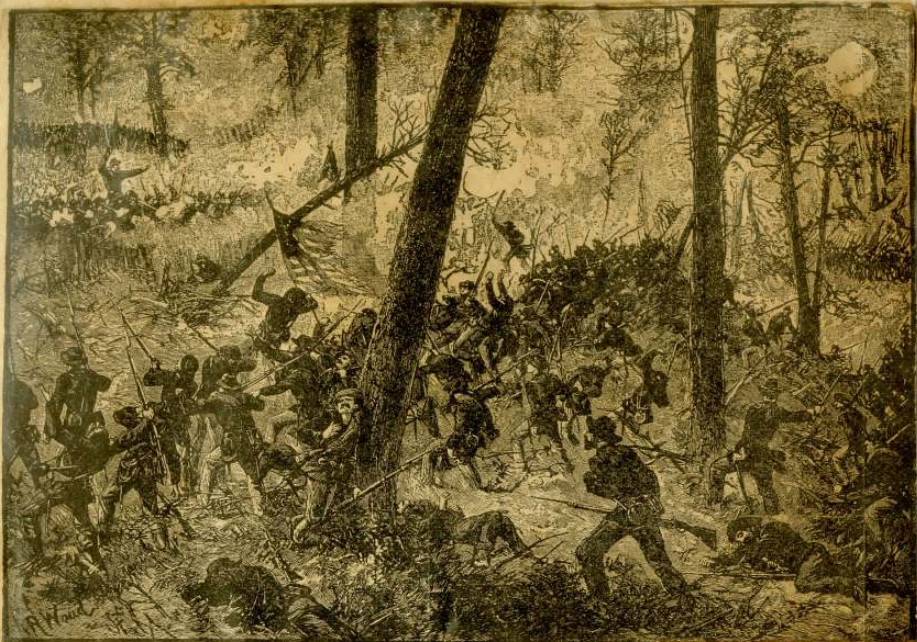


X. A family picture, but a correct delineation of the Battle of Chickamauga as I saw it. It is a reproduction of a picture.

I was in the fight. Battle of Chickamauga. W. T.



A SCRAP OF HISTORY.
Battle of Chickamauga.
 Sept. 19-20 1863.
 The Fifth Georgia Regiment in the Battle of Chickamauga.

It was on the 14th of June, 1777, that the American congress decided on a banner. It was on that day resolved "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes of alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." It or

In September, 1775, Colonel Moultrie, in South Carolina, had a flag made which was blue, with a white crescent in the corner. On June 28, 1776, this flag, with the word "Liberty" inscribed upon it, was raised on what is now Fort Moultrie. This was the first American flag displayed in the south.

His oratory was pleasing, and he always commanded the full attention of his audience. But he lived in an age of orators, and the brilliant efforts of some of his contemporaries have shut him out from pre-eminence in this department. He does not need this laurel leaf, however, as the chaplet around his brow is complete without it. Still tradition tells of occasions when he put forth his whole power, which the listeners recall with a vivid impression of their having been graced by the most fascinating eloquence. On one such occasion, when he was persuaded into making a purely impromptu speech, his oratory was so overpowering as to excite an old gentleman of a well known family of South Carolina, of Huguenot descent, into tossing up his hat and shouting with deafening enthusiasm: "Thank God, I'm a Huguenot!" In general, however, his oratory was rather scholarly, than animated and impassioned. That distinguished jurist, Judge Story, in an eulogium passed upon his merits as a pleader at the bar, says of it: "He had a warm, rich style, but he had no declamation; for he knew that declamation belongs neither to the jurist nor to the scholar."

Joseph D. Legare



sion à cette législation. En 1793 l'Angleterre, qui était à cette époque en guerre avec la France, se plaignit de ce qu'à New-York on équipât des corsaires français pour nuire au commerce maritime anglais. Le Président Washington sévit avec une grande énergie contre cette violation de la neutralité et, malgré la sympathie de la population américaine pour les Français, malgré les démarches de l'ambassadeur français Benet, il fit saisir les corsaires. Il empêcha, de la même manière, la construction, en Géorgie, d'un corsaire destiné à entraver la navigation française. Des deux côtés, il observa consciencieusement et raisonnablement les devoirs d'un état neutre, et détermina ensuite le congrès à régler ces devoirs par voie législative.¹

Le ministre libéral Canning invoqua dans le parlement anglais, en cette honorable attitude de Washington pour défendre, de son loi anglaise sur la neutralité contre les attaques d'hommes politiques on de particuliers égoïstes.²

l'union du monde savant et du monde politique éclairé est presque à reconnaître ces principes, que le peuple américain et l'ancien *Président ont l'honneur d'avoir proclamés avant [176] les autres, dans des textes de lois clairs et formels.³

Mr. Rolin Jacquemyns, in a notice of the able treaties of Mountague [176] Bernad, published in the same review in 1871, says:

"Dans le cas spécial de l'Alabama, M. M. Bernard insiste sur le fait que ce vaisseau, en sortant du port de Liverpool, n'avait ni un canon, ni un mousquet. Il reçut dans la baie de Moëira environ quarante hommes d'équipage qui lui furent amenés de Liverpool, mais sans aucun matériel de guerre. C'est seulement à Terceira, une des îles Açores, par conséquent dans les eaux portugaises, qu'il fut rejoint par la barque Agrippine, de Londres, et un peu plus tard par le steamer Bahama, de Liverpool, qui lui amenèrent ses officiers, son armement, les habits de équipage et un supplément de charbons.³ Un fait analogue s'est pré-

pour les corsaires Shenandoah et Géorgie, qui, également construits en Angleterre, en étaient également partis sans armes ni équipement. t vrai," dit M. M. Bernard, (p. 382,) "que l'armement fourni à ces

aux leur fut expédié de différents ports anglais, chaque fois ment *en vertu d'un concert préalable, mais c'est ce que le [177] ment anglais ne savait ni ne pouvait savoir," et plus loin l'établir la thèse qu'un gouvernement neutre n'est pas obligé, en ernational, d'empêcher la sortie de ses ports de bâtiments ayant nee de vaisseaux de guerre mais désarmés, alors même que les raisons de les croire construits pour le service d'un des belli-

(V. p. 385 et pp. 390 et ss.)

as semble que l'adoption d'une pareille proposition équivaldrait tion d'un moyen facile d'éluder la règle qui déclare incompati- la neutralité d'un pays l'organisation, sur son territoire, d'ex- militaires au service d'un des belligérants. Il suffira, s'il ne entreprise maritime, de faire partir en deux ou trois fois nts qui la constituent; d'abord le vaisseau, puis les hommes, armes, et si tous ces éléments ne se rejoignent que hors des la puissance neutre qui les a laissés partir, la neutralité sera Nous pensons que cette interprétation de la loi internationale raisonnable, ni équitable. Sans doute il ne faut pas demander sible, et puisque le droit international actuel n'empêche pas les

¹ (Note by M. Bluntschli.)—"BEMIS, *American Neutrality*, Boston, 1866, p. 17 et seq.

