







WESTERN RECORDER

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Send the name and post-office address of the subscriber, and we will send you a copy of the paper.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1900.

Any one not in arrears with this office will send us at one time \$5.00, shall have the credit on his paper about twenty months. We would like to make the same offer to delinquent subscribers and the same offer to the paper for months and years and then pay the balance in arrears for delaying their payments.

1877.

We have on our list a large number whose last payment runs back to some date in 1877. We have written to each and all a number of times, but have heard from only a few. We now give notice that we shall drop the list of July 1st, who have not paid at least a part of their dues, or given us a satisfactory reason why they have not. But we beg all to consider that dropping the name is not collecting the bill.

When writing to us on any advertising in this paper, please state that you are an advertiser in the Western Recorder.

With the single exception of religions and moral training, there is no subject of more general or vital interest than that of popular education. In a general way this truth is universally admitted. No sane man attempts to defend ignorance or to disguise the fact that it is everywhere and always a menace to society and the state. Yet, like most true and constantly repeated truths, the very commonness of this fundamental principle of a democratic government places it at a disadvantage. The speaker who undertakes to enforce the claims of popular education needs unusual gifts to secure attention. Men have heard the subject discussed until they are tired of it. They have heard—or think they have—all that can be said upon the question. And so, from that perverse characteristic of average human nature which makes novelty rather than intrinsic importance the measure of popular interest, it comes to pass that the cause and its champions are dismissed with weariness or ill-considered dislike.

And yet there is one thing which, from the very foundation of our government, thinking men have universally conceded, it is the absolute interdependence of free institutions and popular education. Indeed, if those who care form to our institutions could have foreseen all that we today only too distinctly realize, it is not too much to assume that they would have insisted upon a much closer parallelism than now exists between popular intelligence and popular rule. With an educated moral community our form of government is undoubtedly the best that human wisdom has yet devised, with an ignorant and vicious one, it is probably the worst. Unfortunately, too, mistakes in this matter are hard to remedy. The evil is self-perpetuating. When power is placed in ignorant or vicious hands, it is seldom voluntarily given up. A man may be incompetent to exercise the simplest duties of citizenship. He may be ready to sell his vote to the highest bidder. And yet he is sure to resent any attempt to deprive him of the right of voting. History gives abundant illustrations of such abuses of privilege, but it is siled as if it were a voluntary surrender by hands that have once been entrusted with so fatal a power.

In this country we must then endeavor to take things as they are, and make the best of them. We are absolutely shut up to a single alternative. We must either go on from bad to worse in the shameful record of political corruption until the crash comes, or we must so educate those who now exercise and will continue to exercise the right of suffrage, that the power it confers shall be controlled not by demagogues, "ring rats" and "machine politicians," but by intelligence and

discreet desire for honest government. It is not too much to expect that we will be enabled to bring our hands out of the mistakes and follies of the past. We stand face to face with one of the most momentous problems of all the ages. We must master it or it will master us.

So far as popular education in the South is concerned, we all know that it is hampered with tenfold difficulties. The dense masses of ignorance, especially among the negroes, together with the total paucity of all provisions for its general, it will be known. When emancipation and afterwards citizenship came to the colored man, it was an absolute impossibility, had the people of the South been ever so anxious to do so, to suddenly provide schools for their education. The circumstances attending this enormous addition to the voting population of the South were by no means calculated to do away with prejudice or inspire enthusiasm on the subject of educating these new "wards of the nation." For a time the best men could hardly look with calmness upon the new and overwhelming problems that by no agency of their own had been thus suddenly thrust upon them. Time, however, has had its usual ameliorating influence. Thinking men North and South are beginning to feel that the question is one of the most vital importance to the whole country, a question in whose discussion passion and prejudice have no place, that ought to be approached in a spirit of sobriety and enlightened statesmanship. The colored people are with us. Their interests and ours are identical. The part they are to play in the future of our country is so important that we must secure the men whom opinions are worth listening to would here venture upon prophecy. But this at least is certain. If they are to be a blessing and not a curse, they must at least to some degree be educated. Whatever be the place that they may hereafter be called to take in the history of the South, their ignorance will be a perpetual menace to free institutions, their enlightenment will give to them and to us additional assurance of good government and social and material progress.

