county. To the ministers of the gospel, teachers in our educational institutions, and teachers in all parts of the State we extend a hearty and cordial invitation.

Let the colored men of Georgia from the mountain to the sea-board arise and unite before it be forever too late.

The welfare of our children and future of our race is at stake shall we not arise and vindicate our manhood and show to the world that though pressed down by the iron heel we are yet men.

Yours for the cause of education and advancement.

W. J. WHITE, *Chairman.*

W. A. Pledger,

E. S. Small.

E. R. Belcher.

James Tate.

J. H. DeVeaux.

A. B. Fortune.

J. F. Long.

Ishmael Conlon.

We cordially endorse the above call.

A. Wilson, member of Legislature.

Frank Johnson, member of Legislature.

A. W. Burnett.

S. v. Eastey Jr.

J. H. Wilkins M. D.

H. C. Brown,

T. T. Harden, editor *Sav'h Echo*,

Jno. Mack,

S. Y. Pope.

G. W. Gardner, editor *Weekly Record*, and Secretary of Committee.

OFFICE CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
633 ELLIS STREET, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
OCTOBER 24TH, 1883.



DEAR BROTHER:—Your special attention is asked to the call for a Convention of the colored men of Georgia. I send it to you, with the request that you take hold and aid in arousing the people to the necessity of acting at once. Our desire is that every colored man in the state who feels any interest in the welfare of the people shall assist in making this Convention a grand success. The colored men of Georgia have slept over their dearest rights too long already. The time has come when we must show to the world that we desire to rise, and will labor to that end. I earnestly request that you not only try to attend the convention, yourself, but that you do all in your power to get a full delegation from your own and surrounding Counties. We desire every county in the state to send delegates. If you know of good men in other counties, you will please send one of these calls to them, or inform the Chairman of this committee that he may send them. We desire every minister and every teacher, and every other one interested in the cause of Education to take hold. I am your obedient servant.

W. J. WHITE, Chairman.

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

Address of State School Commissioner Orr.

Delivered Before the Late Colored Convention on Education. Held in Atlanta on the 12th of December.—What Georgia Has Done in the Way of Giving General Education.

Dr. Orr said:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention: It was not until a very recent period that I heard of the calling of this convention. When I heard of it I felt very great concern in reference to the course that the convention might take. It is hardly necessary for me to say to an audience in the State of Georgia of any race that I feel a very deep interest in everything that pertains to the common schools of the State. Hence my solicitude. I feared that you might do something when you assembled which would set us back in this great work. I felt very anxious that your action should have the opposite effect. When you invited me to come before you and address you, I appreciated the courtesy thus shown me. I felt, further, that you would hardly ask me to talk to you without expecting me to say what I thought would be best for you and the entire State. I suppose it would please you best for me to deal frankly. I know it is best for the State; hence you must receive what I have to say as from one who desires the welfare of the State and all its citizens.

I am very glad that you have given me this opportunity of saying what I shall say before you take action, and as you have invited me, it seems to me that I could not do as fitting a service as to sketch out very briefly the course which I think it would be best for you as a convention to pursue. In the first place, I hope that this convention will be strictly educational. I have felt ever since I was called to the high office which I now occupy that education ought to be kept out of party politics and made non-partisan. I have sought in my administration to do even-handed justice to all, and have labored to be entirely non-partisan. Everybody knows my political alignment, but in education I am a Georgian, and I am for the interests of all her people. Now, if you will permit me, I will give you a rapid sketch of what I think you may do and render a great service to the cause of education by so doing. I wish you to bear in mind, in the first place, as I have already said, that you must not take any action that is partisan. If you do you will do harm. You must look to the educational interests alone in your action if you expect to accomplish good. In the next place, I would call your attention to certain facts, and facts are stubborn things. We are compelled always to recognize them and meet them and try to shape our course with reference to them. The wise man always does this. If you will take the report of the Comptroller-General and look into the return of the taxable property of the State, you will find it footed up in round numbers \$268,000,000. You will find in another table in that report the property of the colored people footed up separately. The last return aggregated—I mean the return of the property of the colored people of the State—six millions and a half. I state it in round numbers. Taking away this six millions and a half from the two hundred and sixty-eight millions will leave over two hundred and sixty-one millions of the property of the State in the hands of the white race. Now, some of you are accustomed to working arithmetic. You will find that the return is about one-fortieth of the return made by the white race—only about one-fortieth. What I wish to impress upon you is, that in these facts which I have stated there is the strongest reason for the course which I am going to advise you to take. In view of these facts, your highest interest requires that your course shall be conciliatory. I am saying what I believe is for your best interest and the interest of your children and the interest of the people of Georgia. I repeat it, the state of facts which I have given you demands at your hands a conciliatory course in reference to the question of education. You ask me at once, "How can we be conciliatory? How shall we shape our action so as to show that we are conciliatory?" You must recognize in the action you take the work that has been done in the State of Georgia—the great work that has been done. Now let me give you a few facts bearing on that. I sat down yesterday, at my desk, and footed up the amount of money that has been appropriated by the State of Georgia for the support of common schools since I entered office in 1872. It foots up very nearly four millions of dollars. This is the State appropriation. Now we have in the State a number of local systems where they levy taxes. I am not able to give you the amount levied under these laws. It has not been regularly reported to my office. I have reason to know, however, that that amount will foot up considerably over another million. We have, therefore, expended on the matter of common schools, since I entered office, over five millions of dollars. The colored people of the State have received, probably, the benefit of over a million of this—considerably over a million, a million and a half, perhaps. I am not able to state that positively, because I have not the figures, but I know the ratio between the amounts applied for the benefit of the respective races. The colored people, therefore, got the benefit of perhaps a million and a half of that amount. Now let us go back and see what has been done by the application of this money.

The first schools were put into operation in 1871. The attendance that year was forty-eight thousand, and of these six thousand were colored children. We have gone up regularly in attendance from that year to this day. The attendance last year footed up two hundred and sixty-one thousand. Now, recollect that. We have not been in this cause in Georgia like some other States. Other States have oscillated—moved forward and then backward. The movement in Georgia has been forward from the beginning. From the inception of the great work to the present moment we have gone on increasing. I said to you that in the first schools about six thousand colored children were taught. The increase has kept even pace between the two races, and last year the colored children of the State attended the schools to the number of ninety-five thousand. Let me give you a few other facts. I see some of you have your pencils out. I want you to take down these facts and think about them. In 1860 the State of Georgia returned six hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars worth of property. The first return after the war footed up one hundred and seventy millions. The last return, as shown in the Comptroller-General's report, foots up, as I said, two hundred and sixty-eight millions. The war swept away five hundred millions of dollars worth of property. According to the present valuation we have not got up to within four hundred millions of the amount of property owned by the State of Georgia before the war. Now, here is what I want to impress upon you: I want you in your action to recognize this great fact, this great work that

1883-6

has been done for you here in Georgia, a work, considering the ruin and devastation that had been wrought in the State, that stands out without a parallel in all history. I want you to remember that and recognize it. In the second place, in the conciliatory course which I think you ought to pursue for your interest and mine, you ought not only to recognize this great fact that I have mentioned, but you ought to take ground in favor of seeking to impress upon your children as they grow up the importance of making themselves useful citizens. This comes in right along on the line of the policy which I am trying to sketch out before you. Education don't make a man. I mean the education he gets in the schools. Hundreds of schools have turned out men who have been ciphers, though often pretty fairly educated. What makes a man is what he does for himself after he has received an education. A common school education is all Georgia proposes to give her children, white or colored. This will do a great deal for a man if properly used. I say that what a man becomes depends on what he does for himself, not on what can be done for him in the schools. Education is invaluable as a basis on which to build. I want you to recognize that. I address a great many ministers here. You must teach your people to build on this foundation which the State is laying. You will do very little toward the elevation of your people until the foundation we are trying to lay is properly built upon. Give an earnest to the property owners of the State that you intend to do this building; that you intend to impress it upon your children that in order to make useful citizens they must not only be intelligent, but they must have morality built upon that foundation—the morality taught in the sacred Scriptures. They must have lessons of economy impressed upon them and habits of industry; these must be taught to them. You very well know that it is urged against the education of the colored people that as soon as a colored man gets education he wants to leave labor and go into some position where he will be free from work. Now I have not individually sympathized with this view of the case. I have thought that the indisposition to labor has been due to other causes, but you must so act as to impress upon the men who do hold these views—upon the men also that hold the property, that you are determined to try to make useful citizens of your children. Education don't lift a man above labor. It is intended to make of him a more efficient laborer. That is the true view of it. You must teach your children the importance of laboring with the adze, with the ax, with the hoe, with anything that will advance their material condition and promote their material interest. Seek to impress these lessons on them and thus show to the people of the State, hundreds of whom are watching your course, the evidence that you are in earnest and are determined to make the best citizens possible out of your children. That is the line of policy you should pursue; it is the true line of conciliation. You may set it down that property and intelligence will control. They have done it in all the past and they will control in all the future. Hence it is important for your race, who are the dependent race, to show to those who have the property that you are determined to make the most of the advantages given and raise your children as industrious men and women. Try to make good citizens of them. Carry with you this fact also, that the State of Georgia is not able to do all that needs to be done in this matter of education. We have been too much impoverished and remain so up to this hour to do all that ought to be done. You must recognize this stern fact, and in the demands that you may make you must not be unreasonable. Some have urged that the State ought to keep up schools six months. This is done nowhere in the United States. No State in the Union does it. Pennsylvania does not do it even in this late day, nor Massachusetts. It is not the policy of those States to do all by State action. They leave much to be done by individuals and communities. Let me advise you not to make exorbitant demands. Ask for such reasonable appropriations as the condition of the State will justify. Those of you who are acquainted with my policy know that I have time and again asked for more money. That is the great thing we need. I think the State can well afford as she increases in material resources to give a little more. She has been doing it. She has been making little additions and we can continue to make them, but remember this work must be gradual; it can't be brought about in a day. In the next place, you must remember that you cannot go before Congress to ask national aid without recognizing the fact that the State is in such a condition that she cannot do all that ought to be done. Bear this truth in mind; recognize it fully in whatever action you may take. Now let me say to you that you will pursue a very wise course if you should raise a committee to get up a memorial to send on to Congress. You would act well to put our case as strongly before the representatives of the people as you can well do, because that government is rich. Her resources are very great. That government is bound to the colored people and to the white people, too, as I understand it, in our condition to come forward and aid us to prepare our children to become good citizens. Let me say to you again—let me emphasize it. You must be conciliatory. You must not give offense. We must all take that course if we hope to do anything with Congress. A commission was raised at the Louisville Exposition to try to get Congress to appropriate money for education. I have the honor of belonging to that commission. You should act in harmony with us. You should not do anything that may embarrass us. You should recognize in your action here our wants, and our own earnest efforts to meet them. In the second place, if you are inclined to adopt any resolutions which shall have a partisan complexion, you should consider what effect they will produce upon a democratic house. If you meet here as a body of professed friends of education and make partisan utterances you will turn that body against you. Suppose I and my friends should do the same. We would turn the Senate against us. Don't you understand these simple statements? Conciliation is the word. We can't get the money unless we get the friends of education of all parties to come together. Now I am very glad to have had the opportunity to come before you and give you these thoughts and to present them before you have matured your action. I hope what I have said here may be taken into consideration by you. There is very great weight in it unless I am wholly in error. I am talking as the friend of Georgia, and of every man, woman and child in Georgia. I know that what I am saying is your true interest. I can't be mistaken in it; hence the earnestness with which I urge these views upon you.

I will give you one other thought before I close. I heard in a paper read here to-day a statement that under our system as it now exists the control was entirely in the hands of the white men. It is so and so it must remain. Now let me appeal to you as to reasonable men. Suppose that those who control are disposed to do what is right, would you count a thousand years advantage in experience over you a small matter? Will it not enable its possessors to do the best for you and for themselves? A large per cent. of them want to do the very best. I have talked with them and I know whereof I affirm. Is it not better to submit to this state of things and make no complaint? If wrong should be done, public opinion will hold the men who do it to account. I close by saying again that when I saw that this body was to convene in Atlanta I felt a very deep solicitude. I feel well assured in my own mind that if you determine to pursue the advice of one who is your friend you will make your action exceedingly conservative, and I close this address by invoking on the part of all the members thorough conservatism in the action you may take. I thank you for the privilege of coming before you and giving you these views.

OFFICE OF STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ATLANTA, GA., December 26, 1883.

To the School Officers of the State:

Having been invited to address the colored Educational Convention which assembled in Atlanta on the 12th inst., and having, in the address, given many important facts and discussed principles of vital interest at this time, I have thought that I could not do the cause of Education a more important service than to print the address in the form of a circular for the information of school officers, prominent citizens and the public at large.

The address was taken down in short-hand by a reporter. It is given above as it was spoken. Let every one into whose hands this circular may come read carefully. County school commissioners will please distribute judiciously the copies sent to them.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR, *State School Commissioner.*

4
From Dr Mrs

to be used

Rev. John Jones, D.D.,
104 Mc Donough St.,
Atlanta,
Ga.



ERSKINE RESIGNS.

A FORMAL RESIGNATION FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON.

The Judgeship of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia Vacated—Points of Interest in a Notable Judicial Career—Judge Erskine's Present Intentions.

A CONSTITUTION man who was under the impression that the Hon. John Erskine's contemplated resignation of the judgeship of the United States district court for the southern district of Georgia, would be sent in about this time, or in any event before the holidays, made it his business yesterday, to see the judge in reference to the matter.

After the interchange of a few words concerning indifferent topics, the judge quietly remarked:

"By the way, I have resigned."

"When did that occur, judge?"

"I sent my resignation to Washington this morning," was the reply. "In fact it was sent off only a few moments ago."

"Your judicial career has been a long one," said the reporter.

"Yes, I have been on the bench over eighteen years, and it is natural that one at my age should long for repose and a quiet life, undisturbed by public cares and responsibilities."

"As an old resident of Atlanta," suggested the interviewer, "you will doubtless feel disposed to continue living here, where you are surrounded by friends and neighbors whom you have known for so many years?"

"Certainly; that is my intention. As you remarked, I am an old citizen of Atlanta."

"And when did you come to Atlanta?"

"My residence in Atlanta dates from 1855. When I went north, however, in 1864, it was my intention to remain there. The professional prospects opened before me in that section were bright, and there were other considerations urging me to make the change."

"But you came back to Atlanta."

