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Albany, Oregon.
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Collections promptly made on all points.

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WILL practice in all courts of the State All business intrusted to me promptly attended to.
Offices in O'Toole's Block, Broadalbin Street, Albany, Oregon.
Aby1

E. G. JOHNSON, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon.
Albany, Oregon.
Office in Froman's Brick, two doors East of Conner's Bank. n10

DICKEY & STIMSON'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
First class vehicles, fine horses, good feed, accommodating proprietors and reasonable charges. Give them a call. Stables near Revere House. 6y1.

DR. E. C. HYDE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at
SCIO, OREGON.
jt22n91A

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Physician, Surgeon
and
OBSTETRICIAN,
Office in Odd Fellows Temple. Residence on 5th street, two blocks west of the Court House, Albany, Or.

E. W. LANGDON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, A Large Stock and Low Prices.
CITY DRUG STORE,
241 ALBANY, OREGON.

FOSHAY & MASON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Druggists and Booksellers,
ALBANY, OREGON.
v16n41tf

REVERE HOUSE,
Corner First and Ellsworth Albany, Oregon.
Chas. Pfeiffer, Prop'r.
This new Hotel is fitted up in first class style. Tables supplied with the best the market affords. Spring Beds in every Room. A good Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.
Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

Albany Bath House.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that I have taken charge of this Establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor us with their patronage Having heretofore carried on nothing but
First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons,
expects to give entire satisfaction to all
Children and Ladies' Hair neatly cut shampooed. JOS WEBBER.

MRS. M. BAUM,
Lebanon,
has just opened a nice selection of
General Merchandise
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
which she will be able to sell at reduced prices.

HIDES AND PRODUCE
of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
All are invited to call before buying elsewhere. 22m3

BUY THE BEST.
The Studebaker Wagon
is the BEST and CHEAPEST.
MORRISON PLOWS
Batchelor Vangelder Spring Harrows.
STEEL TOOTH HARROWS
P. & F. Wood Pumps,
Hay Presses, Fanning Mills, etc.,
For Sale at Lowest Rates by
W. H. GOLTRA,
ALBANY, - - - OR.
16y1

JAMES DANNALS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
Corner Ferry and Second Streets.
ALBANY, - - OREGON.
v16n41y1

Oregon Marble Works.
H. A. CLARK, Proprietor.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
MONUMENTS,
Tomb and Grave Stones,
Mantels, Table-Tops,
Washstands, Etc.
All kinds of cemetery work done in Marble, Free Stone and Granite. All work done in first-class style and at the lowest rates.
West side of Ferry Street, between Second and Third.
ALBANY, - - - OREGON.
P. S.—I do not employ any inexperienced canvassers, and give my customers the benefit of the 25 per cent, commission allowed for such work.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula** and all **scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

YING SAM WA'S
LAUNDRY!
Does the best washing and ironing in Albany at lowest rates. Contracts made for Chinese labor. Laundry on Washington street, opposite Marshall's Livery Stable
16:35tf

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County:

Otto Fox and Ignatz Fox, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Leo Fox, Samuel Fox, Edward Fox, Isadore Fox, Ida Hirschbaum and Ernest Hirschbaum, her husband, Julius Fox, Klara Friendly and C. H. Friendly, her husband, Fanny Nusbaum and Adolphus Nusbaum, her husband, Lena Fleischer and Simon Fleischer, her husband, Rosa Sternheim and Samuel Sternheim, her husband, and the four minor children of Amelia Weil, the sister of the plaintiffs herein, whose given names are unknown to these plaintiffs, but whose surname is Weil, Defendants.