² (Note by M. Bluntschli.)—"PHILLIMORE, *Intern. Law*, III, 217.

³ (Note by Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns.)—"Ce point n'était pas nettement indiqué dans la version donnée par M. Sumner, V. t. I, p. 452, de la *Revue*, ainsi que l'article de M. Bluntschli. V. aussi les publications citées plus haut de MM. ESPERSON et PIERANTONI.

neut little enu all in thick but l unsp learn pure In place some a ma Wif gest your from stren place ward time ment stron you liter: You cal s Has you? der have prop stinc and

[178] ser qu ca d wealth and people and long to bring them blessed Christ. Pray for us, that we useful in the vineyard of our Lord. God bless the dear old WESLEYAN. We hear off that it says, better asked someone, "What did he say—tell us some of it." "Oh, I can't, but," turning to one who confessed to have been there, "Oh, did you ever see such gracefulness of posture and gesture? And his shapely foot and tapering fingers! Oh, I was just enraptured—lost!" As the girls at old L. college used to announce a nauseous discovery, "Bah! bring me the little green tub!" But, yes, "lost" is the word in many such cases, I fear. However, Dr. Z—wore off the "big preacher's" bell, though he did not do the best real preaching (and I did not preach either) and some so-called religious Methodists, of that woman's sort, helped to tie it on him.

A plain old sister once laughingly told wife and myself how she and some other sisters prevailed on a former pastor to fell a fine black mustache, persuading him that to wear it was to pay tribute to vanity.

Going on to spend the night in another home it that neighborhood, I recalled, while there, the story of the fall of the mustache. "Yes," said the brother, "and when he took off his mustache he lost influence!" "What," said I, "a preacher's influence in his mustache?" "Why, yes, sir," said the old

of the body of evangelists, and then the body of there will be no more "talk of trying to induce some good ladies to leave their mission fields in Nashville and go to Atlanta." They are doing a great, good work here. Why should they leave this work and go down mental in stirring up many other women, especially girls, to greater zeal and fidelity in getting and doing good. Our young people are at work for the saving of the lost and building up the kingdom of the Lord as I never knew them before.

Dr. D. C. Kelly reports a remarkable mid-winter revival at Bell Buckle. He was assisted by the pastors of the Baptist and C. P. churches. Thirty-five students of the Webb Training-school testified at one service. The people and students some days held as many as five services. The outlook from the various city charges, as far as I know, is generally encouraging. I have not had such hearty co-operation from any people in ten years as from my present charge, on all lines of good work. But the new year brought the trial of my forty years of itineracy. She who had been such a happy helpmeet for me so long in every way and in everything, went rejoicing to her rest and reward, during the terrific snow-storm of January 13th. But she was ready for "the crowning day."

S. M. CHERRY.

Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1895.

offi éga. qu' tot la n

ment in our qu' food, sub- the work of see what can be to are glad that accomplish her remacy of the

sole work of the with the church

to make the ty to us, and to His death, His ascension, His God, His coming us in the power His offices in the and the titles He al to us, and to igh us.—Rev. F.

oks. demy and school s of boys and ve no chance to these the schools they cannot

vessel is a privateer for the confederate government to act under a commission from Mr. Jefferson Davis. Affid. No. 1, BERNARD, p. 363.

³ (Note by Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns.)—"Affid. No. 8, p. 369. 'I wanted to get South in order to have retaliation of the Northerners for robbing me of my clothes. He [l'agent des états du sud] said that if I went with him in his vessel I should very shortly have that opportunity.'

⁴ (Note by Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns.)—"Affidavit de Clarence Yonge, cité par M. BERNARD, p. 345, en note.

A Flower

Without beauty of form or delicacy of tint,
but
fragrant with the love of the heart,—
for
the new made grave
of
Rev. William P. Harrison, D. D., LL. D.,
who

in life blessed me by his spirit,
encouraged me by his faith,
instructed me by his wisdom
and
guided me by his counsel.
Affectionately
placed by the grateful hand
of

W. C. L.

On the night of February 7, 1895, in
Columbus, Ga., Rev. William Pope
Harrison, D. D., LL. D., left us for
heaven. The following Sunday after-
noon, after an appropriate and elo-
quent sermon by Rev. W. A. Candler,
D. D., president of Emory College, in
St. Paul church, we buried his body
in Linwood cemetery, cheered by the
unfailing gospel promise of the "resur-
rection of the dead."

His going was no surprise rather
surprised were we that he was with us
so long a time. A constitution not
robust, but strangely elastic was for
many months being slowly but surely
undermined by the remorseless and
insidious work of a cancer. We knew
he was doomed many months ago, but
those who watched by him ~~did have~~
now and then, hopes of at least a par-
tial recovery. But it was not to be.
Though "affectionate zeal could no
further go" in its gentle ministries,
it could not hold him back from God.
Rest came to him that night—perfect
rest, a thing he had not known for a
long time; and while winter's winds
were chilling us who stood by him, he
found beyond the stars, night's shin-
ing sentinels, a congenial and a glo-
rious clime. Sore bereavement has
come to his immediate family and
deep mourning to a great church, in
which he was so long an honored ser-
vant and a conspicuous leader.

William Pope Harrison was born in
Savannah, Ga., September 3, 1830, of
humble but honorable parentage. He
exhibited in his early childhood un-
usual mental gifts united with singu-
lar devotion to study, learning un-
aided the alphabet of his mother
tongue at the age of six years; and by
a method of his own devising, which
has come to be the method now adopt-
ed by the leading educators of the
world in elementary studies.