"Yes. It occurred in this way. In July 1865, I received the appointment of United States judge for the northern and southern districts of Georgia, the two districts at that time being assigned to one judge, instead of two, as under the present system. This appointment naturally caused me to change my plans and return to Georgia."

"The history of your appointments would make interesting reading, judge."

"No; I do not think it would. I do not think that the public care for the details of a quiet life so uneventful as mine has been. About the appointment, however, this much has always been well understood by those who were at all posted. I did not seek the position on the one hand, and on the other, I did not run away from it. Several of President Johnson's friends were aware of the fact that I was a republican in principle—a result which was the logical consequence of my belief in the federalist theory of government. From early manhood I entertained this view of the structure of our government, and as a matter of course the republican theory of national politics accorded with mine. My political status and professional standing being known, as I said before, to a number of gentlemen who were the president's friends, they voluntarily moved in the matter with such energy that almost before I realized it I found myself duly commissioned."

HOLDING COURT IN GEORGIA.

"Judge, when did you hold your first court?" "I held court first in Savannah, in May, 1866, and in Atlanta in September of the same year. For several years it was difficult to secure eligible accommodations in Atlanta. At first the court was held in the old city hall building, then in the building on Broad street, southeast of the bridge. From there the court moved to the Austell building on the corner of Decatur and Pryor, and from there to the customhouse building."

"Your judicial career commenced at a stirring period in our history," said the newspaper man.

"Everything was more or less disorganized," replied the judge thoughtfully. "From the very outset I felt and appreciated the gravity of the situation and the nature of the responsibilities pressing upon me. Federal courts were regarded with unfriendly eyes by many of the people, and the fear was entertained by some that the mission of a federal judge was to run his court as a political machine in the interests of a party. Now, I knew very well that it was my duty to administer the law as I found it, and as I was influenced by neither political nor sectional prejudices, and did not entertain the slightest ill-will or malice towards any human being in Georgia, I felt that in the course of time my conduct on the bench would meet with such approval as it deserved. It fell to my lot to be one of the first federal judges to pass upon certain reconstruction and confiscation acts. It was not any particular ability; it was simply my good fortune, but it is nevertheless a fact that my rulings were sustained by the supreme court of the United States, straight along. Sometimes newspapers and politicians assailed me, but I endeavored all the time to keep the law steadily in view, and to adhere to the well-defined line of my duties. The complaints against me were not in the shape of definite charges; they were simply abuse, and as I made due allowance for the political excitement of the period, I was not much disturbed. When negroes were introduced on the juries in my court there was a good deal said about it. Under the law, I could see no other course open to me. The negro was no special pet of mine, but I felt compelled to see that he was awarded certain rights under the law, and under all the circumstances it seems to me that the southern negro has acted rather cleverly. He may not have been a particularly valuable element in our juries, but he has tried to do the best in his power."

"Great changes have occurred since you held your first court?"

"As a matter of course. The people have mended their broken fortunes, and the authority of the law is everywhere recognized. There is no interference with the machinery of the courts, and federal judges and court officers are no longer regarded as aliens and enemies. The present condition of affairs is highly gratifying to me."

JUDGE ERSKINE'S INTENTIONS.

In the course of the conversation it was developed that Judge Erskine came to America when a lad, say about eight years of age. In 1830 he returned to his native Ireland, where he finished his education. Recrossing the Atlantic, he resided in Florida for some fifteen years before moving to Georgia. His long residence in this community has made him known to thousands of our citizens, and the announcement of his intention to spend the remainder of his days among us will be generally hailed with pleasure. Judge Erskine is very comfortably situated. His elegant residence on Rawson street, stands upon a gentle eleva-

tion commanding a fine view, and the grounds surrounding it are artistically and beautifully laid off. In this pleasant retreat the retired judge will enjoy the companionship of his many warm friends who delight in engaging him in conversation upon art and literature and topics suggested by the famous people and places he has seen in his travels. Of late the judge finds much pleasure in reading light literature, but in this line his critical taste rejects all except the works of the genuine masters. In this connection it may be remarked that the most eminent lawyers and judges of England and America contracted the habit of reading works of fiction rather late in life, and appeared to derive an astonishing amount of enjoyment therefrom. Lord Thurlow, in England, and the late Judge Black, in this country, were striking instances.

The resignation of Judge Erskine will take effect from the date of its acceptance by the president but just when that will occur it is of course impossible to guess. Under the law it is the privilege of a federal judge to retire, when he reaches the age of seventy, upon full pay. Judge Erskine attained the required age on the 13th of September last, and at any time since that date has had the right to resign and continue to draw his regular yearly salary of thirty-five hundred dollars for the remainder of his natural life. That he was in no great haste to take advantage of the privilege, is entirely to his credit, and were it not for the fact that the state of his health imperatively demands a respite from the labors of the bench, it is probable that he would have continued to discharge his duties for years to come. It is to be hoped that needed repose and the influences of pleasant surroundings will speedily restore this much-loved and big-hearted old man to a robust condition of health.

JUDGE ERSKINE'S RESIGNATION.

It has been understood for some time past that the judgeship of the United States district court for the southern district of Georgia was liable to be vacated any day by the voluntary resignation of the venerable judge who, for nearly a score of years, has so worthily worn the ermine, and administered the law both wisely and well. Under the circumstances, the announcement in another column to the effect that Judge Erskine forwarded his resignation yesterday to Washington will not create any surprise.

Judge Erskine retires from the bench after more than eighteen years of arduous and faithful service. Appointed at the earliest stage of the reconstruction period, when the surrounding influences were of such a nature that many federal judges carried a bitter and aggressive partisan spirit into the halls of justice, Judge Erskine distinguished himself from first to last by thrusting partisanship behind him, and by discharging the duties of his important office in a broad and liberal spirit. During the reconstruction era it became his duty to pass upon various laws which were obnoxious to our people; but such was his freedom from anything like political or sectional prejudice that his course provoked no complaint from the country, the government, the bar or the people.

The retiring judge leaves behind him an able and a spotless record. Full of years and honors, he retires to the well-earned repose of private life, with the best wishes of hosts of friends, and without a single enemy.

The "Gregg."

A recent patent—an improvement on all the others. Very simple in construction. The most durable, lightest draft and cheapest machine in the market.

THIS IS WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF IT:

Newton County, Ga., August 18, 1882.

MR. H. L. GRAVES, DEAR SIR:

The Gregg Reaper we purchased of you this summer gave entire satisfaction. It was all you claimed for it, and we unhesitatingly advise those wishing a reaper to buy a "Gregg."

Very truly yours,

WM. ADAMS.

Social Circle, Ga., October 4, 1882.

H. L. GRAVES, DEAR SIR:

I hereby certify that I purchased from you a "Gregg" Reaper in May last and ran it through the season upon my own farm and also reaped for some of my neighbors. I can say with candor, that it did most excellent work and gave perfect satisfaction.

Very Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. GARRETT,

Covington, Ga., August, 2, 1882.

MR. H. L. GRAVES, DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in informing you that I am well pleased with the "Gregg" Reaper I bought of you last spring. I cut about 125 acres of oats with it. Some of the land was very rough, hilly and rocky. It does fine work and I think it is all you claim it to be.

Very Respectfully,

J. W. LINDSAY.

Newton County, Ga., March, 1883.

MR. H. L. GRAVES, DEAR SIR:

I was present at Starrsville last year when the "Buckeye," the "Rawson" and the "Gregg" Reapers were exhibited in a field contest. I decided in favor of the "Gregg" and bought one from you. After a full trial last season in wheat and oats, on rough and smooth ground, I am pleased to be able to say that I have seen no reason to change my mind. It is all that can be desired in a reaper, simple, durable and light. I would certainly advise all wanting a first class Reaper to buy the "Gregg."

Respectfully Yours,

STEPHEN BROWN.

H. L. GRAVES, Agent, Social Circle, Ga.

DR. J. J. DEARING, Local Agent, Covington, Ga.

NOTE.—This Circular will be sent to all of our Ministers, to Editors, Teachers, to those without charge, to the Infirm. It is so sent to those as well as to Pastors for three reasons:—1. That all may be informed as to the efforts of the Assembly's Committee. 2. Because many, though not pastors, will still be willing to use their influence in their spheres in behalf of the January Collection; and 3. Because all, however occupied, can offer their prayers in behalf of this part of our Zion's work.

Home Mission Office,

Baltimore, Md., December, 1883.

DEAR BROTHER:

You have no doubt observed the great awakening among our ministers, during the year, on the subject of *Home Missions*. Two-thirds of all that our Committee is to accomplish next year, will depend upon the January collection. Some pastors and churches use fixed plans for their collections, and will probably feel that this circular, as to them, is not applicable. I ask permission to ask them only one question. Is your plan so working, as not to need particular attention in January? One Brother, in the Central Presbyterian, last week, told us that his church uses the Envelope System, and that not long ago, he observed that the collection was short. He sent out printed notices to those who had *forgotten* or *neglected* to send their envelopes, and the second collection lacked only one dollar and twenty cents of being as much as the first one. *Will your system reach all your members, in January?*

THE OBJECTS OF THE SUSTENTATION FUND,

are: 1. To supplement salaries so that our Ministers, who preach to new, to weak and feeble churches, may be supported until the Churches grow to the self-sustaining point.
2. To aid in erecting church buildings.
3. To give support to white or colored ministers, who, under the direction of their Presbyteries, are preaching to colored people.


During the closing year, aid has been given to about 160 ministers, preaching to white people; eight (white and colored) preaching to colored people, and to between 35 and 40 new buildings.

It is an absolute necessity that our people be educated to the point of giving a better support to our Ministers, especially to those who are willing to labor in the weaker fields.

WHO IS TO EDUCATE THEM?

The ministers themselves must do it. To do this, a fixed plan must be adopted and be worked persistently. It will not do merely to give notice of the collection and then "pass around the hat" to those who are present. That always has failed and always *will*. No enterprise in the country could be carried on without more system and energy and *business* than lie in that method. If you have no other plan, suppose you try, for January,

THE PLAN WHICH HAS SUCCEEDED.

1. Fix upon the *amount* to be raised on your Church. If that amount has been apportioned to you, by the Committee of your Presbytery, let that be your guide. Otherwise, suppose you set the amount at as *many dollars* as there are members on your roll?  Be SURE NOT to say that "the plan is to *raise one dollar per member.*" On that plan no one will give over a dollar, and many will give less, many nothing, and you will surely fail. But, say that *the Church is expected to raise a certain number of dollars,*

2. Talk it over with your officers and leading members.
3. Give the people full information of the *objects and needs.*
4. Make an estimate as to how much the most able, next able and so on will have to give, in order to make up the desired amount, and let this be freely stated.
5. If you have members of means, please try to get them to give according to their ability.
6. Then ask all others to look back at the blessings with which God has crowned them during the past year, and forward to the blessings, for which they hope and pray, during the year to come, and ask them how much they are

willing to give as a Christmas gift or as a New Year's contribution to this branch of the Lord's cause, for *each week* of the past year or of the *coming* year, and pay it *now*.

If 20 cents a week, it will be.....	\$10 40	} They can leave off the odd Cents.
If 10 cents a week, it will be.....	5 20	
If 5 cents a week, it will be.....	2 60	
If 4 cents a week, it will be.....	2 08	
If 3 cents a week, it will be.....	1 56	
If 2 cents a week, it will be.....	1 04	
If 1 cent a week, it will be.....	52	
If a fraction <i>less</i> than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per week.....	25	
If a fraction <i>less</i> than one-fifth of a cent per week.....	10	
If a fraction less than one-tenth of a cent per week.....	5	

There is not a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church who cannot give one of these amounts. There are very few who are not able to give 4 cents per week—\$2. Many who can give 25 or 50 cents a week, equal to \$13 or \$26 for the year—

WILL THEY GIVE IT?

Nearly every one will do so if *informed and asked to give*.

HOW SHALL THIS BE DONE?

1. By full notice from the pulpit.
2. By circular letter sent to them, (and I will furnish these free of cost to all who will notify me of the number needed, before the supply is exhausted.)
3. Some have adopted *this* plan. The entire Church Roll is divided into lists. Each Deacon, (or Elder, if need be,) has one list given him, and a Committee assigned to assist him, and he and his Committee call pleasantly upon every one named on his list, explain the case, and give an opportunity to contribute.

IF YOU HAVE ANY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

In your church, will you not also please bring this matter to their attention?

Will you please also,

PRESENT IT TO YOUR SABBATH-SCHOOL?

ABOVE ALL, let no one fail to pray for that thing so much needed above all other things, viz: That God will baptize *His church* with a fresh and great outpouring of the *Holy Spirit*, that His people filled with that Spirit may have *liberty, or freedom* from all covetousness, selfishness, coldness and sin of every kind. There is a power in prayer without which we will not succeed.

My Brother, the needs in this matter are untold. See my articles in the Weekly Papers, Dec. 12th and 19th, and please see in the papers of December 26th, the offer made to us by a member of a Northern Church. There is no doubt that in this whole work the Ministers are the Captains, and their officers are their Lieutenants in leading the hosts of the Lord—with the blessing to come from the *great "Captain of our Salvation."* We are frequently compared in the Scriptures to soldiers in a warfare. It is *certain* that many of our ministers and members *do* intend *diligently* to do their part in *this matter* in January. In all armies however, there are some *stragglers*, and there may be some here. It is hoped that they will be but few.

With best wishes for yourself and the success of the work in your hands,
I remain fraternally yours,

J. N. CRAIG, *Secretary*.

Please hand the accompanying circular to your Sabbath-School Superintendent.



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Messrs. Converse & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Gentlemen:— Please find enclosed \$..... for which send
the —*“CHRISTIAN OBSERVER,”*— to the following subscribers:

Yours very respectfully,

[SIGNATURE,].....

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	STATE.	AMOUNT.	
				\$	

Messrs. Converse & Co.,

Publishers of the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER,

LOUISVILLE,

KY.

Mrs S. J. Van Bibber
requests your presence at the marriage of her daughter

Jessie

to

J. N. Thrower,

On Wednesday, September 26, 1888, at 8:30 P.M.
Fifth Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.

J. N. Thrower

Jessie Van Bibber

OFFICE OF

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

Louisville, Ky., January, 1883.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :

We are endeavoring to make the Christian Observer a valuable adjunct to pastoral work. This we can do in several ways.

1. We supply religious reading for Sabbath afternoons, and for Sabbaths when there is no preaching, and so restrain the families from secular employments.