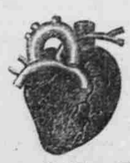
To Leo Fox, Samuel Fox, Edward Fox, Isadore Fox, Ida Hirschbaum and Ernest Hirschbaum, her husband, Julius Fox, Klara Friendly and C. H. Friendly, her husband, Fanny Nusbaum and Adolphus Nusbaum, her husband, Lena Fleischer and Simon Fleischer her husband, Rosa Sternheim and Samuel Sternheim, her husband, and the four minor children of Amelia Weil, the sister of the plaintiffs herein, whose given names are unknown to these plaintiffs, but whose surname is Weil, the above named defendants:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF Oregon, you and each of you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above named Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled suit on file against you with the Clerk of said Court by the first day of the next regular term of said Court after the publication of this summons for six weeks, to-wit: the regular March term of said Court to be begun and holden on the second Monday in March 1882 in Linn county, Oregon, or judgment for want of an answer will be taken against you, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs herein as above required the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this suit to-wit: That the court order and decree that the following described premises, to wit; Commencing at a point on the North boundry line of First Street in the city of Albany in Linn county Oregon seventeen feet east of the South West corner of Lot No. 5, in Block No. 4, in the city of Albany in Linn county Oregon and running thence West along the North boundary line of said First Street twenty-five feet more or less to the center of the brick wall the same being a partition wall between the property of J. H. Foster on the West and the property of the plaintiffs and defendants on the East; thence Northerly along the center of said partition wall and parallel with the East line of Lot No. 6, in said Block No. 4, one hundred feet to the alley; thence East along the South boundary line of said alley twenty-five feet more or less to a point seventeen feet East of the East line of said Lot No. 6, in block No. 4, aforesaid; thence Southerly and parallel with the east line of Lot No. 5, in said block No. 4, one hundred feet to the place of beginning together with the right to maintain and use the iron column now standing on the South end of the partition wall on the East side of said premises above described be partitioned among the respective owners thereof according to their respective interests therein quantity and quality relatively considered if the same can be done without prejudice to such owners, otherwise that the Court order and decree that said real property be sold and the proceeds applied first to the payment of the costs and disbursements of this suit; including reasonable attorney's fees, and that the balance of such proceeds be divided among the owners of said real property according to their respective interests therein:

This Summons is published by order of Hon: R. P. Boise, Judge of said Court in the STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT, for six successive weeks, which order bears date December 28th, 1881.

FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,
Atty's for Plf's.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building) New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT at our best rates.



King of the Blood

Is not a "*cure-all*" it is a blood purifier and tonic. Impurity of blood poisons the system, deranges the circulation, and thus induces many disorders, known by different names to distinguish them according to effects, but being really branches or phases of that great generic disorder, **Impurity of Blood.** Such are *Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Headache, Backache, General Weakness, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Piles, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Skin Disorders, Pimples, Ulcers, Swellings, &c., &c.* **King of the Blood** prevents and cures these by attacking the cause, Impurity of the Blood. Chemists and physicians agree in calling it "the most genuine and efficient preparation for the purpose." Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle. See testimonials, directions, &c., in pamphlet, "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," wrapped around each bottle.
P. RAMSON, SON & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO ME or have any business to transact with me, are hereby notified that my affairs are left in the hands of Mr. Simon Seitenbach, of the firm of Monteith & Seitenbach.
L. KLINE.

C. H. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL practice in all courts of the State, and give special attention to collections. Office in O'Toole's Block.

J. W. BENTLEY,
Custom Boot & Shoe Maker.
BOOTS AND SHOES made to order, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and at low prices. Call and see him. First Street, Albany. 41y1

CHRISTMAS POLITICS.

CHAUNCY F. BLACK, IN THE LANCASTER (PA.) INTELLIGENCER.

We propose, for this one occasion, to ask our readers to mingle their religion with politics. This Christmas time is the best of all times in which to review and revive the principles we ought to maintain in both the church and the state. And these principles, like the Southern gentleman's newspaper, ought to "consist." A good Christian cannot be a bad citizen. A genuine follower of Him who came to rescue the lowest fallen, and to preach the largest liberty to all the earth, cannot lend his political power, whether it be that of some great office or that only of a single ballot, to the perpetration of any kind of injustice.