We have observed with no small pleasure that there is a growing disposition to look at this whole question dispassionately, and from the standpoint of enlightened statesmanship. It is a question that is yet far from a satisfactory solution. Even as regards the white children of the South, larger appropriations and better plans are necessary. In our own State this is especially the case. The people are by no means as thoroughly awake as they should be to the importance of the matter. But when we come to the education of colored children, there is far more to be done. Not only has public opinion been so generally undeveloped, so many wrong opinions are left and exhibited on the part of the colored people themselves. There has been progress, in some instances, great progress, but it is still lamentably true that the interest taken in education, both by whites and blacks, is by no means commensurate with its importance. Indeed, except in some of our cities and larger towns, primary instruction throughout our State, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The income of the primary schools is miserably inadequate. Private schools, to some extent atone for this deficiency. But for the education of the children of the poor, the provisions are often miserably inadequate. A tumble down log building, with a teacher to match, are all that the niggardly economy of school trustees can be induced to provide. With colored children in the country, the case is frequently even worse. Either no provision is made at all for their education, or it is so wretchedly inadequate and inefficient that it becomes a serious question whether such training is not rather an injury than a benefit.

We need a general "revival" on the subject of education. The time is ripe, as it seems to us, for a calm and temperate discussion of this whole matter. Vital interests are at stake and good men everywhere should propose to meet this important issue. The need is pressing. Ignorance is not merely a passive evil. It is active and aggressive. In the strong language of an eminent statesman, "as a nation," "WE MUST EDUCATE OR WE MUST DIE."

BRETTEN who have given their names to Bro. Ochs and to any of our agents, should send in their dues without any cost to us. We can't afford to pay one man to go and get a name, and then pay another man to collect the bill. Do you understand?

Dr. G. H. COX, who has been quite ill for a month or two, has just recovered so as to be able to visit old friends in Nelson county. Dr. C. is one of our most distinguished and popular physicians. He has many patients and friends in this city who will rejoice when he is able to resume his practice.

We call attention to the announcement of our State Sunday-school Board for a centenary celebration. The matter is important, and the plan is a good one. Now let us have a more all along the line. We should in the next few weeks work enough momentum to run us successfully through the year, enough to carry our Sunday-schools through the winter. The time is short; the "th" will soon be here. Let us do what we must do quickly. Now let us up and at it.

Our State Board feel that much more should be done for missions in this State during the current year, than has been done for several years past, and they are at work trying hard to have in the field at any one day a man of ability and experience, and they expect large results from his labors. Meaningless list on the friends of State Missions be held. We commence the year with a debt of \$1,000. A number of appropriations have been made; the salaries of the missionaries are accumulating, and we need money to meet these demands. The treasury should never be empty. Let, then, the brethren whose hearts are in this work, and who know the importance of prompt action, and who mean to assist in this matter without the help of an agent, go to work at once. Secure pledges from their brethren to be paid monthly or quarterly, as they may prefer, collect the same and forward to the Board, and thus leave our field-men free to go where they are most needed. What say you, brethren?

The charter and by-laws of the Kentucky Baptist Association have been laid on our table. The officers are—W. E. Walton, President; R. E. Barrow, Vice-President; A. R. Pansy, Secretary; J. W. McAllister, Treasurer. On the board of directors we notice the well-known name of W. E. Kirtley. The managers of this Association claim that it has advantages over other similar organizations. We recognize among the officers and managers number of our personal friends, and we wish them success. The principal office is at Stanford, Ky.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT.—Who now? Why, a large number of our subscribers, and not a little. There are many who have never paid anything, and who can't be at all interested on that subject.

EDITORIAL VARIETIES.

Dr. Water received three for baptism last Sunday night. Glad to see you have this week (June 8) Recorder crowded with news from all quarters.—J. B. Coleman.

Turn to the farmers' department this week and see if there is anything of special value to you. If you find that there is, tell your neighbor about it.

Mr. G. M. Shaw has entered upon his pastoral duties in Newport with bright hopes. He is an earnest worker and we shall look to hear good news from him.

Rev. A. F. Baker has entered upon his labors as pastor of the church in Owen, Ky. His arrangements will commend him at that place south of Winchester, Ky.

Don't fail to read the reports of the Northern Anniversaries. They will do you good. In our next we will let you know what the Publishers Society has done.

We have to hand a number of good sermons and some articles which we will publish so soon as we can make room for them. Tell your friends about it and ask them to subscribe for the Recorder.

Rev. A. H. Newman, of Haverhill, has kindly consented to receive and forward subscriptions for the Recorder. He is never happier than when he is doing something for his friends. We hope our brethren in Haverhill will all send in their contributions to his subscription money for the Recorder.