2. We can remind the people of duties, of which the pastor feels a delicacy in speaking, such as church attendance, payment of salaries, etc.

3. We can interest the people in the work of the Church, and show them what is accomplished by their contributions.

4. We can supplement the preaching by articles illustrative of Christian doctrine, personal religion, repentance and faith.

5. We can arouse an interest in church work by giving them full outlines of church news.

But in doing this work we are largely dependent on your co-operation in maintaining a large circulation in your congregation. Without excluding other religious papers, we hope you can introduce it (either personally or by an agent) into many families.

We mail you with this a package containing sample copies. We are putting forth our best efforts, and (with the aid of very many brethren, whose help is highly appreciated,) it is becoming more and more valuable. Will you not help us in increasing its circulation?

We do not ask the service without making a return, and will cheerfully give a commission of one dollar each for every new subscriber obtained for us; this may be deducted from his payment.

We propose also to publish next May the "Assembly Record"—a *daily* report of the proceedings of the General Assembly which meets in Lexington, Ky. It will be furnished for *fifty cents* for the series. Subscriptions can be sent at the same time.

The subscription price of the Observer to ministers is Two Dollars a year; to others Three Dollars in advance.

Hoping for your kind assistance,

Yours very truly,

CONVERSE & CO.

After TEN DAYS, return to
CONVERSE & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
CHRISTIAN OBSERVER,
No. 503 Fourth Avenue,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



Rev. John Jones, D.D.,
Atlanta,
Ga.

1874.

1884.



OFFICE OF

 W. R. POWER, 

ATTORNEY AT LAW.



Marietta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1883.

To.....

Dear Sir:

Next commencement of our University will mark the first decade of the class of 1874. Would it not be a proper and suitable time for a reunion in that classic city.

The changes and experiences of ten years would be of interest to relate.

Please to notify me at once of your willingness to attend.

Very Truly,

W. R. Power.



PROGRAMME

OF

EXERCISES

TO BE OBSERVED DURING THE

Sesqui-Centennial

OF GEORGIA,

AT

SAVANNAH, FEB'Y 12 & 13, 1883.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES TO BE OBSERVED.

A TRUTH.—There are a great many hotels which are claimed to be first-class and are not so in anything but charges. For ladies and families traveling, the HARNETT HOUSE will be found the nearest to a comfortable home of any hotel in Savannah. While there is no attempt at grand show or glitter, and no excessive charges for what you do not want, the Harnett has an air of comfort and ease that visitors can appreciate, and being connected by street cars with all the depots, makes it a very desirable headquarters for ladies and others visiting the city on business.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

HARNETT HOUSE.

FIRST DAY.

I.—OPENING THE DAY.

At 8:30 o'clock the bells of the city will be rung one hundred and fifty times, commemorative of the Sesqui-Centennial anniversary of the settlement of Georgia.

II.—FORMATION.

The general line will be formed punctually at 10 o'clock a. m. on South Broad Street, facing north, the right resting on Abercorn street, and in the following order from right to left:

1. Carriage containing his Excellency Governor A. H. Stephens, the President of the General Committee, General Henry R. Jackson, the Reciter of the Ode, Paul H. Hayne, Esq., the Secretary, Gen. Henry C. Wayne, and Rev. I. S. K. Axson, D. D., the Officiating Clergyman.
2. Carriages containing foreign Consuls and Agents.
3. Carriages containing the Mayor and Aldermen of the city.
4. Carriages containing the reverend clergy of the city.
5. Carriages containing the Judges of the United States, State and City Courts.
6. Carriages containing distinguished citizens and guests.
7. Carriages containing the Executive Committee.
8. Carriages containing the Governor's staff.
9. The historical pageant.
10. The military.

III.—THE PROCESSION.

At 10:30 o'clock the column will be put in motion and will take up the line of march through the principal streets to the Theatre.

IV.—EXERCISES AT THE THEATRE.

Occupants of carriages with other citizens will enter the Theatre at 11 a. m. and take seats reserved on the stage and in the pit (the dress and family circles having already been filled with ladies and gentlemen not in the procession). The opening prayer will be made, and the ode recited. An address will then be delivered by his Excellency, Gov. A. H. Stephens.

V.—PAGEANT.

By 1 o'clock p. m. the vessel with General Oglethorpe and the Colonists will arrive, passing up the river under an artillery salute, and landing in Yamacraw. The party will then be escorted to the battery (north side of Bay street) where a speech of congratulation and friendship will be addressed to the Yamacraws by Oglethorpe, and a response of welcome by the Sachem, Tomochichi. The salutes and ceremonies customary on such occasions will be observed. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the pageant will proceed to the position assigned to them in the parade.

VI.—MILITARY REVIEW.

As soon as the pageant is over, the whole line will march up the Bay, and the military will be reviewed by Gov. Stephens from the balcony in the City Exchange. The military and their bodies will then be dismissed.

VII.—FIREWORKS.

At 8 p. m. there will be a grand Pyrotechnic display in the Park extension.

SECOND DAY.

1. Civic societies will form on South Broad street, right resting on Habersham street, at 10 o'clock a. m. punctually.

2. The Trades Procession will form on West Broad street, right resting on South Broad street at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

3. At 10:30 o'clock a. m., the column will be put in motion, and take up the following line march: Down South Broad street to East Broad, down East Broad to Bay, up Bay, passing in review before his Excellency, Governor A. H. Stephens and His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen at the Exchange, to Barnard, up Barnard to Broughton, down Broughton to Abercorn, up Abercorn to President, up President to Drayton, up Drayton to Jones, down Jones to Barnard, down Barnard to South Broad. Upon reaching South Broad the civic societies will change direction to the right, the Trades Procession to the left, the whole forming line on South Broad street, facing north, and be dismissed.

4. In the afternoon there will be an exhibition of the workings, skill and efficiency of the Savannah Fire Department.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES IN SAVANNAH.

BUY YOUR CLOTHING
OF THE
OLD RELIABLE HOUSE
OF
SIMON MITCHELL,
24 Whitaker Street, Lyon's Block.

W. B. MELL & CO.,
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
Harness and Belting.
MARKET SQUARE.

EDWARD J. KIEFFER,
PROPRIETOR OF
KIEFFER'S PERUVIAN CURE,
The great destroyer of Chills and Fever, Dr. Hull's Vegetable Worm Syrup, Dr. Blakewood's Hepatic or Liver Pills. Corner West Broad and Stewart Street.

R. S. JONES,
DEALER IN
Fine Boots and Shoes,
No. 140 Congress Street.

BLACKSHEAR'S
Photograph Gallery,
149 Broughton Street,
Devoted Strictly to First-Class
WORK.

DR. BEST,
DENTIST,
Cor. Congress & Whitaker Sts.
Teeth extracted without pain. All work strictly first-class. Prices moderate.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES
OF ALL KINDS AT
REDUCED PRICES,
No. 181 Broughton Street,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
G. O. PENTON, Manager.

GO TO
J. T. SHUPTRINE'S
—FOR—
Drugs, Seeds, Etc.
185 Congress Street.

OVER ONE MILLION
VALENTINES
1c TO \$10.00 EACH.
DAVIS BROS.,
BULL & YORK STREETS,
Near Electric Light Tower.

SEQUI-CENTENNIAL MEDALS
For Sale. Price 25 Cents.
DAVIS BROS.,
Bull and York Streets,
Near Electric Light Tower.

White Pearl
TOOTH POWDER
Is the best in the world.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT 25 CENTS.
PRINTED BY
SAVANNAH DAILY EVENING
TIMES,
75 BAY STREET.

R. S. JONES,

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

WELCOME VISITORS

TO THE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Will find a splendid line of—

Boots and Slides

AT

R. S. JONES'

POPULAR SHOE STORE,


149 CONGRESS STREET, (Opposite Palmer Brothers.)

EVERYTHING

In Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Gents, Boys and Youth's Shoes, which are generally kept in a first-class establishment.

GIVE

Jones' Store a call whatever other part of the pageant you leave uninspected.

 Country friends make my store your headquarters and leave you satchels there for safe keeping.

CHILD'S SHOES, BOY'S SHOES, GIRL'S SHOES.

149 CONGRESS STREET 149.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 23d February, 1884.

The following is a copy of a resolution unami-
ously passed by the Republican State Central
Committee assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, 23d
February, 1884:

“WHEREAS, The people of the entire country
are deeply interested in having upright and con-
scientious judges who will strictly enforce the
law—

“Therefore, be it resolved that this Committee
most cordially approve the course so unanimously
pursued by the Republicans of this State in their
support of Hon. Henry P. Farrow, of Brunswick,
Georgia, for the position of judge of the United
States courts for the southern district of Georgia,
and it is gratifying to know that eminent men
and able lawyers of all shades of political opinion
throughout the state testify to his fitness and
high qualifications for this important position.

“The chairman and secretaries of this Com-
mittee are hereby requested to submit these reso-
lutions to the President and Hon. Attorney-Gen-
eral, and to assure them that it is the wish of the
entire party that Mr. Farrow be appointed.”

A. E. BUCK,
Chairman.

J. E. BRYANT,
W. H. JOHNSON,
Secretaries.

CERTIFICATES.

COVINGTON, GA., January 1, 1884.

HENRY L. GRAVES, Social Circle, Ga.,

MY DEAR SIR: The Gregg Reaper, purchased of you last spring, is a capital machine. Indeed I never saw a lighter draft machine. It cuts clear, and has less complication about it, than any machine I know of. My man, after having seen it operate for thirty minutes, took charge of it and cut my entire crop of grain without the slightest difficulty.

Yours Truly,

JNO. F. HENDERSON.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA., December 22, 1883,

MR. H. L. GRAVES, DEAR SIR: The Gregg Reaper, which I bought of you last spring, gives me entire satisfaction. I desire nothing better, It is light draft, easily managed, and saves all the grain.

Yours Truly,

WM. S. MONTGOMERY.

NEWTON COUNTY, GA., December 28, 1883.

Yours received by due course of mail. I am well pleased with the Gregg Reaper—cuts clean and light draft.

A. S. FRANKLIN.

Harry Hodgson

❖ CLOSING EXERCISES ❖

—OF THE—

GROVE SCHOOL,

—TAUGHT BY—

❖ MISSES MOSS AND NEWTON ❖

❖ Athens, Ga., June 13, 1884. ❖

4½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

PROGRAMME.

Fred Jackson	Hornet and Cornet
Harry McGinty	The Brown Thrush
Eddy Reaves	The Fowler and Snipe
Craig Barrow	Katy-Did
Lizzie Coleman	Being Useful
Willie Moss	Learning to Write
Eddy Coleman	Vacation
Thomas Hull	Baby is Lost
Minor Nicholson	A Fancy
Munro Dearing	Modern Improvements
May Hodgson,	} As Our Mothers Do
Ruby Mandeville,	
Ethel McGinty,	
Dave Barrow	Jack's Dog and Pussie
Aleck Erwin, Jr.	The Smack in School
Rob Hodgson	Sue's Wedding
Louie Camak	(Excused)
Rutherford Lipscomb	Little Jim
Andrew Green	The Boy's Protest
Wescom Hudgin	Justice
Henry Reeves	The Beauty of Forgiveness
James Barrow	Uncle Remus with Toothache
Charley Hodgson	The Youthful Martyr
Harry Hodgson	The Ghost
Tommie Gerdine	Lochinvar
Frank Lipscomb	William Tell
Lily Mandeville	The Dropped Stitch
Sallie Moss	Monk Gabriel
Pauline Harris	(Excused)
Daisey Talmadge	Toddy and Budge
James Camak	An Incomplete Revelation
Lewis Russell	Belshazzar's Feast
Willie Hampton	Cæsar Crossing the Rubicon
Guy Chandler	About Lyin'
Charlie Talmadge	The Red Man's Defiance
Lamar Cobb, Jr.	Rome and Carthage
Gerald Green	Emmett's Vindication
Birdie Moss	(Excused)

❖ Presentation of Medals. ❖

COL. WOLFF'S TRAMP SPEECH.

Having Been one Himself he Speaks in his Behalf.

From Jackson State Ledger, Feb. 10, 1881.

By request of numerous people, we re publish below the celebrated speech made in the House of Representatives, in 1880, on the tramp bill, by Col. Wolff:

The House had under consideration the Code Chapter relating to "Tramps." Maj. Francis A. Wolf of Tippah County offered the following amendment:

"Strike out the word 'tramp' or 'tramps' wherever they occur, and insert the word 'vagrant' or 'vagrants.'"

Mr. Wolff said:

MR. SPEAKER: Webster and Worcester define the word "tramp" to be a foot-walker, and in adopting this chapter as it now stands, exhibits a poverty of language in the coinage of new terms, and with the legal definition we are to palter in a double sense, yoking the vagabond and lazaroni with the poor men of the country, who have the manhood and courage to travel on foot. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker: Such jeers and taunts come home to myself, because when a friendless and fatherless boy, before I had reached the age of manhood, I traveled through twenty-five States of this great Republic, from the Cordilleras to Castle Garden, and from the Falls of Niagara to the most Southern Keys of Florida. During this eventful period I was a sailor on the broad bosom of the Atlantic; I have furl-ed the royal and the top gallant sail, and have often stood at the helm. I paddled a canoe by myself from Cairo, one hundred and eighty miles, to the mouth of the Obion river. [Laughter.] I also

taught a five month's school at Bald Point, on the St. Francis river, in Arkansas, and chopped cord wood on the Mississippi and the Alabama rivers. In all my tramps I have never understood that my integrity has suffered any deterioration, for I always paid my way.