In the spiritual common wealth of Jesus of Nazareth, all men were free and equal—king and subject, lord and slave. It was the great objection of the philosophers and statesmen of the century that the new religion confounded all orders of society, that it stripped the rich and the great of their artificial distinctions, and restored the servile and base of the dignity of nature in spite of all the decrees of the state. It was, therefore, in their eyes, essentially revolutionary and levelling. Out of this truth grew a cloud of monstrous lies, which encompassed the church for several centuries, among the rest the same argument the Know Nothings urged against our Catholic brethren, viz: That the Christians were establishing an *imperium in imperio*, and would supersede the civil with their ecclesiastical authority. In vain a long line of pious and illustrious apologists pointed to the scripture, which enjoined obedience, prompt and implicit, to the civil ruler, and made even the payment of the most enormous and obnoxious taxes a religious duty. The monopolist of that day, the owners of charters and special privileges, those who held the power to make other men labor that they might riot, refused to be convinced. They saw that the spirit of the Galilean's sweet gospel was full of peril to their pretensions. That which filled the heart of the broken slave with a new-born hope, and robbed fire and cross of their terrors, must sooner or later be fatal to the artifical arrangements of society which enabled a few men to live by the sweat and tears of the many. That was the real danger which the Roman lord, as well as the Roman politican and tax-eater, apprehended from the strange teachings of the new sect.

The gospel of Christ was indeed the first proclamation of pure democracy on the earth. It was good will to men, to all men of every grade and condition. Translated into politics that means that all men should be equal before the law as they are equal before God; equal not merely in their rights to life and limb, but in their right to labor as they see fit, and to enjoy the fruits of their own endeavors. The Sermon on the Mount and the Declaration of American Independence contain the same self-evident truth; but they have had a hard and a long struggle to get themselves placed on the human statute book and to be kept there after they were enacted. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We make a little advance, and then, if we relax our efforts in the least, we straighway lose more than we had gained. Ambition, greed, the love of dominion, and the lust of money unearned never sleep. It is not within the scope of an article like this to sketch this struggle, or even to allude to any of its incidents beyond the limits of our own fortunate country. But what have we seen here?

Thomas Jefferson was the great apostle of human liberty on this continent. He proposed to start all men in the race of life upon a footing of perfect equality, and to give no man any legal advantage over another. In Virginia he broke down the established church, repealed the law of primogeniture and of entails, reduced the Government to a pure democracy, and would, if he could, have abolished negro slavery, concerning the consequences of which to his own race, he trembled when he thought of the justice of God. He was also the projector of a system of popular education which was far in advance of the times in which he lived, and we beg the young readers to remember the fact when he hears some brawling demagogue claiming the credit of the common school system for a party which was born yesterday, and was born then only to take up the cause of the few against the many where Thomas Jefferson's ancient enemies were forced to drop it.

But Mr. Jefferson's great work of "good will to men," did not stop there. Virginia was free—free of the hoary abuses of monarchy and aristocracy—and, his Declaration of Independence having been sustained by arms, the colonies were independent States. But now arose an enemy more dangerous than the British crown beyond the seas had ever been. It was near and pressing, subtle and insidious. It came in the guise of patriotism and lured the people by promises of national power and glory. The party of which Alexander Hamilton was then the head would have extinguished the States, and set up for a general government a practical monarchy "on the British model." Failing in that, they have ever since been endeavoring to construe away the Constitution which our wise forefathers gave us, and to establish what they call a "strong government," with no limitations but the pleasure or necessities of the administration. They wanted debts, monopolies, standing armies, class distinctions, splendor and profusion. They assaulted the Constitution with their impudent doctrine of "implied powers;" they undermined it by corruption, and would have overthrown it by fraud and force had they been able. But Mr. Jefferson founded a great party to protect and defend the Constitution, and he led it with singular prudence and devotion until the Federalists were turned out of power, neck and heels, in 1800. His memorable and glorious administration, and the administrations of his Democratic successors, constituted the golden age of the Republic.