That was the beginning of a long
life of study, and the springing of a
desire for knowledge which increased
to the day of his going from us. A
few hours before his death, the men-
tion of a new book recently read,
started him like the blast of a bugle
would a veteran on his arms; it was
like familiar strains of music to the
spirit of a great composer. Few men
have been students after the manner
of this man. Yet for learning for
learning's sake, he cared but little,
nor did he ever carry with him the
air of a gladiator in any mental con-
test. He brought all learning and
laid it at the feet of his Lord, and
gladly counted all things loss for the
excellency of the knowledge of Jesus
Christ, his Lord and Master. He had
found the ~~new~~ truth that in him
"all things consist," and he had ac-
quired the wondrous power of bring-
ing every thought into captivity to
the will of Christ. Whatever of dis-
covery he made, whatever of better
adjustments to God and truth he
found out, whatever of triumph he
won in any realm of knowledge, he
cheerfully laid beneath the cross of his
Saviour, wisely counting that through
his mercy these things were his. The
desire to know mastered all other de-
sires of his nature, but it was his de-
sire to know God in the high attri-
butes of his being, the matchless gov-
ernment of his universe, but above
all, and more than all, in his tender
love and redeeming grace for lost men.
No time had this student for profitless
speculation, or vagaries of disturbing
character. Solemn verities engaged
him.

For a time young Harrison worked
at a printer's case, thus giving proph-
esy of, and preparation for that long
and splendid service in the editorial
work of the church of his love. His

in the power of the Methodist church
with its peculiar polity and magnif-
icent body of doctrines to take his
native endowments, his natural tem-
perament and furnish ample room and
sufficient opportunity for the fullest
expansion of such colossal powers, and
such commanding proportions of char-
acter as he had. Nor could any other
church furnish such an agency through
which these mighty forces of his life
could be delivered upon the world.
Through it he will touch, has touched,
not only his own time, and the com-
paratively narrow limits of his own
denomination, but the ages to come
as well, and the world widening Chris-
tendom.

At the age of nineteen years he was
admitted on trial in the Georgia Con-
ference. His first circuit was near
Athens, Ga. At the end of his year's
pastorate his constitution gave way,
and for a time it seemed his life work
was done. But sound judgment came
to his rescue and by adopting a method
of deep breathing his lungs were re-
stored, his general health improved,
and then was acquired that almost
matchless modulation and strength
of voice which to his last sermon were
an irresistible charm to the hearer.

He served all grades of appoint-
ments during his life as an itinerant
preacher. He was a member of the
following annual conferences: Geor-
gia, Alabama, North Georgia, Balti-
more and South Georgia, going from
one to another as his service for the
church demanded. In the last-named
conference he was a loved and hon-
ored member at the time of his death.

What a ceaseless worker this ser-
vant of God and man was! The
library he left is perhaps the finest
private library in the South, covering
a compass and a variety of knowledge
that is not less than wonderful. Here
is literature in all of its branches—
creative and critical, scientific and
philosophical, theological and histori-
cal, ecclesiastical and political—all is
here, and we who knew him anything
like intimately know that he was no
dabbler in any, but a conscious master
in every department. And these were
to him but implements for better and
faster work for the good of men.
Amid the exacting demands of large
city pastorates, and the arduous toil
of editorial service and supervision, he
found time for study. How unselfish

his toil! Like the sun in the heavens
his shining was not for himself, but
for other worlds and other beings, and
that light he would should be un-
dimmed, though exhaustion of the
source were the price of clearness.
He worked when he could and often-
times when he should have rested—so
it seemed to some of us. He wished
and struggled to help men, and so
honor God. Like coming morn after
the night of darkness, he dispelled
the gloom of ignorance and made all
glad in the brightness he brought—
made us all feel that a benefactor, gen-
erous with better than golden treas-
ure had come, and to abide, if not in
person, yet in the blessings he
brought.

We do well in our material age to
keep before us the service our thinkers
do for us all. Vapors, because float-
ing above earth, are not valueless to
earth. Somewhere condensation will
occur and shower will fall, field and
flower, harvest and home will feel the
good. But remember, from upper air
the showers fall. Let us not com-
plain if now and then one of our com-
rades or kindred roam on mountain
summits. The climbing has been
tedious, long, full of weariness and
not without danger, but they have
endured all this that vision might be
broader, coming currents discovered
and new adjustments made; or that
there in undisturbed solitude they
might the better hear and the more
definitely understand God's voice and
bring it down to us who are below.
After all, great ideas rule the world,
and beneficent is their sway when
the minds from which they come are
touched and filled with the Spirit of
Jesus Christ, our Lord, especially
when all desire is to know him, and
all purposes are to magnify him, as we
know was the case with our ascended
father in Israel.

sculptors. Other languages he
many of them—but he loved, honored
and used his own English as few men
of his day did or can.

The gospel ministry to Dr. Harrison
was a high, the highest dignity
among men. All the positions known
among men, all the honors they fur-
nished, all the rewards they could
grant were to him as nothing com-
pared with the exalted station of
being a minister—an "ambassador," as
he was used to say, of the King of the
universe to poor, lost and sinful men.
All honors he flung aside for this, and
without a regret. And in the pulpit
his magnificent powers came to their
fullest exhibition. He grasped truth,
penetrated the revelation of God in
nature and in his written Word where
duller powers could not reach, and
came back from his excursion laden
with priceless treasures for the less
endowed. All stores of his vast learn-
ing were laid under contribution for
his pulpit work. His native endow-
ments of mind, his form, manner, ex-
pression, natural temperament, and
that matchless voice were all suited to
gospel themes. He talked to men
out of a heart that felt the awful
truth of sin and salvation, of heaven
and hell, lost men and a merciful Sa-
viour. The cardinal doctrines he
loved, and under the majestic move-
ment of his thoughts baptized with
the Holy Ghost, these doctrines were
run into one mighty current of truth
that broke down all barriers and
forced its way to ~~happier~~ hearts wash-
ing them of the stains and guilt of
sin. Words of ponderous meaning
fell from his lips, mental and moral
darkness fled at his coming, the sin-
ner rejoiced in pardon, ~~grief~~ wept and
steadier hope and ecstasies ~~and~~
through their spirits at times like
winds of delight from the uppermost
heavens. He was a great preacher.
Whether preaching to the congress-
men of his great country, or to a
mixed audience in a city church, each
hearer felt when the sermon was
ended that a servant of God had
spoken. Under his firm grasp truth
in nature and truth in the Bible, God
in the physical world and God in re-
demption were shown to be in no
sense in antagonism, but before his
hearers he blended the truths from
each realm in a matchless and cloud-
less splendor.

And how he could comfort the
troubled! "Golden-mouthed" he was,
—acquainted with grief, with some-
thing of the habit of sorrow in his
life, he knew how to help and inspire.
He could with his peerless power bear
a wounded spirit until it felt itself
laid on the heart of Jesus. He was
no stranger to adversity—and in reap-
ing the fruits of her hard compani-
ship with him—

"Stearn, rugged nurse! thy rigid lore,
With patience many a year he bore,
What sorrow was thou hadst him know,
And from his own he learned to melt at an-
others' woe."