Mr. Speaker: This question may come home to gentlemen on this floor peradventure; forsooth, some of their grandfathers were scissors-grinders. [Applause.] Some of their grand uncles may have been organ grinders with a monkey.— [Laughter.] Yes, sir, there are gentlemen on this floor who put on a clean shirt collar every morning and ride a-gulping on the street cars to the "Edwards House," and when they are at home they walked two miles to borrow a cross cut saw.— [Prolonged applause and laughter.] We are now called upon to imitate the Legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The hopeful youth of the country are to be put under the ban of the State. We are slow to devise means for the relief of distressed humanity, but swift to persecute the honest manhood of the country, promiscuously with a God-forsaken and poverty-stricken class of this God's green earth. The yeomanry poor men of the country have no escape, whilst they are buffeting the waves of adversity, and pursued by "the slings and arrows of an outrageous fortune," they can only appeal to the author of their being. Through a long line of red tape, a petition is returned, "Blessed are the poor and needy for they shall inherit the kingdom of God;" another, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth," and some lean poet squeezes out a little line, "Sweet are the uses of adversity." [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that if Christ and His disciples were on earth traveling as they did in the land of Palestine some finikey

young man or some simpering maid would sarcastically point out, "there goes a gang of tramps." [Thundering applause and shouts of laughter.] The chapter as it is presented to the people is one of a series of a long list of grievances, and gives daily strength to the National Labor party. It is as "bread cast upon the waters which will appear after many days." Republics are sometimes fickle. When Madam Roland was led to the guillotine, as she passed the statue of liberty, she shrieked "O, Liberty, what crimes and cruelties have been committed in thy name?" I ask gentleman on this floor to pause. We have revolutions in families as well as in nations. While we stand ready to vindicate the law, by the punishment of offenders, let us deal gently with the unfortunate and not amalgamate the miseries and woes of the country, with the honest and industrious yeomanry, men a thousand miles from home, among strangers in a strange land. For "remember, ye were once strangers in the land of Egypt." Dr. Franklin and his many loaves of bread, and many other celebrities, have had their origin as tramps. [Long and loud applause.]

No poet ever wrote against tramps. Tom Moore in his Traveler says:

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled

Above the green elms, a cottage was near,

And I said—"If there be peace to be found in the world,

A heart that was humbled, might hope for it here."

The amendment passed by an overwhelming vote, but was subsequently reconsidered, and laid on the table.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1864.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1864.*

By direction of the President the military post on the Savannah River, in Georgia, now called Fort Jackson, will hereafter be known and designated as "Fort Oglethorpe."

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN:

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Assistant Adjutant General.

Georgia Hussars.

The pleasure of your company is requested at a Basket Picnic to be given by the Troop at Montgomery, on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

A special train will leave Anderson street at 11 A. M., and, returning, leave Montgomery at 7 P. M.

Guests MUST wear badges.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

LIEUT. F. M. HULL, CHAIRMAN.

Q. M. SERGT. E. B. PHILPUT.

CORP. A. R. LAWTON, JR.

PRIV. A. GOGORZA.

PRIV. I. MINIS.

SERGT. F. A. HABERSHAM.

VET. T. P. BOND.

PRIV. T. HUNTER.

PRIV. WALLACE SCHLEY.

LADY MANAGERS.

MRS. C. M. CUNNINGHAM.

MRS. W. H. DANIEL.

MRS. J. L. WALTHOUR.

MRS. F. C. GARMANY.

MRS. T. P. BOND.

MRS. J. N. JOHNSON.

MRS. C. D. RUSSELL.





GEORGIA

HUSSARS.

—ALBERT J. HUNTS—

May 1, 1884.



In Memoriam.



On the 29th of February, 1884, at the residence of her son-in-law, COL. J. W. LIVINGSTON, in Seneca, S. C., **Mrs. Eliza Amanda Lorton**, eldest child of COL. BENJAMIN F. and ELIZA SPANN WHITNER, (late of Tallahassee, Fla.) peacefully breathed her last, in the seventy-second year of her age.

IN her youth, she married Mr. John C. Kilpatrick, residing in old Pendleton District, S. C., her father at the time living in Edgefield District. By this union she had three children, one dying in infancy. Her eldest child was Mrs. Clara Livingston, still living at Seneca City. Her only son was Colonel F. Whitner Kilpatrick, a young man of magnificent abilities, who bore such a noble part in the war as to rank him in its early history amongst the bravest in the Confederate army—first as Captain of a company in Jenkin's Regiment, and afterward as Colonel of the Fourth S. C. Regiment, to which position he had been promoted for gallantry in battle. In the last position he fell bravely in action under Gen. Longstreet.

Mr. Kilpatrick dying, she was afterwards married to Mr. John S. Lorton, so long known and honored as a successful merchant and a man of spotless character, at Pendleton. By this union, she had a daughter, now Mrs. Ella L. Lee, residing with her husband and children in Putnam County, New York.

Mrs. Lorton's warmth of heart was known to all. She loved intensely, and with magnetic power drew from others love and confidence in return. When her noble Boy was killed, it was a shock which would have been paralyzing, had not "peace in believing" been her support. It was a blow, coming when it did, almost sufficient to stagger Faith. A grandchild had been torn away by death, just as the tendrils of its love and beauty had twined all around her heart. This was soon followed by being called again most suddenly into a crushing widowhood. Her heart turned to all her children, but especially and naturally to her brave and honored son, who hurried home to spend only a day or two with her. She told him of her woes and how she leaned now upon him, only dreading the dangers to which he was exposed in the army. As she spoke of these things, and of her business affairs which worried her, her tears half suppressed, her tones tremulous despite effort, her face saddened by grief and anxiety though struggling to wear a smile, must have affected her noble boy as Paul was affected by the grief of those who would have restrained him from going up to Jerusalem,—for he replied, as she often repeated afterwards, "Beloved mother! talk not thus! It nearly breaks my heart! Be of good courage. Duty calls me back to the army and I must obey. When the war ends I will return and devote my life to you." And he bent over and kissed her good-bye—the last in this life. Without one word of preparation, the telegraph flashed into her bleeding soul the news of his death, caused by a ball which pierced his heart—permitting him but the few words, "Oh God—my mother!" For months and months a mother's wail rent the stillness of that home of love; and even into years, daily, silently, she went forth to strew his grave with flowers and to weep there—refusing to be comforted, because he was not. How many the griefs the heart hath which are nameless, save in God's vocabulary—"groanings which cannot be uttered!" This was one. It illustrated, however, the depth of the warmth of that heart. Her children and children's children, as well as other relatives and friends who survived her, realized this up to its last throbbing.

She was remarkable for her hospitality. Her home was ever open to her friends, and the stranger also always found a welcome. The young too, of the entire community, were constantly made glad by her thoughtful preparation for their pleasure at that happy home. It is but an easy transition from the consideration of this sweet trait, to the contemplation of that other celestial twin sister to it—her widespread Heavenly beneficence to the poor, her sympathy with the afflicted and her kindness toward all suffering ones.

She was remarkable for her consistent Christian life. Her disposition was never demonstrative, and yet her feelings were not concealed. Hers was as the placid lake resting in the arms of the great mountains, never lashed into storm, but always calm in its depths of sincerity and consistency. She joined the Presbyterian Church when quite young, and was a member of the Pendleton Church at the time of her death. Her faith never seemed to falter, and frequently during late years, though strong and in remarkably fine health, did she speak calmly of her departure. Over all she did and endured for herself and for others, was thrown the halo of a quiet, complacent, "faith, joy and peace in believing," which added such magnetism to her influence and such a charm and grace to her presence, that young and old instinctively bowed to it as to an unknown power, and to her as the rich possessor of it. How children read love in even the careworn linaments of the Savior! How plainly could all detect in *her* that she too had been with Jesus!

She was remarkable in her death. As she had lived, so did she die—quietly, calmly. Feeling a little unwell the evening before, she generously refused to allow loving ones to be troubled with her apparently slight indisposition; and at 12 o'clock at night she bade each one good night and then commending herself to her loving Heavenly Father, she soon fell asleep, to awake about six o'clock in the bright morning of Heaven. When her room was entered soon after this hour by those anxious to bid her good morning, she was found lying as in a gentle slumber—her body still warm, her bedclothes smooth, her night dress unruffled and her countenance placid and smiling, looking to be in as fine health as ever in her long life. How peaceful! Surely! surely, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

"Asleep in Jesus!—blessed sleep!"

Mournfully on Sabbath day, we carried her to the old Stone Church near Pendleton, where Dr. Adger, whom she so much loved as a man of God, made an appropriate address to the many white and colored people who had gathered there, notwithstanding the terrible cold day. And then we softly laid her to rest beside her beloved son.

Dear Sister! the feeble pen of a loving Brother offers this tribute in great weakness—that brother whose first care you so fondly kissed away—whose faltering heart you filled with courage on starting on young manhood's path, and whose every fault you have ever since so lovingly reproofed or so charitably excused. In Heaven alone can we realize how you bore the image of the Master!

J. C. W.

The Appointment is Delayed.—The
President Waiting on Several
Other Cases.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Judge Erskine sent his resignation to the president six weeks ago, and it was his desire that it should be accepted at once. The president has not yet accepted it, however, but he may do so very soon. The delay in the appointment of a successor to Judge Erskine in the southern district of Georgia has caused some comment and elicited a variety of explanations. One of these which has been very current is that Arthur means to delay the appointment until after the Georgia delegation to Chicago shall have been elected, so as to enlist the warm support of all the applicants. This delay would hardly be necessary, as nearly every one of the party managers in Georgia are known already to be favorable to Arthur, and the flattering prospect of his nomination will keep his forces well in line in the south. I hear on good authority that the reason the Georgia nomination is kept back is because the president has several appointments of this class to make, and wants to dispose of them all at once. A circuit judge is to be nominated to fill the vacancy caused by Judge McCreary's resignation. There are vacancies in district judgeships in Texas, West Virginia, and Delaware. The president, it is stated, desires to send all these nominations to the senate at once, and he sees no reason for separating the Georgia case from the rest. For the place Judge Erskine leaves there are many petitioners. Among them may be mentioned Colonel H. P. Farrow, Judge Hook, Judge Twiggs, Judge Cunningham, Mr. Goodyear, J. R. Saussy, and C. B. Forsyth. The impression in Washington is, and has all the while been, that Farrow will be appointed. He has brought exceptionally strong indorsements. He has the names of seventy-five of the eighty members of the republican state committee on his list of indorsements. He is backed by Buck, Atkins, Bryant, Locke, Johnson and other leading Georgia republicans. Whatever influence Dr. Felton and Emory Speer have with the administration is his. He has high recommendations from such democrats as General Gordon, General Henry R. Jackson, General P. M. B. Young, General Wofford, General Gartrell, and many others in different parts of the state. He is here, the only candidate in the field, and will remain for some time to come. The next term of court in the southern district will be held in May, and Judge Erskine's resignation will surely be accepted before that time. If his successor has not been appointed or confirmed a judge from some other court will be appointed to preside.—*Atlanta Constitution, February 21, 1884.*

NEW
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

12
4967
- 566

SANTA CLAUS SOUVENIR.

Edited by MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR. An entirely New Christmas Novelty cut out in the shape of Santa Claus, lithographed in nine colors, and embossed. Twelve pages of Christmas Poems by well-known authors. A new, clever and novel idea, making a pretty and attractive Christmas Gift. With envelope and protector. By mail, post paid, on receipt of 35 cents.

SANTA CLAUS HOUSE.

Designed and engraved by K. P. RILEY and MARY H. HADLEY. Cover printed in eleven colors, and cut out in the shape of an old Flemish house. Inside are appropriate selections of Christmas poems by popular authors. Tied with ribbon and enclosed in envelope. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 35 cents.

THE CHRISTMAS STAR.

By ANNIE H. MERCUR. A dainty Christmas Souvenir cut out in the shape of a star. The covers are printed in colors, and are very pretty. The poems have been carefully selected, and are all appropriate to the season. Tied with ribbon and enclosed in envelope. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of 35 cts.

STAR AND CRESCENT CALENDAR for 1885.

By GENEVIEVE S. HALL. An exquisite and novel calendar, cut out in the shape of a star and golden crescent, with a separate leaf for each month. Designs of flowers, etc., appropriate to the seasons are beautifully printed in each "star" for its month. Frosted and tied with ribbon, each copy in envelope, post paid, \$1.00.

A VERY UNIQUE CHRISTMAS CARD GIFT.

GOOD-NIGHT AND GOOD-MORNING.

Words by LORD HOUGHTON. Illuminations and etchings by WALTER SEVERN. Six full-page illustrations, etched and illuminated, with illuminated pictorial covers. All printed on German cardboard, tied and neatly boxed. Small quarto. Post paid on receipt of \$1.25.

H. H. CARTER,

3 Beacon Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

→ **ROOMS** ←

State Central Committee

—♦— OF THE —♦—

Republican Party of Georgia,

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 11th, 1884



A Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, is hereby called to meet in Atlanta, on

Saturday, Feb. 23d, at 10 o'clock A.M.,

for the purpose of deciding upon a time and place for holding a *REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION* and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the Committee.

→ **A. E. BUCK,**

Chairman.

J. E. BRYANT, }
W. H. JOHNSON, } *Secretaries.*

2

THE
Whig-Republican Convention.

Rooms White Men's Republican Organization,

ATLANTA, GA., April 12, 1884.

In compliance with the terms of the following resolution, passed by the WHITE MEN'S ORGANIZATION at its conference on the 8th inst., in this city, to-wit :

RESOLVED, That the Executive Committee be instructed to call a State Convention, to meet in Atlanta, Ga., on May 1st next, at 12 M., and that said Convention shall decide as to the matter of a Delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and transact such other business as may at that time be deemed wise and proper.

The Executive committee issue the following

☞ CALL! ☞

A Convention of the Whig-Republican Party is called to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on May 1st, 1884, at 12 M., to nominate a State Ticket and Presidential Electors ; to form a State Executive Committee, and to decide as to the practicability or necessity of sending a representative delegation to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on the 3d of June next.

Each County will be entitled to twice as many delegates in the Convention as it has representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

JAMES LONGSTREET, CHAIRMAN.

W. L. CLARK, SECRETARY.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
JONATHAN NORCROSS,
J. C. FREEMAN,
W. C. SMITH,
A. G. MURRAY,
THOS. S. KING,
W. L. CLARK,
WM. H. McWHORTER,
R. W. FULLER,
J. R. WIKLE,
R. I. O'KELLY,
Committee.

—Office of—

JOHN A. COBB,

Commissioner 3rd Congressional District of Georgia.

Americus, Ga., Sept. 20, 1884.

To the People of the Third Congressional District :

Georgia is the only Southern State that has not made an appropriation by her Legislature for the exhibition of her resources at New Orleans.

As to the importance of making this exhibit there can be no two opinions. We have proudly claimed to be the Empire State of the South. If we wish to hold that position, something will have to be done to let the world know what our reasons are for this claim.

There are no nobler, more industrious, thrifty people in the world than we have in Georgia. Nature has given us resources in lands, timbers, ores, minerals and climate not equalled by the same amount of territory anywhere else in the world, and we now have the opportunity of demonstrating this to the representatives of every nation in the world, who will be visitors at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exhibition at New Orleans.

The only way that Maj. D. C. Bacon, U. S. Commissioner for Georgia, will be able to make the collection exhibit for Georgia will be by the liberality of the people.