Bro. H. F. Smith, of Brownwood, Texas, sends his remittance and says: "I have thought of having the Recorder stopped but did I can not do without it. \$2.00 per year is cheap enough for such a paper as the Recorder. The sermons published are more than worth the money to me in this country, as I feel how the pleasure of hearing Baptist preaching."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Baptists of Alabama number about 90,000. Bro. Hawthorne has set his heart on raising \$10,000 in Texas this year for Foreign Missions. Rev. Allan Carr, who made so much stir at Dubuque for a few years, is getting ready to enter the law.

The American Baptist Publication Society is now mailing nearly 14,000 Bibles and Testaments each year.

It is not too strong to say that the only denomination in the world that can afford to translate the Word of God should have no Bibles but the Bible.

Rev. A. D. Gillis, D.D., was paralyzed in the meetings at St. Petersburg, a very critical illness.

Rev. J. C. Maple, of Missouri, received a warm greeting from his old Kentucky friends who were in attendance on the meetings in St. Louis.

Bro. H. A. Sammel, of Covington, who sang with Bro. Penn in his meetings in this city, has taken charge of the church at Washington, Ind.

There is a Baptist church at St. Petersburg, Texas, with 90 members. A favorable prospect lies before the Baptists in that country, we believe.—Central Baptist.

Col. R. T. Wilson, a big railroad man of New York, has just given \$100,000 to the Home Mission Board, at Gainesville, Mr. Wilson is a native Georgia.

The editor of the Baptist says that Dr. Boyer's sermon before the Northwestern University was "a grand and masterly discourse, and a profound impression upon the audience."

The Central Baptist says that the Foreign Mission Board had an agent in Missouri last year, and raised over \$2,000. The Home Mission Board had no agent, and raised only \$96.

Rev. A. B. Cabanis, the "field editor" of the Western Recorder, never did a more important work than now has on hand. He is going among those who most need the visits of an evangelist.—Religious Herald.

Mr. J. P. Wilson, a Baptist church in Chicago, had an anniversary service. The church was beautifully trimmed with flowers, plants, evergreens and bibles.

The Sunday-school in the First church, (Washington, Pa.) had, the average attendance for the last year was 489; for the last quarter, 642. There have been 41 baptisms. Receipts about \$700.

The Boston says: "We have received a letter from the Second Baptist church in Knoxville. One thing new under the sun—Baptist Reporter.

Bro. J. E. Kirtley, by the statement of the Reporter that it had married a couple in Nashville.

A class of sixteen were graduated from the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in the month of July, 1899, and seventeen in the month of October, 1899, and now are serving in the Scandinavian ministry. The student number of the class was 60, and the vintage 21.

Bro. E. L. Warren, D.D., says that Rev. S. Boykin is the best and clearest exponent of Sunday-school lessons in the South. We agree with him, and for that reason we can justly claim that the lesson exposition in the Recorder are the best in the South, if not in the country.

Captain Ebenezer Morgan, a venerable Connecticut Baptist, President of the Bible Meetings recently held at Saratoga, made a thrilling speech, and here it is, compressed into a few words: "I believe in the Baptist and the Bible, and I have it before me, and the truth is not in us, it's with respect to the new principle imparted in regeneration the same writer could say, 'Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he can not sin because he is born of God.'"

While it costs the government a million dollars to kill the Indian, it costs one the Mission Board only twenty-five dollars to make a peaceful citizen, a happy Christian and a good citizen and now the Indian to make us this—Baptist Reporter.

We can tell pretty well what it costs in the West to civilize the Indian, but no one can estimate what it costs to make one a "happy Christian."

The question of inter-communication of the State, in some of the associations of our denomination, is being agitated, and the result is not encouraging. We are of the opinion, however, that it is principally good churches that have been so less eradicated about questions of discipline.

Bro. J. T. Freeman, D.D., says that the question, "Whoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he can not sin because he is born of God." is a question of the heart, and not of the head. It is a question of the heart, and not of the head. It is a question of the heart, and not of the head.

There were at least six (there may have been more) of the former pastors of the First church in Owenboro at the last meeting of the General Association with that church, viz., V. E. Kirtley, A. B. Miller, A. B. Smith, J. C. Maple, T. C. Mackintosh, and J. S. Coleman. That implies that they were well treated during the term of their pastorate there.