As a man he was true, amiable as a
woman, but in the conflicts of life,
heroic as Luther, courageous as Caesar,
unyielding in his devotion to his Lord
as Paul. He long ago learned how to
"suffer and be strong."

"Man comes to his best in his home-
life." How beautiful was the home
life of Dr. Harrison! Simple in his
tastes and habits as a child, and as
guileless, he loved lavishly, with spot-
less affection, and without suspicion.
But he is gone—ascended to the hills
of God. While I was standing by
him, he gently, like a weary babe in
his mother's arms, "fell on sleep."
No pain, no struggle—peaceful, tri-
umphant—the angels took him while
I was watching for their coming.

As he lay that cold winter night,
how he looked as to feature as I had
often seen him before—his hand mo-
tionless on his breast, eyes closed as
if in sleep. Never before was he si-
lent when I wanted instruction. My
call could not awake him. How I
wished that long silent morning he
could break to me in words from his
own lips some of the glories he then
knew, could tell me some of the fuller
truths he had already learned—speak
to me something of the loved ones an-
gels had borne, as they had borne him
such a little while before, beyond the
sleepless stars of the night. But no.
It is well. That silence was of God.
I shall some day sit with him under
the trees of fadeless green, walk with
him by the side of the River of Life, or
out in the fragrant gardens of God. I
shall be at home with him in the city
of light. Ascended father, in our
Israel, for a time farewell! But reach
toward me thy hand. I am struggling
once more to grasp it. Thou art at
rest, but pain of loss is great—al-
most intense, for

"There's something in the parting hour
Will chill the warmest heart;
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part.
But this I've seen, and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind,
The one who goes is happier far
Than those he leaves behind.
"Have you a friend, a comrade dear,
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your arm of sweet con-
comradeship is ready to befriend."

vessel is a privateer for the confederate government to be
under a commission from Mr. Jefferson Davis. Affid. No. 1, BERNARD, p. 363.

³ (Note by Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns.)—"Affid. No. 8, p. 369. 'I wanted to get South in
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that opportunity.'

⁴ (Note by Mr. Rolin-Jacquemyns.)—"Affidavit de Clarence Yonge, cité par M. BER-
NARD, p. 345, en note.

Veterans Meet.

The Terrell County Camp of Confederate Veterans met in the court house yesterday and held its annual election of officers. The officers of the camp for the ensuing year are: President Commander, Wm. Kaigler; Lieutenant Commanders, S. W. Arnett and J. L. Lansford; Adjutant and Secretary, W. K. Pilsbury; Quartermaster, T. A. McWilliams; Surgeons, W. C. Kendrick and T. A. Chapell; Chaplain, Lott Jennings; Treasurer, Geo. W. Varner; Commissary, I. G. Marshall; Executive Committee, J. R. Jolly, Sr., S. J. Senn, B. H. Brown.

February was a remarkable month meteorologically—only six fair days and with visitations of snow, ice, blizzards and rain storm. Those who go down to the sea in ships and the poor who need fuel and warm clothing will recall the February of '95 as the oldest inhabitant does the cold Saturday of '35.

tant à nous, nous ne voyons pas qui n'est ni Anglais, ni Américain.

ach navy, from his practical his theoretical knowledge

a publicist, is recognize. In a late edition of his subject of neutral obligation. Great Britain and the U

sur le territoire neutre, no suite d'un traité ostensil ue d'un dessin quelconque utre, et que ce navire, déj ture à être converti à cet u tre, soit vendu, dans le cot des belligérants, et se me belligérant, un tel navire nt sous le coup des règles sujet à être arrêté et confis

He Never Did.
DALTON, Ga., Sept. 20, 1887.
To the Editor of The Journal:
Did President Cleveland appoint nee postmasters in the south? If so, where?
ENQUIRER.

Patriotism.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land?"
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, powers and pelf,
The wretch concentrated all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Surely old Sir Walter did not mean all of that. He must have been merely poetizing. His statements up there would consign to oblivion a large part of our aspiring race. That "wretch, concentrated all in self," is legion and multiplied legions; but he is so concentrated that he does not seem to think or care anything about having to

"go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Is it true that the whole legion must go that way?

But an old time and yet new feeling came over us as our eyes fell upon the word "patriotism," and then ran down the lines that follow in the poem. When we first read it many years ago, it seemed to harmonize with the spirit of our country and our age. Patriotism was a great principle that was kept prominent and magnified in all the affairs of the country. It was regarded as essential to every man's integrity, and for any one to manifest a lack of it was to bring himself under the ban of universal condemnation. Patriotism was a part of the education of the day and was almost a part of the religion also. At least, so it seemed to us, and when we heard the word and breathed the sentiment it seemed to us that an elixir of life was coursing our veins, without which no man could be a man.

la responsabilita del governo che la violò." Lastly, the United States cite, for the con authority of Lord Westbury, Lord High England during the rebellion, who, on the 7th day of March, 1868, in a discussion in the House of Lords on these questions, said: "There was one rule of conduct which undoubtedly civilized nations had agreed to observe, and it was that the territory of a neutral should not be the base of military operations by one of two belligerents against

¹ La Questione Anglo-Americana dell' Alabama, per l'Avv. A. Pierantoni, Firenze 1870, pages 46-7.

FOUR THINGS.

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellowman sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and heaven securely.

—The Builders, Henry Van Dyke.

territoire neutre. Cette inviolabilité est un droit pour l'état neutre, et le territoire ne doit pas être atteint par les faits de guerre, mais

¹ Diplomatie de la mer, tome 2, page 208.

étroite
nt au l
e Pune

Lora Westbury.

ious
and
back-
and
e.

all who asked us before leaving Georgia, so ask for space in the dear old WESLEYAN to say a little to them. We left Georgia on the 12th of December; reached Prescott the next night. Had a good time at conference. We often thought while there of the grand old North Georgia Conference, and how we enjoyed being at it. What a

sent to see and get the blessing of the left. We met many of our wives while at Prescott, a warm welcome that we among them. The met one of our members, took charge of and cared and kept us until the ed; he knows how to has a beautiful home, tied with each other in

few days before Christmas til Christmas eve. After ing and thinking of the The day had been calm while sitting there we g. It drew nearer and ed our little home, but was no danger in it, for heard the sweet old song, e listened awhile, then

re that never appreciated Brother Y— after that as they had before."