Americus and Sumter county have already responded nobly to the demand. Shall I call in vain on the other counties in the Third Congressional District to do their part? I believe not.

We should all take pride in our district doing its part in maintaining the honor and character of our state. If we fail to have a proper exhibit of the resources of Georgia at New Orleans, it will not only be a calamity but a disgrace to our noble old state.

Come forward promptly and aid the commissioners of your counties in getting up this subscription. Small sums from each will in the aggregate make a sufficient sum to give Georgia an exhibit that we will all be proud of.

The money will not be called for until Maj. Bacon knows the total raised in the state. It is very important to know by Oct. 1st what amount has been subscribed.

JOHN A. COBB,

Commissioner Third Congressional District.



CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 4th 1885.

THE COMMISSION appointed under the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 13th 1884, in relation to ceremonies to be authorized at the dedication of the

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

requests the pleasure of your attendance at these ceremonies to be held in the City of Washington, D.C. on February 21st 1885.

John Sherman

Chairman of Commission.

To

Senators
 Hon. John Sherman,
 " Justin S. Morrill,
 " William B. Allison,
 " Thomas F. Dayport,
 " Lewis Q. C. Lamer.

Members of House of Representatives
 Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Hon. Nathaniel B. Ethingry,
 " John Tompkins Tucker, " Henry H. Bingham,
 " John H. Keegan, " Joseph G. Cannon,
 " Patrick A. Collins, " James Laird.

Members of Wash. Mon. Socy
 Hon. W. W. Corcoran,
 Pres. James C. Walling,
 Dr. Joseph M. Toner.

The Engineer of the Monument
 Tho. Lincoln Casey
 Colonel Corps of Engineers.

Public Document.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF CONGRESS.

F R E E .

HOME MISSION OFFICE,

25 N. Charles Street (3d floor),

BALTIMORE, MD., NOV. 18, 1885.

Dear Bro.

Under authority from the last General Assembly, the Executive Committee of Home Missions has entered into a contract with "the Clergy's Friendly Society" of Baltimore, under which contract that Society will have the future management of the *Assembly's Relief Fund*, charging the parties insured 4 per cent. of the income for the service rendered by the Society. The society engages to do for the insured all that the Assembly has promised to do. The responsibility of the Church, however, to the insured remains (of course) the same as heretofore, and all the assets hitherto held by the Church, as means with which to meet its liabilities, will still remain in our hands as security for the faithful performance by the Society of its engagements.

In future, therefore, (until this order shall have been revoked), you will make your payments annually, on or before the first of January of each year, to Dr. C. F. McCay, Treasurer of the Clergy's Friendly Society, 232 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

The state of the funds will allow you a discount of 10 per cent. on your premium of \$ 60 payable on or before the 1st of January, 1886.

Respectfully yours,

J. N. CRAIG, *Secretary.*

to
Rev. D. John Jones

Dec 12 185-

1885-2

Office of Foreign Missions,

Baltimore, Md., August 25th, 1885.

Rev. and Dear Brother :

When an agent has been appointed to a work, and the means for doing it are not in his hands, it is his plain duty to inform his principal of the need, that, if possible, it may be supplied. The Executive Committee that meets in this office is an agent appointed by our Church to conduct her Foreign Mission Work. There is now a great need in the work that is not supplied; it is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Committee to inform all the Church's Ministers of this, that they may make it known to the people under their care. Allow me, then, on behalf of the Committee, to address you these lines.

There are three young men under appointment to go out as missionaries. The Committee has not the money to send them. The need is, therefore, urgent and imperative. If these young men are called of God to go, as we believe they are, not to send them will be to grieve the Holy Spirit, who bids us separate them for this work; not to send them will be to withhold the Bread of Life from the perishing; not to send them will be to depress and discourage the missionary spirit in all our seminaries; not to send them will be to affect the life and enterprise of our whole Church. In a word, not to send them will be a grief and an injury whose weight it will be hard to bear.

It might seem almost impossible that the Church could fail to send these men. They are the only men who have offered as missionaries in the whole year. The Church knows that the harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few. Her Lord enjoins on her to pray that laborers be sent forth. How, then, can she fail to send these three men? Yet she will fail unless her ministers and her people rise to higher, nobler efforts than they have yet made. For four years—from 1872 to 1876—she failed to send out a man to the foreign field, though men were offering to go. She will this year repeat the sad experience unless action is taken promptly. There are some touching gifts of self-denial and love for this work; but the humiliating fact is before us that the average contribution of the communicants of our Church for sending the Gospel to the heathen is only one cent a week.

Of the three brethren under appointment, Mr. Thompson is to go to Brazil. He wishes to join Mr. Boyle in the new enterprise on the upper water-shed of that empire—the region in which Mr. Boyle found so many of the people favorable to the Gospel. Mr. Thompson should go at once to Brazil, that he may learn the language and be ready to proceed to the work as soon as Mr. Boyle returns from his furlough in this country. Mr. M'Alpine and Mr. Grinnan are under appointment to open a mission station in Japan. There was a question before the Committee whether these brethren should open a new station in China or in Japan. The Committee were unanimous in thinking that it should be in Japan. The expense of a new station in the two countries is about the same. Japan is the nearest heathen land to our own shores. There are but 101 male missionaries to her 37,000,000 inhabitants. The Greek Church, the Church of Rome and infidelity are all competing for the field. The opportunities for making known the Gospel to the people are unexampled in the history of mission work. Under these circumstances, it is the conviction of the Committee that our Church should now begin work in Japan; and Mr. M'Alpine and Mr. Grinnan should leave next month (September) for the field.

As your brother and fellow-servant, the writer of these lines believes that he and all others in the Church are called not only to pray that laborers be sent forth, but, if need be, to give all that we own in order that the unsearchable riches of Christ may be given to our fellow-men who are afar off. How else can we follow Him who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor? How else can we obey that cheering command of His: "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. Sell that ye have and give alms"? What, then, shall we do?

Respectfully and affectionately yours,

M. H. HOUSTON.



Rev. John Jones, D. D.
Atlanta
Ga.

ATLANTA, GA.
AUG 9
11PM
1888
REC'D.

THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS
REQUESTED AT

**THE SUMMER
HOUSE BALL.**

FRIDAY EVENING MARCH 13 1885

Given under the auspices of,

THE UNIVERSITY ORCHESTRA.

Committee of arrangements,

MISS PARABOLA SNOOK.

MISS HENRIETTA MILNER.

PROF. W. W. OSBORNE.

PROF. B. B. EVANS.

PROF. F. D. HIGH.

OL. M. B. BOND.

—Bond & High, Print.

Menu

Societe Francais de Bienfaisance.



Oysters on Shell.

SOUP.

Mock Turtle.

SAUTERNE.

RELEVE.

Fillet de Boeuf, aux Champignons.

Potatoes, a la Hollandaise.

CLARET.

Chicken Pot Pie.

GAME.

Red Head Duck

ROAST.

Turkey, Stuffed with Chestnuts, and Cranberry Sauce.

Venison, and Currant Jelly.

CHAMPAGNE.

DESSERT.

Eclairs au Chocolate.

Macarons.

Lady Fingers. Pound Cake, glace.

Assorted Cake.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

Fruits.

COFFEE.

Savannah French Benevolent Society.

— DINNER, —

THURSDAY. NOVEMBER, 5, 1885.

MARSHALL HOUSE.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Geo. P. Hodges

Officers.
JOHN B. HYDE,
President.
W. R. D. GASCOYNE,
Vice President.
E. WADE MILLER,
Secretary.
W. L. PLATT,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC
Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association
OF AMERICA.

Board of Directors.
Hon. JOHN B. HYDE,
W. P. WILLIAMS,
J. F. METHVIN,
SAM'L STRADLEY,
A. B. WRIGHT.
W. R. WHITE,
M. P. TRIBBLE,
Hon. JAS. CALLISON,
T. A. HONOUR, Jr.

Greenville, S. C., March 1, 1886.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

By the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Self-Endowment and Benevolent Association of America. -

All members of the Association who have paid assessment No. 2 (that was due December 15th last), will please forward the receipt for the same to this office, accompanied with small increase of assessment, when we will give the member credit for assessment No. 1, (due April 1st,) and send you (free of any cost) a new Policy. The time you have been a member of the old Association will be deducted from your first coupon in your new Policy.

Agents and Club Managers will collect the increase of assessment from members who have paid Assessment No. 2, and forward total to this office, or return Assessment No. 2 to the member; then if he wishes to transfer into the new Association he must remit direct to this office the full amount.

Since the suspension, November 17th, the Association has (free of cost to members) assumed the risk on their lives, and we hope very soon all Policy holders will be enrolled into the new Association.

E. Wade Miller,
Secretary.

Prohibition Temperance Address.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

1886.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The liquor traffic is the greatest public enemy of this State or Nation, the most dangerous enemy of civil government and must be suppressed.

The history of Alcohol is not a skeleton in the closet, but stalks abroad like a pestilence, whose breath has poisoned all that is brightest and best in our land.

If moral suasion is right, it follows that legal suasion is inevitable.

The evil being in the government, the reformation must be accomplished through the people and the ballot-box.

Neither the Republican nor Democratic party has shown any disposition to favor the suppression of this monstrous crime, but both have always refused.

The "non-partisan" policy has been fully developed, and we have, as the result: the government opposed to our Sunday Law and in partnership with the liquor traffic.

Let us calmly consider: "Where are we drifting, and how much longer can we bear this demoralization and increasing tax and strain upon our Government, and what effect it is having upon us and the rising generation coming into power and control?"

There are three elements either of which could sweep the liquor traffic from our State, had they the moral courage to do so; namely, the Church, the Press, and the Political parties.

The Enemy.

It would be idle to recount here the thousands of charges made and proven against the liquor traffic and its deadly effects.

The Liquor Dealers' League of San Francisco recently published a declaration, that the sale of liquor without paying a retail license "is a wholesale breeder of crime, want, misery and disgrace." And we all know that paying for a license can make it no better. We accept their definition of the liquor traffic as true beyond question.

The cost of the drink bill of this Nation in cash paid over the bars and counters of the dealers is now

Nine Hundred Millions a year, as shown by the internal revenue reports of this nation, or 1,800 tons of gold coin. Of this enormous sum, at least two-thirds, or six hundred million comes every year from the scanty earnings and properties of the toiling workers and the poor.

That is enough money to build and equip every year

Six Lines of Railroad

from our Pacific Coast to the seaports of our Eastern States.

All this huge sum is expended by our workers to impoverish, oppress and distress themselves and their families which, but for the drink, they would tenderly and lovingly provide for and protect.

If the dramshops were closed up and this vast waste avoided, this \$900,000,000 would be used to procure better homes, better food, better clothing, better furniture, and more comforts and pleasures for the workers.

And beside, millions and millions could every month be invested in Savings Banks, Co-operative Unions, working men's stores and factories, etc.

Thus it would create a demand for all our products of industry and put every idle man and woman into remunerative employment.

But for the drink bill, the workingmen could in a few years buy, from out of their savings, all the railroads of the Nation, and own all the banks and corporation interests worth having. There is no denying this.

Think of \$900,000,000 for drink, wasted every year by our nation!!!

Strikes and Labor Troubles.

The dramshop at every corner lies in wait to entrap and impoverish the workers, in many instances getting most or all of their wages from them.

At the dramshop the labor troubles begin and are steamed up into violence, and to them a strike is ever a calamity of keenest misery and suffering.

Wherever workmen have been employed under strictly prohibition rules, as

In Vineland and Millville, New Jersey,

In St. Johnsbury, Vermont,

In Lompoc, California,

In Anniston, Alabama,

In Bessbrook, Ireland,

In Saltaire, England, and in many other places where thousands of workers have been employed under strict prohibition—they have been and are all prosperous and contented; have never had complaints or any difficulties with their employers.

It is a self-evident certainty, that the dramshop is the cause, in this free and fruitful country, of all the afflictions, sorrows and miseries of the workers and the poor.

The drink system claims to own the workers and their wages. It says that often ten to thirty workingmen with their wives and children should all live on poor food, in want and rags, so that one saloon keeper may revel in finery and live on the most costly luxuries purchased by their wages. The drink system is the most cruel slave master the world has ever known.

The Drink Plagues.

The drink system, like the plagues of Egypt, has slain its victim or victims in every household of the land. All of us have had one or more relatives slain by the demon, and more are in danger.

The drink system has long made a market of female virtue in this and every other country where it is tolerated.

It has driven the daughters of our people to ruin, shame, and death, like cattle driven to the shambles. It has female slave and soul markets every where.

In Politics.

In every State of the Union the drink system is in politics, chin deep.

It employs every artifice to elect legislators favorable to it; tries to corrupt every election and control every executive and legislature.

It violates and defies every law that attempts to control or supervise it.

It is also in the field to corrupt every Court, if possible, in State or Nation.

The Sabbath.

The drink system has laid its leprous hands upon our sacred American Sabbath, and declares it shall be abolished with every American institution that opposes unbridled dissipation, licentiousness and uncleanness.

It has robbed us in this State of our day of rest—the kindest gift of God to the toilers of earth—the sweetest day of the week to the worker, and every virtuous home.

No country, race or people can long retain a first position among the foremost nations, if it labors right along with hands or brain and has no weekly day of rest.

The political party, the corporation or the individual that robs us of our day of rest and reverential thanksgiving, is an enemy to mankind and a very cruel enemy.

The Prohibition Party will have its day of rest established. It has been organized, we believe, at the positive call of God and conscience—to take an active part on the right side of this great battle of the ages.

This is a conflict between Home and the Dramshop, its mortal enemy; between Virtue and Vice, its mortal enemy; between Liberty and Slavery; Truth and Falsehood; between the servants of Heaven and the Slaves of Hell.

This great contest will be fought out to the end. Every one of us should be a soldier of the cross, a true patriot, and should use the freeman's ballot on the side of our homes and loved ones.

The Prohibition Party means no harm, no unkindness to any human being.

If it shall destroy any man's business, it will be only a bad and guilty business that destroys men, women and children.

If men are obliged to quit the liquor business, prohibition opens to the liquor-sellers various, industrious and honorable pursuits that are far better and happier for them.

Our party means no unkindness to Republican or Democrat. It aims to make for both parties a better country, a better government, and better laws; more liberty, more security of life and a happier home.

Every Republican and Democrat may thank God for the fruits of victory soon to come over the direst scourge of all the ages.

Our Progress.