The party which Mr. Jefferson founded and inspired, and which he trusted would stand through all the ages like a wall of fire around the free institutions of America, remains to-day what it was then. Its principles are unaltered. It says the Federal Government must be administered according to the plain letter of the written charter. Such a Government, as the administrations of Jefferson and his disciples demonstrated, is pure, simple and inexpensive. It protects all while it harms none. Its blessings encompass us like sunshine; its burdens are unfelt. It creates no monopoly. The power of taxation is used only to support the Government, and to provide for the "few objects" of Federal care, prescribed in the written Constitution. It cannot be employed to transfer the proceeds of one man's labor to another; or to exact tribute from one class of citizens in order to enrich another. These are the beneficent doctrines of Democracy. The political philosophy of Jefferson is but the morality of the New Testament applied to the State—the golden rule in public affairs. Under its blessed sway the people eat the bread they have earned; it cannot be snatched from the weary hands of labor to fill the overflowing storehouses of wealth and monopoly. Riches and poverty stand upon the same plane. No man has a special license to sell dearer or to charge more for the same service than another. The man rules and the man is protected in all his natural rights and dignity, and not the accident of birth or property. When Democracy professes to be aught but this, which it was at the beginning and must be forever, it is spurious—an impudent fraud and hypocritical sham, devised, in nine cases out of ten, by the devil and the federalist in some dark conjunction of their wicked powers.

Democracy being peace on earth and good will to men, crystallized into a political system, it is the plain duty of every one to sustain it with voice and vote. To the young reader we say, study the teachings of the patriots who founded this blessed republic and left it to your pious care to be handed down unimpaired to the generations that are to come after us. Commit to memory the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson. Cast your ballot in the fear of God and in remembrance of your forefathers. Cast it so that it will count for right and for justice; and so that it shall not help to place any other man or any other class of men under the heel of the oppressor. Be good Christians, and you will be good Democrats.

PERSONALS.

The king and queen of Spain are visiting the king of Portugal.

Gen. Lew Wallace is an artist as well as an author and a politician.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, is only thirty-two years old.

An Iowa girl husked fifty-one bushels of corn between breakfast and dinner.

Theodore Hooke said of Planche, "He is short and bald. He used to cut his hair; now his hair has cut him."

The Ohio Senate has voted to to place a statue of General Garfield in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington.

The husband of Christine Nilsson, M. Rouzeaud, is in feeble health, but still an earnest speculator on the Paris Bourse.

Lord Lorne returns to Canada without his wife, the Princess Louise, who remains in England by advice of her physicians.

Miss Minkler, of Rochelle, Ill., holds the brush in her teeth while painting in oils, and earns a good living, she having lost both arms.

Bayard Taylor left 500 sketches in oils and water-colors, made while journeying in northern Europe, with knapsack and cane.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Nearly 3000 tons of wrapping paper were made in one month, by fifty-one mills, in the United States.

In Egypt there are hospitals for superannuated cats, while human suffering scarcely elicits a case.

An earthquake in 1819 caused a large area of land near the delta of the Indus to become a large inland sea.

The vineyards of the Napa Valley, California, averaged in 1880, about eight tons of grapes to the acre.

There have been more earthquakes in Spain than in all the other parts of Europe taken together, Italy excepted.

In the columns of Berlin papers are frequent notices offering children as presents to whomsoever wishes to adopt them.

The elevated roads in New York now operate 3250 trains per day, running only one minute apart during the busiest hours.

There are thirty Egyptian obelisks scattered over Europe. Rome has eleven, four of which are higher than the one in New York.

The railroad system of India includes 8611 miles, The gauge is three feet six inches. All lines are built primarily for military and not commercial purposes.

The silver coins of the United States and of France are made of nine parts of silver and one part of copper. Less copper is used in making the silver of Great Britian.

FROM MEHAMA.

MEHAMA, Or., Jan. 26th, 1882.