The Baptist Gleaser says that Rev. R. A. Beaschamp, of Fulton county, and others had to pay full fare both going to and returning from the General Association. We know not how that happened, but suppose the brethren failed to comply with the published terms of the railroad.

We have had much to do in the past nine years with our railroad and steamboat companies, and we have ever found them to be an honorable and obliging body. We have never had a complaint that whenever we have complied with their published terms and regulations we have had no trouble.

MICHELLANDEA The Methodist Episcopal church (South) has just appropriated \$121,248 to missions; the Methodist Episcopal church (North) \$109,000 to the Indiana.—Religious Herald.

MY INSTRUMENT for the 23d and 24th of June will be held at Henderson instead of the one at first proposed, on account of the absence of Bro. Patton from this city at that time. The other appointments remain as before announced. S. W. MARSTON, St. Louis, June 1, 1898.

The conference meeting of the Columbia Baptist Association was recently held with New Bethel church, twelve miles east of Brookville.

The object of this meeting is the views of those who participate in the exercises (and both ministers and lay brethren do this), as well as the promotion of associational missions. At each meeting, every fifth Sunday, there is a consultation between the members of the executive board in regard to missionary work.

The meeting was organized by the election of L. S. Foster moderator, and Bro. A. E. Atwater clerk. After the appointment of special committees, a paper was read before the meeting by the chairman upon the subject: "Is a happy conversion necessary to the full assurance of salvation?" The negative was taken, and reasons were assigned for that position. The line of thought was, that if any person possesses the scriptural evidences of regeneration, he may be assured that he is in a saved state without having experienced a happy conversion. It was necessary to allude briefly to the evidences of regeneration. Among these was mentioned that of warfare against one's sin, and this language of James was introduced (1 John 3:9): "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he can not sin because he is born of God."

An able and distinguished brother, in making several just criticisms upon the paper, said that this passage was entirely irrelevant in the connection, as John was speaking of an "unpardonable sin," and this passage affirms that the renewed man can not commit that sin. The writer of the paper, while admitting the justness of some of the criticisms, argued that the passage was relevant, for in the next verse John says: "In this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil," which implies that the former passage is properly introduced as stating an evidence of regeneration. The parent difficulty regarding the impossibility of sin for the renewed soul is explained by Paul (Rom. 7:19, 20): "For the good that I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, it do I. Now, if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it; but sin that dwelleth in me. . . . For I delight in the law of God after the inward man; but I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin. The renewed nature never approves of sin nor consents to it. While in a general way the statement is true, "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us," yet with respect to the new principle imparted in regeneration the same writer could say, "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he can not sin because he is born of God."

Rev. J. T. Freeman read a paper before the meeting on the subject of Predestination. The line of thought, if we did not misapprehend it, was this: "Taking as a basis Rom. 8:29: 'For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren.'—'God foreknew that certain persons, or persons possessing certain characters, would believe in Christ and be saved, and he predestinated those to salvation. His foreknowledge was the basis of his decree of predestination, and for those whom he thus foreknew and predestinated he has made all necessary provisions, just as a wise father provides for his children. He has arranged all the means necessary to complete their salvation. The essayist seemed to regard Bro. H. A. Battle, of Columbus, as the essayist who had addressed the Means of Salvation as the result of the divine decree. The question to be settled is, Has God chosen certain persons to salvation, and are they saved by reason of that choice; or, has God chosen them because of something he has foreseen in their character? Character will certainly be the ground upon which men will be condemned; but it is not true that God chose certain persons unto salvation out of the whole of the race, all being equally undeserving? He thought that God had done this, and the ex-

pression, "whom he did foreknow," does not necessarily imply that God foreknew in any sense of the word. Rev. M. V. Noffinger, of Macon, agreed in the main with the views expressed by Bro. Freeman, except as to the question of total depravity, which was introduced into the discussion. Several ministers and members presented their views upon the subject.