As the warfare continues, each year brings a success beyond that of the one previous.

The long stride of progress of last year has shown that the directing hand of God is with the Prohibition Army.

Maine, Kansas, Iowa, Vermont and Rhode Island are now under final and eternal Prohibition.

Georgia is nearly all prohibitory, and many Southern States are rapidly following her example, and will soon become so.

In about twenty States there are from a few, up to a great many counties and districts under prohibition.

One great obstacle to prohibition has been the alliance of the politicians of the old parties with the violators of the law.

But as the people learn that the sale of liquor can be easily prevented, they are more and more desirous to prohibit it.

Many men and women of lofty patriotism and influence are coming over to us in great numbers from both old parties, leaving "the poor old stranded wreck" to embark in the life boat of prohibition.

The Issue.

In no time in history has there been a better opportunity for heroes and heroines to inscribe their names on the world's roll of honor than is afforded to-day.

Although this war is not and may not be one of blood and violence, it is doubtless the most important in all the world's history.

It is to decide whether the gospel of peace and liberty, happy homes, and equal rights, shall live or be trampled under vandal feet.

Whether school, and church, and the home, and family relation, shall survive, or be drowned forever in the dark and slimy mire of drunken revelry, ribaldry, crime, violence, rags, misery and hell; which Satan and the drink system have prepared to engulf this Nation.

Whether this great Republic, nurtured in the choicest paradise of earth, shall grow up into a nation of the sons and daughters of God, of the highest type of humanity.

Or whether they shall degenerate into a besotted and brutalized rabble, to perish in a whirlpool of deserved destruction like the drunken nations of the past.

This is a contest for God and Home and Country—or against.

May God have mercy upon all who take the wicked side with Satan and his angels.

Temperance Literature.

Prohibitionists are in almost every instance those who have read the temperance papers.

Their opponents are almost universally those who have not read on the question.

Prohibition has been carried in most cases by a wide distribution of temperance literature, which is indispensable to success.

Each of us should be a committee to procure and distribute temperance literature.

Our State is well supplied with prohibition papers and they should be liberally patronized, and if more are wanted the New York Voice, and Union Signal of Chicago are the most able papers of our country.

If all who wish the right to triumph take hold of this matter, our combined efforts will bring a prohibition paper and other temperance literature to every home and then our day of final success is at the door.

The Clergy.

It is often asserted that if the ministers and members of the Christian Churches of this land, would combine in solid, determined, earnest effort, against the rum evil, it could be stamped out in a very short time.

Knowing how powerful such an influence is when exerted for the right, we earnestly invite our ministers of all denominations to consider prayerfully this question of the duty of the hour and present it to their people.

We feel that they will range themselves on the side of the sacred Christian family home against the howling, fighting, Sabbath-breaking and virtue-destroying dramshop.

Oftate years no interest of State or Nation has at all suffered because either of the old parties was beaten by the other.

The two are alike in being sold to the liquor interest and in seeking office at any price. That is about all the politics or patriotism they possess.

No issue of theirs is worth a penny, but it is of the very highest importance that the dramshop and brothel shall not triumph over the Home, the Church, the School, the Sabbath, and enslave the people.

The dramshop and the restoration and preservation of the Christian Sabbath is the question at issue between the Prohibition party of Patriotism and the two old political parties of politicians.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union.

This is the foremost and best organization for the salvation of our country from ruin, that has ever come into existence.

Its members may not yet vote, but they are a mighty host in influencing voters.

They counsel to reject the ballot that is stained with the blood of 100,000 human victims every year slain by the drink system.

They counsel to vote the clean, pure, virgin ballot that represents the home, the peace, and the welfare of all its inmates.

Now is a time when every good woman young and old, can help distribute our wholesome temperance literature—the teachings of science—the warnings against the seductive influence of the wine cup, beer mug, and alcoholic drinks in every form.

The speeches and arguments of the noblest men and women of the nation inspired by a faith and trust in God and the truest love for humanity.

Every good, patriotic, woman can teach her neighbors to put their religion into their politics and into their ballots, and can plead with them to protect their homes.

Every good woman can pray for God's blessing upon the right in this matter, and

working to that end, can expect her prayer to be of much avail.

The National and most of the State W. C. T. Unions have affirmed and reiterated the resolution to give their influence to the political party which takes the side of the home against the saloon and liquor traffic.

The Children.

Lastly but not least I appeal with earnestness and confidence to my dearest friends, the children of the State.

The children of the Bands of Hope of the Sunday Schools, of the Public Schools and of the homes—the future men and women of this commonwealth.

My highest and choicest pleasure for years past, has been in the endeavor, with kindly counsels and instructions, to guard the children of this State from the dangers which have ruined and destroyed so many millions of their elders and ancestors. To warn them against the snares that wicked men have set for their young lives.

It has been one of my dearest hopes that they should grow up sober, cleanly, wise, virtuous, Christian, happy boys and girls.

That they should have long, happy, useful lives, enjoying the love of God, of each other and of humanity.

To this end, let me ask of you most earnestly to urge kindly and respectfully upon your parents, brothers, and friends, who are voters, to vote this time for the home, and for mother and the children of every home, and for the helpless who have no homes.

Ask them this time to pity the desolate home and starving martyr children of the drunkard of this, and years to come.

Ask them to vote that no more boys and men shall be made wrecks, by the dramshop; that no more women and children shall be starved in this land of plenty.

The Prohibition Party is the Party of the Children.

The older people may expect little for themselves in it, but they hope for everything for the children.

They hope that all the dear children may avoid the dramshop, the smoker's den, the police court, the jail; that not one of them may ever suffer the terrible miseries and agonies of the criminal and prodigal.

The old political liquor supporting parties mean to keep the dramshop running and the jails, penitentiary and chain gang ready for the boys and girls when they grow up.

The Prohibition Party and your friend want you to escape all these evils.

Which way will you vote when you can vote? For the hovel and slave chain and pipe of the hopeless drunkard, or for the free and happy home of the intelligent, sober, American sovereign citizen?

Finally, to all I say with entire confidence in the justice and righteousness of our cause, let us all pray God to prosper our efforts in this movement for the right.

For God, and Home, and Country.

Your friend,

P. H. McDonald

University of Georgia.

ATHENS, G.A., MARCH 31st, 1886.

DEAR SIR:

You will remember that the Class of '81 determined upon their first re-union at the Commencement of '86, which time is fast approaching. The undersigned have been appointed by the President of the Class as a Committee of Arrangement. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Class Banquet, &c., the Committee has decided to assess the members at ten dollars each; besides the cost of the proposed Banquet, the Class will remember other expenses which will have to be met. This assessment you are expected to send to us by the middle of June, at least; in ample time for all preparations to be made. As the success of the re-union will largely depend upon the number of the Class present, it is earnestly hoped that you be present at the meeting.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this circular as soon as possible, and also signify to us whether you expect to attend. Also give such facts in your life since graduation (for the benefit of the Class Historian and Prophet) as will be interesting to the Class.

Hoping to hear from you soon, we are

Very truly Yours,

BILLUPS PHINIZY,

HENRY C. TUCK,

Committee of Arrangement.

ATHENS, GEORGIA,



November, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1887.

DURING THE

EXHIBITION

OF THE

North-East Georgia Fair Association



THE HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS,

Will Greet the People of North Georgia, and Particularly the

VETERANS

Of the late civil war, Let every Confederate Survivor in North Ga., meet in Athens on

WEDNESDAY NOV. 2, 1887,

And Assist in Giving a Rousing Welcome to the Grand Old Chief.
Ample Accommodations for all who will come.

SPECIAL



TRAINS

Will be Run on all the Railroads Each Day during the Fair. Fare from all points on the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the Georgia Railroad at ONE CENT per mile. This will be the Grandest Exhibition ever given by the North East Ga. Fair Association.

TROTTING AND RUNNING



RACES EVERY DAY.

Bicycle Races Every Day. Balloon Ascensions and other Attractions will be added to the usual Magnificent Display of



Live Stock, Poultry, Field Products & Farm Machinery, Paintings, and old Decorations and the Fine Arts.

FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA!

CONVENES AT DE FUNIAK SPRINGS,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17,

And continues until MARCH 31st, 1887. Among the first and greatest of the attractions will be lectures 17, 18 and 19th, and a sermon Sunday, 20th, from the far-famed Evangelist,

-- REV. SAM. P. JONES. --

—To enable everybody to see and hear this eminent divine,—

EXTREMELY :: LOW :: RATES

From all Stations to DeFuniak Springs and return will be made as follows, tickets good for two days,

Friday & Saturday, Feb. 18 and 19.

RIVER JUNCTION,	- - -	\$1.25	CHIPLEY,	- - -	\$.75
SNEADS,	- - -	1.15	BONIFAY,	- - -	.50
CYPRESS,	- - -	1.10	CARYVILLE,	- - -	.50
MARIANNA,	- - -	1.00	WESTVILLE,	- - -	.50
COTTONDALE,	- - -	.75	PONCE DE LEON,	- - -	.50

On regular trains leaving River Junction 4:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., Marianna, 5:37 a. m. and 5:07 p. m., &c.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20,

Tickets will be sold at an advance of 25 cents for each ticket on above rates for morning train only, good to return until next day on any train.

Rev. Mr. Jones will lecture at 8 p. m. on the 17th, 3 p. m., 18th and 19th, and preach at 4 p. m. 20th, giving all who desire an opportunity to hear him and return same day.

This may be your last chance to hear this eloquent minister. "Quit your meanness" and go to hear him.

F. C. Shepard, D. P. A.

LOW RATE TICKETS FOR SALE COVERING ENTIRE SESSION.

Special trains from Pensacola every Saturday, also WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2d.

Don't forget the annual PIONEER DAY, Saturday, March 5, when the most distinguished men in our State will participate.

FARMERS.—Three days for the Farmers' Institute, Commencing Tuesday, March 8th.

The Field and the Coming Conflict.

Shall We not Quit us like true Women?

Headquarters West Va., W. C. T. U.
March 10 1887.

Dear Friends and Co-Workers.

The crisis of the conflict is at last upon us. Because of their importunity, the prayers of the people have at last been heard, and the longed for Prohibition Amendment has been submitted to a vote of the sovereigns of the State.

Our watch-cry from now till election day must be,

VOTE "FOR RATIFICATION" AND SAVE OUR HOMES!

The fact that this vital question must be decided at a general election, in the midst of the rushing tides of party spirit and political excitements common to State and National campaigns, should spur us to the importance of sowing the truth before partizan storms shall distract the mind and bias the judgment of the people.

We have not so much to fear from the organized opposition of the enemy as from the over-confidence and apathy of friends.

Determined upon the utmost endeavor in this conflict to protect and preserve the Homes of the State, the White Ribbon Army has already sounded the bugle call to battle, and will be in the field from now until the sun goes down on the second Tuesday of November 1888.

THE FIELD AND PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

At a special Call Meeting of the State Executive Committee of the West Virginia W. C. T. U., held at Parkersburg March 3rd., the following plan of organization and work for the campaign was agreed on and will be pressed throughout the State.

First: Organize the State by districts, accepting for this purpose the present political Senatorial districts, (thirteen in number). A secretary for each of these thirteen districts will be appointed, whose duty it will be to thoroughly organize her district by appointing county secretaries who shall in turn appoint secretaries or *committees* in the school districts. This is the machinery by means of which to arrange for public meetings and lectures, for securing and circulating Prohibition papers, leaflets and other campaign literature, and for raising funds for campaign purposes.

Second: A series of Prohibition Camp Meetings to be arranged for, during the coming summer and fall, with inspiring campaign music and prominent speakers to discuss all phases of the question.

Third: Fourth of July Mass Meetings, and Grove Picnics, to be held in season throughout the State, where addressees and joint discussions will be arranged for.

Fourth: The W. C. T. U. State Superintendent of Sabbath School Work, will seek to arrange for an *Amendment* Meeting in connection with all Sabbath School Institutes and Conventions, held in the State during the year. Friends officially connected with any such proposed Institutes or Conventions, please communicate with Miss Minnie Hutcherson, Parkersburg, Supt. Sabbath School Work, West Va. W. C. T. U.

Fifth: Mrs. J. G. Jacobs, of Wellsburg, State Superintendent of "Day of Prayer" will endeavor to arrange for an Amendment meeting at all Conferences, Associations, Presbyteries and other State and district religious meetings held in the State during the year.

Sixth: Mrs. I. H. Duval, of Wellsburg, State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, will solicit the Teachers of the State to hold meetings in the interests of Temperance and the Amendment, in connection with all State, county and special Institutes and Teachers' Associations held during the year.

THERE IS WORK FOR ALL.

As will be observed, the plan of campaign here outlined is at once elaborate and comprehensive. It was so conceived purposely, that it might contemplate and offer active work, not only for those connected with the W. C. T. U. and other Temperance organizations, but for every true lover of Home and Country, old or young, who might desire to have a part in the grand *Amendment Crusade*, by which the hated Saloon is to be driven from the free hills and rich valleys of West Virginia by the sovereign ballots of her brave home-defenders.

Let us all to the front of the conflict, and let us of the White Ribbon Army, quit us like true women.

West Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

JANE A. JOHNSON,

President,

Mrs. A. H. Merrick,
Corresponding Secretary.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

P. H. Bohanna, late Book-keeper for The Singer Manufacturing Company, (City Department) at Atlanta, Ga., disappeared between Monday and Tuesday, January 31st, and February 1st, 1887.

The above Reward will be paid to any one detaining him at any point, wherever found, until the necessary papers are forwarded for his return to Atlanta, under arrest.

DESCRIPTION.

Medium height, stoutly built, very fair complexion and smooth skin, eyes clear and very blue; Roman nose, turned a little to one side at the point; light hair and moustache, slightly bald above the forehead and hair rather thin; a full set of false teeth, giving the appearance of having good, regular teeth. Usually dresses in black frock coat, derby hat, and neat and respectable in appearance. Is well educated, of good address and a trained vocal musician. Has practiced law and can speak German and French. He is an Englishman and looks like one. Is of rather nervous manners and the color comes quickly and easily to his face. Is subject to fainting spells something like epilepsy.

Any one finding him will please cause his arrest and detention, and communicate immediately, by telegraph if possible, with

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

39 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

Wanted for Embezzlement.



P. H. Bohanna, late Book-keeper for The Singer Manufacturing Company, (City Department) at Atlanta, Ga., disappeared between Monday and Tuesday, January 31st, and February 1st, 1887.