Editor Democrat:

Many a moon has rose high in the Eastern sky, passed the zenith and waned in the occident since last I penned a "line" for the DEMOCRAT. Snow, cold, temperance, county roads and railroads, are the home themes for fireside talk and village legislation. We are now having that cold, rigorous, batch of polar weather which in ordinary seasons usually precedes this date by nearly two months. The farmers have abundance of hay and grain, and stock as a rule are in fine condition.

A Lodge of Good Templars of a months age are doing a glorious work, with already a numerous membership. Your correspondent has been one of those who, advocating the privilege of individual rights both by speech and "wallowing in the mire" has aided in sustaining this damnable trafic which poisons under sanction of law. But thank God the temperance Samaritans "took me in" and I was able to address them in borrowed sentence: "See I have set before thee this day, life and good, and death and hell." Choose the former fellow countrymen for your own and your country's sake.

A. Z. Sears well known in your county has proved so efficient a road supervisor the past year that the County Court has again appointed him to that position instead of ploughing up the way side muck and soil and scraping into the road; he has gravel hauled into the old road bed and in such places we have this winter hard road beds instead of muck and mire. And has further opened up four miles more of road on the Mt. Jefferson survey which allows us to travel by wagon twelve miles further into that most admirable pass of the Cascade mountains. And by the way now that the people's railway is pointing this ways with almost a certainty of construction, let me say to people and parties interested in the Yaquina Bay R R that this most desirable pass will be franchised by some company before another twelve months sleeping. I have been over every foot of the Minta survey of Mt. Jefferson pass and will say that for the first forty seven miles from this place it is an easy, gently inclined grade, as regular as a "row of pigs tracks." The last thirteen miles is a raise of several hundrbd feet to the summit a few mile east of "Black Buttes." But men experienced in such matters assure me that this raise is an immaterial obstacle. Henry States, attorney at law at Salem, and who knows the country by actual exploration is often repeated trips, states positively that by taking a nearly straight line from Independence Valley forty-seven miles from here that the average grade of the first forty-seven miles would be but slightly increased. Mr. Wm. N. Thomas and other mountain men familiar with the route volunteer corroborative testimony. Mr. Minta's only mistake in the survey seems to have been keeping too far to the right at the Waseo terminus which increases grade and distance. "Time's up."

Very Respectfully.
H.

HISTORICAL.

The Spanish Celts raised temples and sang hymns of praise to death.

In a single day, at the dedication of the Colosseum by Titus, 5000 animals perished.

Augustus solemnly degraded and overthrew the statute of Neptune because his fleet had been wrecked.

The favorite maxim of Phillip II. of Spain was: "It is better not to reign at all than to reign over heretics."

Towards the end of the eighth century the sale of slaves beyond their native provinces was in most countries forbidden.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century the church for the first time gave permission for the dissection of human bodies.

Megret, the friend of Charles XII., exclaimed at the instant of the king's death: "The play is over; let us go to supper."

Marcus Aurelus, by compelling gladiators to fight with blunted swords, rendered the combats for a time comparitively harmless.

Some troubles seem to be brewing in Cashmere, the Maharjah of which has been suspected of intriguing with the Afghans and Russians.

In the year 630 A. U. C., Calus Gracchus caused a law to be made supplying the poor with corn at a price that was little more than nominal

Strange to say, there is more food raised in the poultry yards in France than in the stalls and pastures in England.

Farm For Sale.
A splendid farm and stock ranch for rent or sale. Enquire of Fox, Baum & Co.

The Episcopal Church.

BY REV. ROBT. L. STEVENS.

III.

Hume in his history of England bears this testimony to the general character of the reformation effected in the English Church. We quote it as the opinion of one of the most powerful intellects which have been given to infidelity, and of one who cannot be accused of under partiality to any religious system. Hume's Hist. XL.