The meeting was translated to a separately written paper by Rev. M. V. Noffinger upon the subject of the Unseen Spirit, recorded in John 14:23-25: "When the unbeliever goes out of a man, etc. The unseen spirit possessions were quite common in the days of the Saviour, and that an exhibition of his power as a demon might be made. After since that time the power of demons has been limited, and the extent of angels have ceased to be terrestrial form. When the unseen spirit left the man his heart was in a condition to receive holy influences which would have resulted in salvation. These impressions were not received, consequently the heart was swept and garnished for the entrance of the unseen spirit. This was to illustrate the course of the regeneration. In the day of their salvation they failed to accept the Spirit who wept over them with loving tenderness. The evil spirit of unbelief took possession of them with its increased power, and their latter end was far worse. Bro. Freeman thought the parable described a moral man, and that in his mind an interesting one. In the Kingdom of Heaven began to be revealed by Bro. J. W. Deane. Beginning with the prophecies the essayist traced the Kingdom through the stages of its development, bringing out many of its interesting phases. In solemn outline began in prophecy, and it was finally set up in the days of the Caesars. The character of its subject was alluded to as well as its painful nature. (Quite a lengthy discussion followed in which a great variety of views were expressed. Some thought it began with the fall; some that it was coextensive with the visible organized church; others that it embraced in its scope the organism of the human race, and that the heaven is was difficult to determine.)

Rev. H. W. Battle presented an object lesson paper upon the subject of "Woman's work in the Church," in which he referred to the departments of religious work in which woman may properly labor. Her energies and the strength of her religious fervor may find a sphere of activity in missionary work at home and abroad, also in the Sunday-school and in any labor of love not inconsistent with female delicacy and propriety. The gospel has done most for her and noble women are also mentioned in the New Testament. The paper was well written and of several others, ought to be published.

It was our good fortune to share the hospitality of Bro. H. A. Battle, of Columbus, Ga., and to have an appreciation of his kindness and love for his wife, also that of Bro. C. H. Lewis and his wife. All of the members were splendidly entertained in a fine spirit. Preaching on the Sabbath was appointed for New Bethel, Sharon and Brookville churches. L. S. FOSTER.

FROM DR. LINDSEY.

Savannah and Louisville are neighbors by the continuous and rapid communication established by railway connection. The projected elevator and our magnificent steamers offer great inducements to the tourist. Our "Steamer" will take you, from which we hope to supply our Southern cities with good and well-trained passengers. If we can only induce passengers to be "sound" in the future we expect much from its influence in the South.

Summer has come and many of our people are seeking summer retreats. The regular work is likely to languish for some time in our city.

God has been gracious to me in my field here. I baptized five a few days ago, and since September last fifty-five have been added to the membership of our church. Our number is now about five hundred. We have only one church of white people in this city.

Wishing you multiplied blessings in your journey. S. L. LAWRENCE, Savannah, Ga.

ESSENTIALS.

FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE.—Money for the purpose of the State of Kentucky, has been paid to the check of registered letters to Rev. K. L. Farnham, Bardonia, Ky. He will forward the money to the person who may desire them.

Dr. T. J. W. Jones, of Paducah, has been appointed by calling on A. C. Caperton & Co., Louisville; William P. Smith, of Paducah; and R. L. Thurman, Bardonia. Price of the paper at all places, 25 cts; by mail, 30 cts.







Law in General.

On the 10th inst. Judge Thomas P. Morgan... The case was called Morgan vs. Green... The case was called Morgan vs. Green...

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop in the West is generally abundant... The wheat crop in the West is generally abundant...

INDUSTRIAL.

The Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Co. has been... The Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Co. has been...

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Germany's Old Age.—The various of life which... Germany's Old Age.—The various of life which...

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CARRAGES & BUGGIES. We are now manufacturing all the latest styles of Carriages, Buggies and Phaetons...

BONESET BOURBON TONIC. An elegant combination of Bone-set and other fine tonic with a pure and healthy...

PLANTERS' HOUSE. Owensboro, Ky. This house has just been remodeled and refurnished throughout...

\$100 PER MONTH. This house has just been remodeled and refurnished throughout...

TOBACCO. The sales aggregated 10,416 lbs., as follows: 1,416 lbs. Henry county...

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WHAT KIND OF COFFEE Shall we Buy? BUY THE BEST ONLY. Painted Coffee.

BUY ROASTED COFFEE in Preference to Green. Why? Because Coffee will not have good flavor...

NOT ALWAYS SAFE TO BUY GREEN COFFEE. Painted Coffee. Most Deadly of Poisons.

Startling Statement OF THE INFAMOUS METHOD. By which the lower grades of Green Coffee are made to pass for the higher...

Grind your own Coffee. This is the only way to get the best coffee. It is the only way to get the best coffee...

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A FREE SAMPLE. This brand of Coffee, sold in its native...

NEW AMERICAN \$15 WTC. The extraordinary new with which you can get the best coffee...

MAGILL'S Chill Cure, Tonic & Appetizer. Two reasons why this is the Best Cure for Fever and Ague...

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