The above Reward will be paid to any one detaining him at any point, wherever found, until the necessary papers are forwarded for his return to Atlanta, under arrest.

DESCRIPTION.

Has a well defined dimple on his chin, medium height, stoutly built, very fair complexion and smooth skin, eyes clear and very blue; straight, prominent nose, turned a little to one side at the point; light hair and moustache, slightly bald above the forehead and hair rather thin; a full set of false teeth, giving the appearance of having good, regular teeth. Usually dresses in black frock coat, derby hat, and neat and respectable in appearance. Is well educated, of good address and a trained vocal musician. Has practiced law and can speak German and French. He is an Englishman and looks like one. Is of rather nervous manners and the color comes quickly and easily to his face. Is subject to fainting spells, something like epilepsy. Has been choir leader in the Episcopal church and may attempt to ingratiate himself with ministers and members of that church wherever he may be, that having been his plan of action in the past. Is about Forty years old, but looks young for his age.

Any one finding him will please cause his arrest and detention, and communicate immediately, by telegraph if possible, with

A. B. CONNOLLY,

Chief of Police,

Atlanta, Ga.

The funeral services of
Rev. J. W. Mearns
will take place at the Presbyterian
Church, Tuesday, Feb. 8th, at 3
o'clock, P. M.

Services by Rev. J. S. Hunter.

Georgetown, Ky., Feb. 7th, 1887.

NY. MAR 18

Ms. A. 9. 2. 18

Rev Geo Jones Esq
Atlanta Ga



THE JUBILEE OF THE NATIONS

"All Nations shall call Him blessed."—Psa. 72; 17.

Music :—"We shall stand before the King."—Excell's Anthems.

(WORDS BY L. A. MORRISON, TORONTO)

Earth's glad Jubilee will come ;
Jesus call the Nations Home ;
By and bye—by and bye.
Truth shall win its wid'ning way,
Till all people, 'neath its sway,
Shout for joy, earth's jubilee.
(Bass) :—By and bye—by and bye.

CHORUS :—All the Earth shall call Him King ;
All the Universe will ring,
With His praises, we shall sing :
Hallelujah,
Hallelujah,
Earth is free, and Christ is King.



Then "*The Mountains shall bring Peace ;*"
War, and Woe, and Wrong, shall cease ;
By and bye—by and bye.
Earth—redeemed from Sin's dark doom—
Shall like Eden's Bowers bloom,
And the ransomed, shout for joy ;
(Bass) :—By and bye—by and bye.

CHORUS :—
Then shall "*want*" be shorn of wings,
With the wealth "*abundance*" brings ;
By and bye—by and bye.
And throughout Earth's wide domain,
Christ, without a rival reign ;
And the ransomed, shout for joy ;
(Bass) :—By and bye—by and bye.

CHORUS :—
Then shall come, that Day, foretold
By each sainted seer of old ;
By and bye—by and bye.
When all men shall brothers be,
And the World's great Heart set free ;
Shouts for joy, earth's jubilee.
(Bass) :—By and bye—by and bye.

CHORUS :—

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1887.



Notice of Dissolution.

Athens, Ga., Dec. 13, 1887.

*The firm of S. RAPHAEL & CO.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent,
Mr. S. Raphael retiring.*

*Mr. Julius Cohen assumes all lia-
bilities, and he alone is authorized to col-
lect and receipt for accounts due the firm.*

JULIUS COHEN.

S. RAPHAEL.

\$100

REWARD!

Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1887.

Escaped from our camp on A. & H.
Railway, this day,

WARREN THARPE,

BLACK NEGRO CONVICT.

Age, 30 years; crime, burglary;
from Houston county; term, 20
years; weight, 150 to 160 pounds;
height, 5 feet 8 inches; color hair,
black; color eyes, black; right arm
off above elbow; prominent white
teeth.

The above reward will be paid
for his arrest and delivery to us in
Atlanta.

Chattahoochee Brick Co.

PEEK'S SLAVERY BILL.

As evidence that the leaders of the Third Party in Georgia are not in sympathy with the poor, whether white or black, read the bill presented below, which was introduced into the State Senate by the Hon. W. L. Peek, who is now the nominee of the Third Party for Governor of Georgia. See Senate Journal, July 7th, 1887.

1. The bill makes certain acts of tenants, croppers and wage hands a crime, and prescribes a penalty for the tenant, cropper or wage hand.

2. On the trial of a defendant indicted under this Act, the tenant, cropper or wage hand being a defendant in the case could not testify; the landlord could testify and give his side under oath. The result would be that many innocent and honest men would be sent to the chain-gang; the tenants and laborers of the country, whether white or black, would be at the mercy of the owners of the land.

Here is an exact copy of the Peek Slavery Bill, the original of which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State:

AN ACT to be entitled An Act to make it unlawful for any person or persons who receive advances upon a contract to work the lands of another in the capacity of renter, cropper, or for standing wages and failing to comply with said contract without good and sufficient cause and to prescribe a penalty for the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That from and after the passage of this Act, that any person or persons who may receive advances upon contracts to work the lands of another, either in the capacity of renter, cropper, or for standing wages, and shall fail to comply with the same without good and sufficient cause, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in Section 4705 of the Code of this State.

SECTION. 2. Be it further enacted, That either a written or parole contract shall be lawful, and when a person or persons enter on the premises of another, he, she, or they shall be presumed to be under contract to the controller of the premises, and the furnishing of houses, fuel, clothing, provisions, stock, guano or money, shall all or either be considered as advances under this Act, and that no contract under this Act shall be of force longer than one year.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons owning or controlling lands or farms enter into a contract and make advances to either cropper, renter, or persons for wages, failing to comply with their contract without good and sufficient cause, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a conviction thereof be punished as prescribed in Section 4705 of the Code of this State.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be repealed.

TAKE THIS HOME WITH YOU.

REWARD!

Escaped from our camp at Chattahoochee,
Sept. 12th, 1887,

CHARLES KIRKSCEY,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Color, black; Height, 5 feet and
6 inches; weight, 145 pounds;
has warts on his right hand.

Convicted of house stealing
and sentenced for 20 years.
Received May 15th, 1887.

We will pay a reward of FIFTY
(\$50.00) DOLLARS for his delivery to
us in Atlanta, Ga.

Chattahoochee Brick Company.

SEPT. 17th, 1887.

REWARD!

Escaped from our camp on the
A. & H. Railway,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
FROM DOUGHERTY COUNTY,

Was serving a sentence of ten years for the offence of burglary. Was received in the penitentiary on May 7th, 1885. Below is a full description of him:

Color, dark ginger cake; age, 40 years; weight, 140 lbs.; height, 5 feet and 6 inches; slightly bald, and has lost two or more front teeth. The second finger on right hand is stiff, caused from bone-felon. We will pay a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for his delivery to us at Atlanta.

Chattahoochee Brick Co.

September 5th, 1887.

State Temperance Convention Called.

TO THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

A convention of the Georgia Temperance association is hereby called to meet in the city of Atlanta Thursday the 8th of May next, to continue in session two days or more, at the discretion of the convention when assembled.

The object is to advance temperance reform in the state in such manner as the convention may determine.

All temperance and prohibition men and women of the state, whether belonging to any state or local organization or not, who have allied themselves with the temperance people, were made members of this association, at a convention held in 1886, and are most cordially invited to participate in sending delegates without limit, to represent lodges, unions or other organizations, or counties, and the chairman of each delegation will be expected to give the status of prohibition in his locality.

We suggest that public meetings be held at the court house in every county in the state on the first Tuesday in April, or May to appoint delegates.

Distinguished speakers will be invited to address the convention; and an attractive programme will be contributed to the convention and to the public throughout the session.

Let the members of the executive committee of the several congressional districts in the state see that this call is published in the papers in their districts, and see that every county is represented.

The railroads of the state will be asked to give reduced rates to and from the convention.

The papers of the state are respectfully requested to publish this call.

By order of the executive committee.

C. R. PRINGLE,

President Georgia Temperance Association.

W. G. WHIDBY, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATE AT LARGE.

W. H. Felton, A. E. Buck, J. B. McGhee,
W. B. Hill.

First district, J. H. Estell; second district, Thomas White; third district, J. P. Woods; fourth district, A. D. Freeman; fifth district, J. G. Thrower; sixth district, J. A. Hunt; seventh district, L. N. Trammell; eighth district, J. G. Gibson; ninth district, George N. Lester; tenth district, W. L. Kilpatrick.

WOMAN'S HEARTY TOBACCO.



PLUG CUT.
 OUR PLUG CUT TOBACCO
 UNDER THIS BRAND IS
 THE BEST SELLER EVER
 OFFERED TO THE TRADE. ITS
 UNSURPASSED FLAVOR AND BEING
 MADE OF THE BEST LEAF GROWN
 MAKES IT THE BEST CHEW OR SMOKE
 ON THE MARKET.

GROWING
 * MANUFACTURED
 SMOKING
 OF
 THE FINEST SELECTED LEAF
 GROWN IN THE CELEBRATED
 GOLDEN BELT SECTION OF
 VIRGINIA & N. CAROLINA.
 A MILD AND MELLOW SMOKE
 2 OZ. FOR 5 ¢.

MANUFACTURED BY
WEMPLE, ELLERSON & CO.
 DANVILLE, VA.

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 BY E. P. SEADLES.

The Nicotiana-Ackeri-Nictas Linn. Co. Co.

REWARD!

Escaped from our camp near Columbus, Ga., the below described convict of the Ga. Penitentiary:

GEORGE A. SEARCY,

Marion County. Color, yellow; Age, 22 years
Crime, forgery; Height, 5 feet 11 inches;
Weight 165 pounds; Brown full eyes; Scar
on back of neck and on right thumb; large
scar from a burn across small of back.

Will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for
his delivery to us, either at Atlanta, Ga., or
Columbus, Ga.,

Chattahoochee Brick Co.

Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 9th, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Read very Carefully and Preserve for Future Reference.

In ordering subscriptions and chromes, or in sending lists of names already paid for, do not fail to sign your NAME IN FULL, and give the NUMBER OF THE BOOK in which your account is kept, also the DATE ON WHICH YOUR OUTFIT WAS SENT from this office. On the end of the lists you will find blank spaces for these entries. In ordering in advance be sure to give No. of Book and Date of Certificate in your letter, otherwise we shall be put to great trouble in finding your account.

NOTE.—We have entered the number of your book and date of outfit in the blank list sent, to show you just what we mean.

Date of Certificate, } 1888.
or Outfit, } FEB 11

Your Book is No.

17

IMPORTANT.—Agents should be careful to obtain from every subscriber their correct post-office address. Papers or letters cannot be sent to any town or village that has not a post-office located therein, according to a general order issued by the Post-master General. Don't fail to ask every subscriber if the address given is a Post OFFICE; if not, then be sure and have them tell you the name of the post-office at which they receive their mail matter, and be sure you send it to us. Agents should also be careful to send us their own post-office address with EVERY ORDER.

\$350 REWARD!

Will be paid for the capture of convicts escaped from Mc Cue's camp in Chattahoochee county, Aug. 10th:

Will Wilson, color mulatto, age 30, crime murder, Echols county, term life; received August '84, 5 feet 11 in high weight 170, black hair and grey eyes, defect in upper front tooth.

Will Wright, color brown, age 52, crime burglary, Dougherty county, term 10 years, received May '85, 5 feet 5½ in high wgt 140, black hair and blue eyes, four front teeth out and middle finger stiff on left hand

Jack Bowen, color white, age 23, crime arson, Bullock co. term 10 years, received March '86, height 5 feet 6½ in, light hair, grey eyes, scar on top of right shoulder caused from broken shoulder weight 160 Has double barrel breech-loading gun

Sam Davis, color brown, age 32, crime larceny, Chatham county, term 10 years, received August '83, height 5 feet 6½ in weight 144, black hair and eyes, two upper front teeth out

Philip Bryant, color brown, age 17, crime burglary, Macon county, term 10 years, received December '84, height 5 feet 9, weight 144, black hair and black eyes, scar on left side of rump

Silas Harris, color black, age 15, burglary, Webster county, term 12 years, received April '86, height 5 feet 5, weight 140, black hair and eyes, native state Alabama, very low forehead

Will Henry, color mulatto, age 21, burglary, two cases, from Meriwether county, term 25 years, received December '87, height 5 feet 5½, weight 165, black hair and brown eyes, three scars on back of right hand caused from gin.

\$50.00 reward will be paid for each of the above delivered at camp B. & E. Extension near Van Horn's Mill, or Columbus Jail.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK CO.

August 10, 1888.

CARRIERS' ADDRESS

OF THE

ATHENS DAILY BANNER,

DECEMBER 25, 1889.

Again the day of gladness comes,
The happy Christmas times;
The carrier comes unto your homes
With rude but honest rhymes.

A merry Christmas is his song,
As at your door he knocks;
He will not keep you waiting long,
While up he hangs his socks.

Thro' storm and flood, and heat and cold
The daily round he's made,
And on this day he is quite bold,
To claim your kindly aid.

Christmas times should bring good cheer
And make a l bright and glad;
Because we've had all through the year,
So much to make us sad.

Creation has grown older since
We last had Christmas cheer,
And babes forgot their innocence
And men have found their bier.

A chieftain falls—the Southland weeps,
O'er her hero's tomb;
And honor here her vigil keeps,
And patriot flowers bloom.

In fateful years, when battle shock
Deluged the land in blood;
Firm as a mighty shelt'ring rock
Our chieftain Davis stood.

And when at last the struggle o'er,
Our battle flag was fur'l'd,
He for his people shackles bore
Before a gazing world.

In duty grand he fill'd life's span,
And sleeps beneath the sod;
Where all can say: "An honest man,
The noblest work of God."

A nation weeps o'er Grady's bier,
Our brave and gallant boy,
Th' it fought our battles without fear,
Whose fame none can destroy.

Like a tall and towering tree
Beneath whose branches wide,
The weak have found protection free,
And none were e'er denied;—

So Grady stood for all Southland,
And well her cause did plead,
And show'd that her resources grand
Were full for every need.

To those whose eyes were blinded too,
He did not fear to speak,
And pierc'd the web of hatred through,
And showed their cause was weak.

His tomb with flow'rs will be bedeck'd
By gentle, loving hands,
While tears of sorrow flow unchecked,
All o'er these sunny lands.

* * * * *

I will not from my muse come down,
Without a word about our town,
Which sits in queenly pride
In spite of croakers, sickness, flood,
She proudly has all flings withstood,
And thus she will abide.