I followed once in the wake of a brother of such uniform good manners that I never heard of but one breach, namely: A group was discussing the "taking" characteristics of their respective favorite preachers, and one gentleman said: "R— was my sort of preacher. Sir, he went to our house once, and we had chicken for dinner, and as soon as he asked a blessin' he picked up his fork, and suitin' the action to the word, he said, 'I'll take that gizzard before somebody else gits it.' " "My!" said I, "a preacher's acceptability resting on his bad manners!" So it was as to that man.

I am a pret small man, but abashed, not sister would gift in this line of her favorite plainly that way into good

An old ger the simplici start anyone door, walked ises in search her in the p peremptorily

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parents moving to
became a student in Emory College,
though he did not graduate; but even
the partial furnishing this Christian
college gave him for his life work, did
more for the world than we can know.
And blessing beyond estimate was it
that he came to the Methodist church.
No other could have developed him.
None other could have given that
beautiful symmetry of character which
we so well know, and now shall more
and more appreciate. The Roman
Catholic church with its unparalleled
discipline and its fondness for learn-
ing could, and would have made him
a mediævalist, but it was alone with-

think, to look, to re-
stand by their own priv-
The trumpet call roused the slumber-
ing intellect of mankind. Then sci-
ence arose, then came art, then litera-
ture, then came various reforms, then
were born new hopes for human progress,
new schemes for political emancipation,
for voluntary and independent churches,
universal suffrage, government of the people
by the people, and for the people. The leaders
of this great intellectual movement were
men absorbed in ideas, who were
ready to sacrifice their own happiness,
that of their families, that of all
other men for the sake of a doctrine
or an opinion. But they salted the
earth." Verily the thinkers bless us
in every department of our life. They
are the high priests who stand between
us and coming peril, and from
inner sanctuaries bring us revelation
of life and its meaning, duty and its
high privileges.

As a writer, Dr. Harrison was almost
without a peer in some respects. He
used the purest English. His words
fit into sentences like parts of a well-
adjusted machine, and there is a
movement that is at once effective
and rhythmic. His periods were as
mellifluous as Macaulay's, his words
as chaste as Irving's, strong as those
of Burke or Gladstone, giving him a
charm of style beautiful as poetry,
suggestive as highest art in painting,
and withal a beauty and polish like
marble form from hands of master

Tha.

"God wills it so, and so it is,
The pilgrims on their way,
Tho' weak and worn more cheer
Than all the rest who stay.
And when at length poor man so
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind?"

the other. In speaking of the base of operations, he must, to a certain degree, differ from the noble earl, [Earl Russell.] *It was not a question whether armed ships had actually left our shores; but it was a question whether ships with a view to war had been built in our ports, one of two belligerents. They need not have been armed; but if they had been laid down and built with a view to warlike operations by one of two belligerents, and this was knowingly permitted to be done by a neutral Power, it was unquestionably a breach of neutrality.*" [186]

The public and official acts of other European Governments have also been in harmony with the principles which are claimed in this paper to have been violated by Great Britain.

During the war between Spain and the Spanish-American Colonies, the Government of Sweden sold, in the ordinary course of commerce, to some private individuals, some vessels of war, after first dismantling them of their armament, and reducing them to a much less formidable condition than the Alabama was in when she left Liverpool. Some of the correspondence which took place between the Spanish Minister at Stockholm, the Russian Minister, and the Swedish Government may be found in *De Marten's Causes Célèbres*, Vol. 5, page 229, *et seq.* A good *résumé* of the whole case may be found in De Cussy,² to which the United States invite the attention of the Tribunal of Arbitration in full, as follows:

"Dans l'année 1820, le roi de Suède prit la résolution de faire vendre, quand l'occasion s'en présenterait, quelques bâtiments de guerre dont la construction remontait à plus de vingt-cinq ans, ordonnant d'ailleurs de les remplacer immédiatement par des bâtiments nouveaux en appliquant aux frais de construction de ceux-ci le produit de la vente des premiers: le but et les intentions du roi, en cette circonstance, étaient de rendre, au sein de la paix, quelque activité aux chantiers de la marine royale, par la construction de cinq ou six vaisseaux de guerre.

"La Suède fit proposer à l'Espagne d'acheter ces bâtiments, tant par l'intermédiaire de M. de Moreno, envoyé de la cour de Madrid, à Stockholm, que par celui de M. de Lorichs, chargé d'affaires de Sa Majesté suédoise auprès du gouvernement de S. M. catholique. Le ministère fit également proposer, en même temps, à la cour d'Espagne de lui céder, à des prix modérés, de la poudre et des projectiles, et de mettre les chantiers de la marine royale de Suède à la disposition de S. M. catholique.

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¹ Hansard, 3d series, Vol. CXCI, pages 346, 347.

² De Cussy, Droit Maritime, tome 2, page 402.

X In my boyhood days, I remember more than any "Alabama" a negro man fondled me in her arms in my infancy. Harriet was a faithful servant and was devoted

"Sur le refus de la légation espagnole d'entrer en négociation pour l'acquisition des bâtiments désignés, le gouvernement suédois accepta les offres que lui fit la maison de commerce, établie à Stockholm, Michaelson et Bonadicks: celle-ci ne s'arrêta pas à se demander si elle

and the manifestation to Israel would have been impossible. But to come in the nick of time—"in the fullness of time," says Dr. J. W. Macdonald, professor of surgery, Hamline university, Minn., says among others wonders, in a letter dated May 27th, 1897: "I began drinking Bowden Lithia Water in March last, after having suffered eighteen months from a severe and chronic rheumatism. In a few days the action of the water on the kidneys was very marked and I at once began to improve. This improvement has been steady up to the present time, and I can walk with perfect comfort, a luxury I have not known for more than a year." Strongest natural Lithia Water in the world. Depot 174 Peachtree street, opposite the Aragon.

Many Friends.

From the Augusta Chronicle.
We asked a Georgia farmer once what was his greatest drawback, or words to that effect. He substantially answered: "I inherited a big farm-house, full of rooms. I have been devoured in my sub-stance, by keeping a free hotel. Flight to a small cottage was my only refuge for deliverance."

ECILTON.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the opium and

OLD-TIME NEGROES PASSING.

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. H. SHAKESPEARE.
In the early part of the seventeenth century a

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
A PLEA FOR ROMAN TYPE IN CHINA.
It is always a question how best to present the Holy Scriptures to the eye. The question covers many points—the shape and size of the page, the enough and to spare.