"Of all the European Churches, which shook off the yoke of papal authority, no one proceeded with so much reason and moderation as the Church of England; an advantage which had been derived partly from the interposition of the civil magistrate in this innovation, partly from the gradual and slow steps by which the reformation was conducted in that kingdom. Rage and animosity against the Catholic religion was as little indulged in as could be supposed in such a revolution. The fabric of the secular hierarchy was maintained entire, the ancient liturgy was preserved so far as was thought consistent with the new principles; many ceremonies become venerable from age and preceding use were retained; the splendor of the Romish Worship, had at least given way to order and decency; the distinctive habits of the Clergy, according to their different ranks, were continued; no innovation was admitted merely from spite and opposition to former usage; and the new religion, by mitigating the genius of the ancient superstition, and rendering it more compatible with the peace and interests of socity, had preserved itself in that happy medium which wise men have always sought and which the people have so seldom been able to maintain."

The spirit of opposition arose from fanatical men who in their untempered zeal condemned every thing that reminded them of the hated Romish Church. Their models were the reformers on the continent, many of whom were compelled by circumstances and perhaps disposition to extreme measures. They would not listen to the only safe rule in dealing with established customs, which is to ask, "are they opposed to the teaching of Scripture?" In their hatred of the papists they made it a rule, it would seem, to do things by contraries. If the Romanists knelt in public worship, the Independents would stand, if the former stood in singing hymns and praises, the latter would sit down; the beautiful Churches of the one made the other build the plainest and ugliest of structures; if the one used a liturgy, the whole service of the other would be extemporaneous, if the ministers of the one wore robes, the other would preach and minister in their ordinary garments. The English Church because she retained many of the old customs, which were not only innocent but recommended in Scripture, (was looked upon as in League with the Babylonish Whore as these charitable men kindly dubbed the Church of Rome. The efforts of the English Church to win back her Romish members were regarded as a temporizing with evil and the only course they did admire was the act that made it treason to ordain a Romish priest in the English realm. In this last act the English people were neither ahead of nor behind the age in which they lived; though the massacre of St. Bartholemew and the proceedings of the Inquisition give the papists the first place of questionable merit in perpetrating the most horrible cruelties in the name Christ's religion. Blinded by the hatred these evil times fostered, these would be refermers went to the greatest lengths. Like all over zealous people they went from one extreme to the other. As the reformed drunkard is apt to become the violent advocate of prohibition, as the reclaimed woman is hardest on the frailities of her sex, or as the parent who has been too easy with one child, becomes over strict and stern with the rest, so there are men who seem incapable of seeing any middle ground; moderation and temperance in all things, means with them, no regard for the wishes or wants of their fellow men. From this spirit of opposition originated the first important division among English Protestants, who for the love of a God of love and a common Saviour ought to have presented a united front to the usurpations of Rome on the one hand, and the encroachments of a spirit of infidelity and lawlessness on the other.

Collier in his ecclesiastical history of Great Britain Vol. VII Bk, VII gives this account: "About this time (1603) one Robert Brown, descended of a considerable family of Rutland, began to publish his heterodoxies, and grow very troublesome. He was extravagantly satirical against the Church of England; in his discourses her government was antichristian, her Sacraments clogged with superstition; the Liturgy had a mixture of popery and paganism in it; and the mission of the Clergy was no better than that of the priests of Baal in the old Testament. And now believing himself obliged to go out of Babylon, he set sail for Zealand and joined Cartwright's congregation at Middleborough; but finding some of the old blemishes even here, he resolved to refine upon Cartwright's scheme, and produce something more perfect from his own invention. His model was drawn in "A treatise of Reformation," and printed the year previous at Middleborough. And having sent as many copies into England as he thought necessary, followed his blow and came over soon after."

"At this time the Dutch had a numerous congregation at Norwich. After having made some progress among them, and raised himself a character for zeal and sanctity, he began to tamper further and advance to the English. He played his project at length, formed churches out of both nations, but mostly English; and now he instructed his audience that the Church of England was no true Church, that there was little of Christ's institution in the public ministrations, and that all good Christians were obliged to separate from those impure assemblies; that their next step was to join him and his disciples; that here was nothing but what was pure and unexceptionable, evidently inspired by the Spirit of God, and refined from all alloy and profanation."