And still she'll grow in beauty too,
In spite of all her foes can do
To cripple her advances:
Her railroads and her street-car mules,
Her busy marts and noble schools,
Her glory still enhances.

Soon on the town will make their mark,
The new hotel and city park
Of which you've heard before,
But the good work when once begun,
Will never cease until all's done
To make them both secure.

And soon we'll have a dummy line,
And ev'ry other thing in fine
To make the town complete
The 'lectric light and paver's hand,
Will work just like a magic wand,
To brighten every street.

And now my Christmas rhymes must
end,

I hope you will my plea attend,
As I think you "oughter,"
And may your lives be crowned with
joy,

Is the prayer of carrier boy,
Who thanks you for a quarter.

May joy and peace now crown each life
And may each home be free from strife,
And all that is unhandy.
And may the editors have no cares,
Except in cash and lovely heirs
And I'll be a dandy.

\$50 REWARD!

Will be paid for the capture and return to **Chattahoochee Brick Co.**, at **Cusseta, or Columbus, Ga.**, of

T. L. Strickland, alias Fogarty,

White, 26 years old; Larceny and Escape; Harris Co., five years; April, '82. Escaped from Hammond's Camp, near Cusseta, Ga., on Monday morning, April 22, 1889. Weighs 180 pounds, 5 ft. 10 in. high, light hair and brown eyes. No scars.

J. W. ENGLISH,

Prest. Chatt. Brick Co.

Memorial Services

OF THE

Hon. Jefferson Davis,

President of the Late Confederate States,

AT

St. John's Church, Madison Square,

Savannah, Ga.,

ON

Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 1889.



ORGAN. VOLUNTARY.

Hymn.

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee;
Let the water and the blood,
From thy side, a healing flood,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath, and make me pure.

Should my tears forever flow,
Should my zeal no languor know,
This for sin could not atone,
Thou must save, and thou alone;
In my hand no price I bring.
Simply to thy cross I cling.

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When mine eyelids close in death,
When I rise to worlds unknown,
And behold thee on thy throne,
Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me bide myself in thee.

Sentences.

I AM the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.—*St. John xi, 25, 26.*

I KNOW that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God; whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—*Job xix, 25, 26, 27.*

WE brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord.—*1 Tim. vi, 7. Job i, 21.*

Anthem.—*Psalms 39 and 90.*

Lesson.—*1 Cor. 15, 20-58.*

Nunc Dimittis.

Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word.
For mine eyes have seen: thy salvation.
Which Thou hast prepared—before the face of all people; to be a light to lighten the gentiles, and to be the glory of Thy people Israel.

Apostles Creed and Prayers.

Hymn.

When our heads are bowed with woe,
When our bitter tears o'erflow,
When we mourn the lost, the dear,
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

Thou our throbbing flesh hast worn,
Thou our mortal griefs hast borne,
Thou hast shed the human tear;
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

When the solemn death-bell tolls
For our own departing souls,
When our final doom is near,
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

Thou hast bowed the dying head,
Thou the blood of life hast shed,
Thou hast flitted a mortal bier;
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

When the heart is sad within
With the thought of all its sin,
When the spirit shrinks with fear,
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

Thou the shame, the grief hast known,
Though the sins were not thine own,
Thou hast deigned their load to bear,
Jesus, Son of Mary, hear.

Address.

REV. CHAS. H STRONG.

Hymn.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
"Come unto me and rest;
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
Thy head upon my breast."
I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary, and worn, and sad;
I found in him a resting-place,
And he has made me glad.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
"Behold I freely give
The living water, thirsty one,
Stoop down, and drink, and live."
I came to Jesus, and I drank
Of that life-giving stream;
My thirst was quenched, my soul revived,
And now I live in him.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
"I am this dark world's Light;
Look unto me, thy morn shall rise,
And all thy day be bright."
I looked to Jesus, and I found
In him my Star, my Sun;
And in that Light of life I'll walk
Till traveling days are done.

Benediction.

"I have fought a good fight,"

"I have finished my course,"

"I have kept the faith."

Tim. iv, 7.



AT REST.

Office of Home Missions,

ATLANTA, GA., July 10th, 1889.

Reverend and Dear Brother—By direction of the General Assembly, our contributions for missionary work are, during the month of August, to be devoted to the SUSTENTATION CAUSE.

The Assembly's action, as I understand it, means that each congregation is expected to make at least one contribution during the month of August (on the first Sabbath of the month, or as soon as possible thereafter,) and when it is practicable, contributions may be made on every Sabbath of the month, all to be devoted to the Sustainment Cause.

It is the duty of pastors and church officers to give information to the people, and it is the duty of the Central Office to furnish all information within its power to the pastor and officers. Hence it is my pleasure

TO LAY THE STATUS BEFORE YOU.

1. The last Assembly transferred our missionary work among the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Indian Territory from the care of our Foreign Mission office to the care of this (the Home Mission) office. We have seven ministers in the Indian Territory, with twelve churches, about twenty out-stations, one academy and one orphan school and home, which is caring for fifty boys. Many white men, for the most part Godless, are also moving into the Territory as renters. We ought not to be satisfied with the mere support of the work we have there; it should be enlarged in every direction. Under the terms of the transfer, the Foreign Mission office is to aid the Home Mission office for a time in defraying the expenses of this work, but in order that the Home Mission office may meet its responsibility, we should, during the last half of 1889, have an increase in the contributions sent to the office of at least \$ 1,000

2. Our Presbyteries have asked aid to enable at least 500 feeble churches to support ministers who minister to them and preach to probably not less than 200 adjacent points besides. The amount necessary to give these more than 180 ministers even a bare support during the last half of 1889, and to defray necessary expenses, will, so far as we can now see, require not less than 12,000

The needs of this fund for the next six months therefore amount to \$13,000

The Virginia Court of Appeals has recently decided a will case which will give to this fund probably as much as \$ 3,000

\$10,000

And the fund, on the 1st of July, was out of debt and had cash on hand \$ 370

Balance needed from the August collection \$ 9,630

Call it, round numbers, \$9,600, and

CAN WE, WILL WE RAISE THIS AMOUNT?

Having looked carefully over the field, my firm conviction is, that if each minister (and where the minister is absent, if the Session) will do three things, the \$9,600 will be raised, and raised easily.

1. Having given the people *full information*, let each church on at least one Sabbath (and on as many more as practicable), during the month of August, take, as the Assembly has appointed, a collection for this cause.

2. Lay the facts before each Sabbath-school in the same manner as before the congregation, and ask one contribution (or more) from each class.

3. Lay it before your aid societies, and let them give as much of their funds, as will be right and fair, to this object; even let them make an effort to add special contributions during the month of August for this work.

If these things be energetically carried out in every church *which is in charge of a minister*, the \$9,600 will be realized and the work depending so largely upon this collection will be done; and we can hope, as we pray, that the result will be the conversion of souls, the sanctification of many, the upbuilding of feeble churches and the extension of Christ's kingdom in this land.

May you and your people have the Lord's blessing on what you do.

Please send the collections promptly to W. A. Powell, Treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.

Fraternally,

J. N. CRAIG, Secretary.



Rev. John Jones, A. D.,
Atlanta Georgia

A. C. 500

THE recent attack upon CRISPUS ATTUCKS by a distinguished member of Massachusetts Historical Society stirs up the following reflections:

That somewhat mysterious, unknown boy,—negro or Indian, probably half-breed,—under the exciting circumstances attendant upon his action in King Street,—Boston honors, and can never be effaced. As marking a beginning of the struggle which delivered our land from Tyranny, his name shines out on historic emblem and printed page. He was an unconscious instrument, a spark, leading up to an open manifestation of the great fact that our fathers were resolved at any cost to resist high-handed oppression. Therefore, whoever defames his memory (and others alert in those soul-trying times,) must carry the heavy burden, increasingly so as time rolls on. A truly noble people will ever cling to Patriotism, be it blind and lowly or exalted, and to Liberty however gained. Right or wrong, his defiance (if so) of those foreign hirelings is too intricate to unravel. He fell without explanation. Words were unnecessary. His dead body spoke.

CRISPUS was "on our side." That is enough. So thought the fathers, and so think their grateful sons. But we have at this late day in our midst (we blush to record) beheld a dignified figure arise and dispute his worth—and others'. It was unfortunate for him,—the golden fruit blooming on every hand,—thus to expose his long-cherished bias and weakness,—an insult to the memory of those who placed their ALL upon the Altar of Freedom,—the defamer a surreptitious partaker of the blessings they won. I speak less in anger than sorrow.

President Lincoln! ever honored be his name and kindly heart. I am glad his Cabinet rejected his proposition, for the waves would have continued boisterous. The only stilling oil was DEFEAT. The whole Nation now clasps hands, and mourns for all of the slain,—past glories of their fathers restored. South, North, West, East a happy land, safe depositaries let us hope of all coming ages.

The crown of England is fast fading away before a more munificent glory. Germany will soon tottle, marching forth upon a beneficent plane at home and abroad. France a glorious Republic, a lasting monument to her past and present worthy Statesmen. Who will not rejoice when RUSSIA falls, her moaning, groaning captives burst their chains! (We now plainly see the whirlwind gathering and its sweep will be terrific.)

The prayers and labors of all good men, led on by the Master, who is ever teaching to say "THY KINGDOM COME," are redeeming the world from its woes. Of its coming who doubts? An Almighty voice—sometimes fierce but most times gentle—always gently to those who heed it, saying unto such: "Be of good cheer. It is I. Be not afraid."

China, Africa, Japan: The Islands of the Sea: Wherever man is found. One people evermore. A United Brotherhood—loving neighbor as himself.

Thus—(Looking Forward)—Earth's Jubilee fully come. That day hastens.

"THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN."

W.

Old Boston '76.

1889

THE NEW DRY GOODS AND NOTION STORE

ATHENS, GA., August, 1889.

We beg leave to inform you that we will open a first-class Dry Goods and Notions Store, September 2d, opposite the Post-office, on Clayton street, under the firm name of Davison, Lowe & Shepherd. We will carry a complete line of Dry Goods and Notions, including all the latest novelties of the season. If you will call and examine our stock thoroughly, and inspect prices closely, we feel assured that you will extend to us a liberal share of your patronage. We are here to please the people, and if at any time it suits your convenience to call on us you shall have all the attention that's in our power to give.

Very truly,

DAVISON, LOWE & SHEPHERD.

Messrs. DAVISON and LOWE have been for the past ten years connected with the Dry Goods House of Julius Cohen & Co.

Mr. SHEPHERD has also been in the Dry Goods business for a number of years in Madison and Social Circle.

All orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

D. L. & S.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY

—OF THE—

⇒Kappa Gamma Chi Society⇐

THURSDAY, MAY 30th, '89. at 3 P. M.

MOTTO:—"Ton Son Exorthou Potnaon."

PROGRAM.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, W. FAYERMAN.

R. T. HASTINGS, Petersburg, Va.

ENGLISH ORATION—"Godly Inspiration Crowns Life with Success."

J. C. ROBERTSON, Prospect, Va.

LATIN SELECTION—"Oratio Ciceronis de Catalina."

MUSIC.

J. I. MITCHELL, Yorktown, Va.

ENGLISH ORATION—"Money—Its Influence."

ALEX. DICKERSON, Gordonsville,

FRENCH-ENGLISH ORATION—"Why we are College Men."

MUSIC—"Die Lorelei."

W. E. KNOX, Poplar Mount, Va.

ENGLISH ORATION—"Education and Wealth—the Needs of the Republic."

D. L. HAWKS, Petersburg, Va.

GREEK SELECTION—"Kresis Orontou,"

MUSIC.

R. G. CHISSEL, Petersburg, Va.

PHILOSOPHICAL ORATION—"The Acme of Reason"

J. T. OATNEAL, Salem, Va.

GERMAN-ENGLISH ORATION—"Homer,"

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

W. FAYERMAN,
President.

R. G. CHISSEL,
Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES H. SHELTON, Chairman.

A. Dickerson.

J. C. Robertson.

J. T. Oatneal.

USHERS.

E Fitzgerald.

J. T. Chissel.

A. L. Perkins.

MARSHALS.

W. P. REDCROSS, Chief.

J. M. Royal.

L. A. Perkins.

C. D. Haynes.

**WIGHT BROTHERS,
FURS.**

Importers and Exporters,

—
109 & 111 Chauncy Street.

BOSTON, November 29th, 1889.

DEAR SIR

The great fire of Thanksgiving Day destroyed our place of business, as well as our entire stock of merchandise, we barely saving our books and valuable papers. We make a loss of a few thousand dollars on account of not being fully insured, yet we are happy to say that we are in condition to meet all our obligations as promptly as ever, and to continue our business as heretofore. We have leased the building at Nos. 109 and 111 Chauncy Street, a few doors South from our old stand, on the opposite side of the street, where we have ample facilities for handling any furs shipped to us in our usual prompt manner. Our stock of dressed and imported fur skins was entirely destroyed, but we have our usual quantity of fine Alaska Seals in process of dressing and dyeing, and shall, as soon as possible, replace our stock of other kinds of imported and dressed skins, so that at an early day we shall be able to supply our customers with such goods as they may require in our line. Thanking our patrons and friends for the many favors shown us in the past, we shall hope, that by fair treatment in the future, we may merit a continuation of the same.

WIGHT BROTHERS.

Y. M. L. A.

WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES.

Full Course Tickets, \$2.50
Single Ticket, - - .50

Nov. 19, 1889, Dr. J. G. Armstrong, Subject: Julius Cæsar.

Nov. 26, 1889, Dr. R. S. Barrett,

Subject: Land of the Midnight Sun.

Dec. 10, 1889, Dr. E. H. Barnett, Subject: Jerusalem.

Jan. 7, 1890, Dr. Leo Reich, Subject: To be Announced.

Jan. 21, 1890, Dr. B. J. Keiley, Subject: A Day's Walk.

Feb. 4, 1890, Dr. A. F. Sherrill, Subject: Erasmus.

Feb. 18, 1890, Dr. J. W. Lee, Subject: Holland.

Mar. 4, 1890, Dr. Henry McDonald, Subject: Good Old Times.

Mar. 18, 1890, Dr. G. B. Strickler, Subject: Evolution.

Apr. 1, 1890, Dr. H. C. Morrison, Subject: To be Announced.

Apr. 15, 1890, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Subject: To be Announced.

Library Hall, 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be had of either of the Directors, or at the following places:

STONEY GREGORY & CO.