[191]

"Cette résiliation entraîna, pour le gouvernement suédois, une perte d'argent assez considérable, que l'on a évaluée à plus de 60,000 francs.

"Les membres de l'opposition, dans la diète tenue en 1828, cherchèrent à établir que la gouvernement du roi avait violé la constitution, (éternel et

by the young ladies of the Church, all this I state was in my boyhood.

[191] * "Cette résiliation entraîna, pour le gouvernement suédois, une perte d'argent assez considérable, que l'on a évaluée à plus de 60,000 francs.
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OLD-TIME NEGROES PASSING.

From the Richmond News.

of the men who owned them

make another long and touching chapter.

tures and expounded their meaning.

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NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE

A PLEA FOR ROMAN TYPE IN CHINA.

many points—the shape and size of the page, the

NINETY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE

ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. H. SHAKESPEARE.

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¹ Hansard, 2d series, Vol. CXCI, pages 346, 347.

² De Cussy, Droit Maritime, tome 2, page 402.

Be There to Pray.

The September *Review of Missions*, full of good matter, has on the first page of its cover the following beautiful stanza from Victor Hugo:

"Hope, child! to-morrow hope! and then again to-morrow,
And then to-morrow still. Trust in a future day.
Hope, and each morn the skies new light from dawn shall borrow.

As God is there to bless, let us be there to pray."

The lines are inspiring, and no doubt have caused many drooping heads to lift up. There is something in the rhythmical exhortation to hope, but the inspiration is in the God that is in the stanza. There is little of hope in anything without the divine power in it. Life, circumstances; principles, or what else, can never give any solid and lasting hope unless the loving Father is back of and through them all, regulating and turning them to solid advantage.

What strength and encouragement there is in the last line:

"As God is there to bless, let us be there to pray."

God is in every circumstance and undertaking of life, and if we are there to pray the blessing of strength and hope will come. The field of duty is an open field, broad and full of light, and God is ever present to bless if we are only there to ask. Our place is always a praying place, and no man has any right to be in any other place. God is always in to-morrow, and in to-morrow again; so there is no reason for fear. When we come to its threshold, if we will we may meet the smiling Father's face and then, offering our humble prayers, go on through the day with cheery hope.

Make up your mind once for all, to do the work of to-day with Godly fidelity, and that when to-morrow comes, if come it may, you will be there to pray, and then you will surely be there to be blessed. Blessed hope!

repousser les réclamations au charge d'affaires d'Espagne, la Suède, nous le répétons, aurait manqué aux devoirs et aux obligations de la neutralité. C'eût été se prêter à favoriser l'un des deux belligérants (et, dans le cas actuel en 1825, le belligérant favorisé était un peuple dont la condition politique était encore indéterminée), que de ne pas prendre les mesures nécessaires pour que les bâtiments de guerre réformés, vendus avec un demi-armement, n'allaient pas accroître les forces navales d'une colonie de l'Espagne insurgée contre l'autorité du roi catholique."

It may possibly be asserted that the construction, or the fitting out, or the arming, or the equipment by neutrals of vessels of war intended for the service of a belligerent were, before the Treaty of Washington, to be regarded as standing upon the same footing with the dealings in articles *ordinarily [194] esteemed contraband of war. Should this be the case, the United

Offending vessels
not simply contra-
band of war.

CAL.

tous les pays!) non-seulement de l'état sans avoir des troupes, mais aussi pour avoir été soumis, de cette sorte, la commission fut nommée, laquelle, après leur exa-

que S. M. voulût bien prendre au trésor les sommes que l'État lui avait prêtées et lorsqu'il céda aux exigences de l'administration de la marine, mit fin à cette série de cours des séances [192]

les contrats de vente, et en conséquence, agit dignement et avec la vente des bâtiments de guerre, qu'une opération purement commerciale, tant pour l'État, au moment où de nouvelles entreprises, le gouvernement suédois, mais du jour où il put sonner de Stockholm et revenir effectivement à renforcer l'Espagne considérablement l'indépendance politique n'aurait pas été européenne, la Suède, prêter, sans porter atteinte aux intérêts de guerre réformés du Mexique.

la Grande-Bretagne signa, à Mexico; dans l'année [193] le Danemark suivit l'armement mexicain, des 28 décembre 1836, enfin, l'Espagne la lutte contre des colonies conclut avec le Mexique un

c'est-à-dire en persistant à

"Abide With Me!"

There is scarcely a hymn-book published in an English-speaking country during the last thirty years which does not contain this hymn. Moreover, it has gone into many foreign languages and dialects, and always with a message of beauty, of tenderness, and of good cheer. It was the swan-song of a saint who, after a brief service in the ministry, during which he almost revolutionized the conditions of life in a forlorn fishing-village in England, went home to God with this wish in his heart:

"Might verse of mind inspire

One virtuous aim, one high resolve impart;
Light in one drooping soul a hallowed fire,
Or bind one broken heart:

"Death would be sweeter then,

More calm my slumber 'neath the silent sod,
Might I thus live to bless my fellow men,
Or glorify my God.

"O thou whose touch can lend

Life to the dead, thy quickening grace supply;
And grant me, swan-like, my last breath to spend
In song that may not die."

On September 4, 1847, the author, Henry Francis Lyte (1793-1847), curate of Lower Brixham, Devon, took affecting leave of his parishioners, for whom during twenty-four years he had given himself unreservedly. The hand of death was upon him. Two weeks later he was dead. The closing service was communion. His friends insisted that he should omit the sermon. Lyte responded, playfully, "It is better to wear out than to rust out." He carried through the service bravely. On the evening of the same day he placed in the hands of a relative the hymn, "Abide with me," for which he had himself composed a simple melody. It was literally his death-song; and how literally God answered his prayer the history of our church devotion abundantly shows. It is interesting to recall that similar prayers were made by Bishop Ken and by Robert Burns, and that both were similarly answered. All three have given forth songs which the world will never willingly let die.

Lyte's hymn is usually classed with evening hymns. Indeed, his own title for the hymn was "Evening." Nevertheless, the sentiment of the hymn has no reference to the close of day, but to the close of life. It is really the prayer of a Christian over whose spirit the shadow of death has flung itself, and whose sense of helplessness leads him to throw himself with abandonment upon the divine strength and goodness. Happy the soul who, in the presence of overweening temptations, of oppressing doubts, or of the fear of death, can say, "I triumph still, if thou abide with me." That is the "if" of dependence, not of doubt; and the soul, thus entrenched in God is assured against every foe. —Rev. Charles M. Stuart, D. D., in *Epworth Herald*.