These discourses prevailed on the audience and precept was brought up to practice; and now his disciples called Brownists formed a new society, and made a total defection from the Church. For the men of this thorough reformation refused to join any congregation in any public office of worship. This was the first gathering of Churches, the first schism in form which appeared in England."

This Robert Brown was afterwards reconciled to the Church of England, and then again relapsed; he then accepted a benefice or cure in the Church, and after a while was again busy in strengthening his followers. He was another time censured by the ecclessiastical authority, and the historian concludes the notice of his life thus. "Brown being deeply affected with with the solemnity of this censure made his submission, moved for absolution and received it; and from this time continued in the communion of the Church. He lived, and died at last in Northampton jail, but not upon the score of noncomformity, but breach of peace." "Many of his followers continued unreclaimed, and suffered death for their mispersuasion."

This was the origin of the Independents at first called Brownists. Many severe laws were enacted against them and they bravely bore much for their religion's sake. But they were not in the least more tolerant than their adversaries; for when they in turn obtained power they were guilty of the same oppression and put to death those who would not conform to their peculiar and before unheard of views.

The distinctive principle put forth by the Independents, is that every congregation is entitled, "to elect its own officers, to manage all its own affairs, and to stand independent of and irresponsible to all authority saving that of the Supreme and Divine head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ." They hold that human traditions, fathers, councils and creeds possess no authority over the faith and practice of Christians, and deny that there is any authority in Scripture for uniting the Churches of a nation into a province ruled by a bishop, or by a synod or Presbytery, in other words that there are no grades in the Christian ministry, and that no one congregation is responsible to the whole body of believers in Christ.

This was contrary to the established order and practice of the Church for fifteen hundred years. On what ground has one person a right to differ from established law in the Church more than from the law of the land? If the ancient customs are to have no respect, the pope has as good a right to interpet the Scriptures as favoring papal infallibility as Protestants to a contrary view. When it is claimed by the Romanist that the Scripture references to St. Peter prove him to have been the infallible head of the Church, we answer that the assumption is contrary to the history of the early Church and that sixth general council condemned Honorius I, a pope, for Heresy, as admitted by the accepted records. If self will and opinion be admitted as the rule to interpret Scripture the Romanists have as much right on their side as their opponents.

By allowing a private interpretation of Scripture persons can explain away any texts opposed to their views. St. Paul said to the Corinthians "if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom neither the Churches of God." Thus he permits appeal to established usages In examining the position assumed by those who set the first example of a division, the universal practice of the Church should have weight until proved an error. We claim then that in the Scripture times and as shown by the Scriptures themselves, there was a three fold order in the ministry, Apostles, presbyters and deacons, corresponding to the three fold order of Bishops, priests or presbyters and deacons at the time of reformation, and rightly retained by the Church of England on Scripture authority. When a view contrary to this is held so tenaciously as to divide the Church of Christ, it must be supported by positive testimony.

That the congregations in the Christian Churches did not have the power to elect their own ministers without the concurrence of the ministry of the Church, and that as Christ chose the Apostles as the leaders and founders of His Church they had the right to decide upon the fitness of candidates for the ministry.

That the affairs of every parish were not left alone to the minister as St. Paul while not living in Corinth, nor at the time, minister of any Church there, ex-communicated the incestuous Corinthian.

Nor is each Church able without a synod to settle doctrine or discipline as we read in Acts XV.

Nor was the ministry of the New Testament equal in order as we read in Ephesians IV and I Cor. XII 28, where three orders are mentioned.

In our next paper will bring out the Scripture authority for these positions. Would to God, that for the love of Christ, men would examine these questions not as matters of argument but for the sake of peace and unity in His Church.

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