TEAL.

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reference to the history of the late answer to such an assertion country have been left by or gunpowder, or to export for the use of a belligerent, liabilities of both Great Britain and the United States in saying that a belligerent, is not an article in a neutral State may deal, subordinated by the other belligerent. organized war—more clearly armed expedition which left was arrested *by the British the Alabama fled to receive take on board at Liverpool, an Office were surreptitiously had reason to believe that violation of the vessel on one side moment on the other side of in three miles out at sea. United States to rely in this treaties of the Governments of considered by several of the in, in his "Diplomatie de la" been cited:

ment par telle ou telle nation, comme des actes Opinion of Ortolan. ement, et l'armement, dans les ports neutres de ants, ou destinés, par concert rants par à être remis en leur 'il est impossible d'assimiler guerre proprement dite et pposer à ce qu'ils aient lieu oi intérieure ou particulière anctionner cette obligation, ire, parceque c'est une obli- ernational, laquelle défend tre."

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es restés spectateurs tran- art active, ni de participer gouvernements, les sujets érant des secours directs

and Donna Maria II, an unarmed month, ostensibly for Brazil, but that day pursued it to Terceira, in the House of Lords by a vote of 191 to 78. (Hansard for 1830, Phillimore's International Law, will not fail to observe how difficultly construed by the British Government and disruption of the commerce

les Bergson, Paris,) page 296.

commettent une violation du devoir de la neutralité, un acte d'immixtion dans les hostilités auquel l'adversaire est en droit de s'opposer par tous les moyens. Dans la pratique on regarde comme de tels actes d'hostilité:

"1^o, le transport volontaire des soldats, matelots et autres hommes de guerre;

"2^o, la construction dans les ports neutres de vaisseaux de guerre ou de commerce pour le compte de l'ennemi dès leur sortie:

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| DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| BIBLES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table><tr><th></th><th>District Supplies¹ Salaries and Expenses.</th><th>R. S. Record.</th><th>Colport- eurs' Salaries and Ex- penses.</th><th>Foreign Agencies.</th><th>Grants to Mis- sionary & other So- cieties.</th><th>Miscel- laneous.</th><th>For Colport- age.</th><th>Donated.</th><th>To Foreign Agencies.</th><th>To Life Members.</th><th>Total Transfers.</th><th>Total Cash.</th></tr><tr><td>Cash.</td><td>3,125 12</td><td>119 33</td><td>...</td><td>1,314 10</td><td>...</td><td>22 40</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>\$</td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Transfers..</td><td>....</td><td>511 62</td><td>...</td><td>9,300 00</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>...</td><td>112 50</td><td>11,612 10</td><td>4,610</td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | District Supplies ¹ Salaries and Expenses. | R. S. Record. | Colport- eurs' Salaries and Ex- penses. | Foreign Agencies. | Grants to Mis- sionary & other So- cieties. | Miscel- laneous. | For Colport- age. | Donated. | To Foreign Agencies. | To Life Members. | Total Transfers. | Total Cash. | Cash. | 3,125 12 | 119 33 | ... | 1,314 10 | ... | 22 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$ | \$ | Transfers.. | | 511 62 | ... | 9,300 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 50 | 11,612 10 | 4,610 |
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OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Christian Resignation

When the hand of affliction is heavily laid upon us and the clouds of adversity gather thick and fast around us, we sometimes feel inclined to murmur and feel that God is dealing harshly with us. But as time advances, and a sweet voice whispers, "Come unto me and I will give you rest," and all along and amidst these trying times we find blessings and hours of sweet rejoicing. God chastens those he loves—this alone should be a comfort to us—and sometimes he takes from us some of our sweetest treasures and transplants them in the world beyond to draw us nearer to him. And again, we are hard to reconcile and forget that this too is all for our good, and being so grieved at our own loss never think of their eternal gain, and in our grief burden the loved ones with pitchers of tears too heavy to carry upward. Let us strive brother, sister, to be submissive to these divine afflictions and bereavements, knowing God doeth all things well. Dec. 15, 1897.

Let us press on, fighting the good fight, knowing the promise is only to those that hold out faithfully to the end.

A. L. BOWEN.

“Daniel Webster on Preaching.”
Under this head the *Religious Telescope*
quotes Daniel Webster as saying of the Sermon
on the Mount:

"No mortal man pronounced that sermon! Its ideals and precepts are far above the ability of finite mind to conceive." In regard to preaching he said: "If clergymen in our day would return to the simplicity of the gospel, and preach more to individuals and less to the crowd, there would not be so much complaint of the decline of true religion. Many of the ministers of the present day take their text from Paul and preach from the newspapers. When they do so I prefer to enjoy my own thoughts rather than to listen. I want my pastor to come to me in the spirit of the gospel, saying: 'You are mortal; your probation is brief; your work must be done speedily. You are immortal, too; you are hastening to the bar of God; the Judge even now standeth at the door.' When I am thus admonished I have no disposition either to muse or sleep."

An intelligent + influential
negro Versus his race
1897

W. H. Council, an Alabama negro of influence and intelligence, as President of the National Race Council which met at Nashville, Tenn., and which is composed of negroes delivered a bold and manly address to the convention. We copy the following paragraph:

"The frequency of violence to women is alarming. We cannot now stop, to argue the nice points as to the cause of the coming of these incarnate fiends into a race which hitherto had absolute immunity from them. nor have we time to plead that they are not the trusted servants of our southern homes; nor can we stop to appeal from Judge Lynch to the majesty of the civil law; but we must stamp out the crime. Sufficient for us to know that these crimes are committed by negroes to make us hang our heads in shame and go in sackcloth and ashes. Let us restore that sense of security which white women felt fifty years ago in the presence of our fathers, under any circumstances, amid the most forbidding environments. We must make the humblest white woman in the remotest and wildest part of our country feel as safe in the presence of a negro as angelic Eva did alone with her Uncle Tom. Let us make the white women of this land and of all lands feel that our black arms are ever ready, backed by hearts as pure as truth, as guiltless as babes, to defend their honor; that we are willing to throw our black bodies between them and their assailants and shed our blood to the last drop in protecting them and hunting down and executing these brutes in human form."

This language aroused the fire of many delegates, and after a long wrangle, a resolution was adopted declaring that the accusations were injurious, and requesting the chairman to qualify his remarks.

He refused to make any qualifications, saying he had spoken the sentiments of his heart, and if more intellectuality was poured into the judgment of his hearers, they would admit that he had spoken the truth.

Wesleyan b. Advocate.

United States, these two cases should
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¹ The Gran Pa Wheaton's Reports, 471.

E. J. O'Connor, Chairman,
C. A. Withers,
W. M. Dunbar,
G. W. McLaughlin,
J. W. White,
N. K. Butler,
F. E. Eve, Ex-Officio.

and that they have been regarded by the other Powers of Europe in their dealing with each other, it only remains to show how the liability of the neutral for the acts of cruisers illegally built, or equipped, or fitted out, or armed within its ports, may be terminated.

It has been intimated, in the course of the discussions upon these questions between the two Governments, that it may be said, on the part of Great Britain, that its power to interfere with, to arrest, or to detain either of the belligerent cruisers whose acts are complained of ceased when it was commissioned as a man-of-war; and that, consequently, its liability for their actions ceased.

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tion of the Tribunal of Arbitration to the utter uselessness of these questions, if the liability to make compensation [203] wrong can be escaped in such a frivolous way. It is well known how the several British-built and British-manned cruisers got the service of the insurgents. Few of them ever saw the line of the Southern insurgent States. The Florida, indeed, entered harbor of Mobile, but she passed the blockading squadron as a British man-of-war. In most cases the commissions went out from England—from a branch office of the insurgent Navy Department, published and maintained in Liverpool at the cost and expense of the insurgent (so-called) Government. From this office the sailing orders of vessels were issued; here their commanders received their instructions; and hence they departed to assume their commands and to begin the work of destruction. They played the comedy of completing on the high seas what had been carried to the verge of completion in England. The parallel is complete between these commissions and those issued by Genet in 1793, which were disregarded by the United States at the instance of Great Britain. If a piece of paper, emanating through an English office, from men who had no nationality recognized by Great Britain, and who had no open port into which a vessel could go unmo- lested, was potent not only to legalize the depredations of British built and manned cruisers upon the commerce of the United [204] States, but also to release the responsibility of Great Britain there- for, then this arbitration is indeed a farce. Such, however, cannot be the case.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

Unanimously ordered by Camp 435, June 22d, 1896.

GEO. W. McLAUGHLIN, Adjutant.

F. E. EVE, Captain Commander.

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U. C. V.
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CONFEDERATE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION

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H. H. CABANISS, Business Manager

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Cranch's Reports, 116.
eaton, 471.

¹ Hansard, 36
² The Schoon
³ Wheaton,

HOKE SMITH, President.

H. H. CABANISS, Business Manager

F. H. RICHARDSON, Editor in Chief.

The Atlanta Journal.
G. N. HURIE, DEPARTMENT EDITOR
G. N. HURIE, Editor
G. N. HURIE, Editor

PLEASE PLACE THIS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS:

JOURNAL correspondents should telegraph at the earliest possible moment, all

FIRES: Giving amount of damage, names of insurance company or companies, and accidents, if any.

MURDER CASES: The names of all parties concerned, cause of trouble, condition of the wounded if any, social standing of the parties concerned, and a description of how the trouble took place. This in the case of white men.

If one negro kills another, unless there is something unusual, dispose of it in a paragraph with names and cause of killing. If a negro kills a white man, give full particulars.

LYNCHINGS, RAPE CASES AND CRIMINALS. The Journal does not desire to have filthy news in its columns, and in cases of lynchings, rape, and other crimes, the subjects should be handled delicately.

FAILURES: Always use the word "bankrupt" in handling the subjects delicately. The Journal does not desire to have filthy news in its columns, and in cases of failures, the subjects should be handled delicately.

HANGINGS: Always mail two days before the hanging, a history of the crime for which the murderer is executed, and if possible, a photograph of same. On day of hanging, wire simple facts, and any unusual happenings.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS: Give cause of accident, where it took place exactly, names of killed and injured, placing blame where it belongs.

ELECTIONS: Full instructions will be given in case of State and National elections. County elections, names of officers elected and number of votes received by all candidates, should be wired at once.

ROBBERIES: To the amount of \$500, robberies should be wired. Under this amount, unless something sensational transpires, the mails will suffice.

CLYCLONES, WINDSTORMS, DAMAGE TO CROPS, and cases of this kind if unusual send by wire, otherwise by mail.

All communications to this office should be addressed to MANAGING EDITOR OR NEWS EDITOR if the matter relates to news. In no case must mail be sent to personal address.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS are requested. They should be sent by MAIL and addressed to SOCIETY EDITOR.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS, Openings, Class Exercises, etc., should be sent by mail, unless directions are given to wire.

HEADLINES will be written in the Journal office.

Never send a message to the JOURNAL as a NIGHT SPECIAL. We prefer to pay the day rate for LIVE NEWS. Always use DISCRETION in using the Telegraph, but when necessary have no hesitation in sending the news by wire.

- E. J. O'
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All communications to the JOURNAL should be written in the third person. "We" and "our" are Editorial expressions, and should never appear in any paper, except on the Editorial page.

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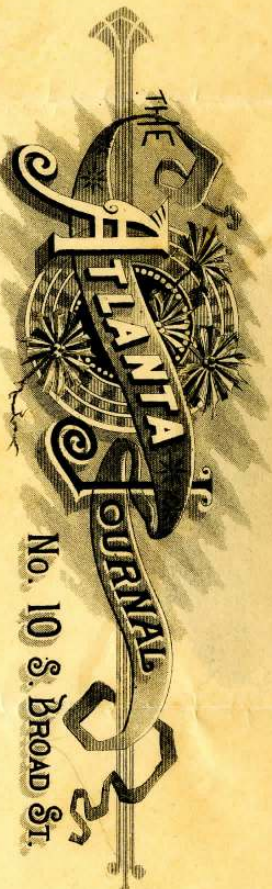
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Unanimously ordered by
GEO. W. McLAUGHLIN,

G. N. HURIE
State News Edit

ACK COHEN,
News Editor.

Daily
\$ 5.00
Per Annum.



Weekly
\$ 1.00
Per Annum.

THE JOURNAL HAS, ACCORDING TO GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S.
NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, FIVE THOUSAND MORE CIRCULATION, THAN
ANY OTHER DAILY IN THE SOUTH.

Atlanta, Ga., March 5, 1895.

G. N. Hurtel

Mr. W. R. Pilsbury,

Dawson, Ga.,

Dear sir: We would like to have you act as our correspondent at Dawson. We will send the Journal free to your address. You can, while serving us, do your town much good by publishing the happenings in your section.

Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Atlanta Journal.

G. N. Hurtel,
State News Editor.