

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD.

DEVOTED TO THE RESTORATION OF APOSTOLIC CHRISTIANITY, AND THE UNITY OF GOD'S PEOPLE.

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Please Notice.

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SCATTER THE GERMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure and the fair, and the graceful
ful there
In their loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the germs
Of Nature and of Art.
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who started the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod;
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each arch in symmetry,
And carved each line in grace.
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of human soul;
They shall bud and blossom, and bear
The fruit,
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and pure about thy path
To Paradise shall bloom.

WAY:

Why thus despise the noble powers,
For which, I know,
Some men would millions give, and
more,
Would all bestow?
These ebony orbs where Reason's light
Is wont to shine,
So eloquently, so freely bright—
Why dim with Wine?
Or where, in gentler hours may dwell,
A softer light;
The life of one thou lovest well,
Why blight? why blight?
An aged mother down the way,
Why hurry on?
Thy arm should be her sweetest stay
The hills adown.
Let not the mind that God has given
The stamp divine,
The soul that hopes to enter heaven,
Be marred by wine,
—Ella C. Rowlett.

Temperance.

Dr. C. F. Deems' Plea for Prohibition.

Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D., the distinguished pastor of the Church of the Strangers, of New York City, and president of the School of Christian Philosophy, has recently taken a bold stand for Prohibition. In the course of a powerful address defining his position, he says:
"If I were not a Prohibitionist on principle, I should be compelled to be a Prohibitionist on policy. I see no other way to be rid of this evil than by the enactment of laws which shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage, and the formation of a party which shall see these prohibitory laws enforced."
"Let us look at some of the objections to this ground. In the first place it is said, that granted this Prohibition is needed, it can be obtained through existing parties. My reply to that is, that I believe there must be two parties in a republic, and there need be only two. At present there is in American politics but one party, and that is the Rum Party. It is

divided into two wings by the rum-sellers themselves, just precisely as in making tongs a man makes two legs. The rum-sellers call one leg the Republican, and the other the Democratic party, so that the country shall be deceived into the belief that it has two parties; but the rum-seller himself has his great hand on both the legs of the tongs where they meet at the hip.
"How is it," said a gentleman to me at a dinner party last night, "that you think there are grave objections to the legal prohibition of the rum traffic and yet you vote the Prohibition ticket?" My answer was substantially this: "In my house are furniture, pictures, and books, which it would grieve me sadly to see soaked in water. I see great objections to turning a hose on the third story of my house, but if it should ever be in flames, I should give all possible help to the fire companies to turn on the water."
"That is the case with the country. Incendiaries have set fire to the structure of the Government. All my efforts as a minister of the gospel to do good to the bodies and souls of men are largely frustrated by the general liquor traffic. Men are swept out of the churches that grog-sellers may not have any of their rights invaded—grog-sellers, who have no respect for the most sacred rights of parents and children and respectable people. There is not a member of my church or congregation who has not been some way injured by the liquor traffic. We have tried every other method—moral suasion, and license, and the like; but the incendiaries have been too strong for us. Of crazed wives, of heart-broken children, of the helpless liquor-seller—the sob, the cry, the wail, the shriek are in our ears. It is driving thousands to desperation. Let those of us who can keep our heads amid these horrors cry out: "Turn on the hose—turn on the hose!" Let us save the house and the neighborhood, and then look after the furniture."
"There was once a Roman who was accustomed to conclude every speech he made in the Senate with the words 'Carthago delenda est'—'Carthage must be destroyed.' He knew that so long as Carthage existed, Rome would have woe. For the new party I would have the watchword 'Coupouna delenda est'—'The saloon must be destroyed; and I would set aside every other issue until the country did see the saloon destroyed.'

The New Declaration of Independence.

REV. F. O. BLAIR.

For many years the inhabitants of this country have suffered from the cruel and oppressive measures instituted by the Alcoholic, with the evident design to reduce them under an absolute despotism, and after long and patient endurance of flagrant wrongs, and after having made many and fruitless efforts to obtain redress, until it is plainly evident that nothing can be hoped from appeal to his justice or mercy, we, the people of these United States, having resolved to cast off the authority of this tyrant, do unite in this declaration of the causes and reasons which constrain us to take so important a step, and of the miseries and grievances which have been inflicted on us by him, until his government has become a burden too heavy to be longer borne. The history of the course toward us in the past, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct ob-

ject the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states, and the subjection of the people, through their depraved appetites and passions, to his complete control.

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has caused the enactment of laws which have opened the sluice ways of destruction, pouring forth upon the people of this land a dreadful tide of intemperance, with all the attendant evils of drunkenness, disease and death.

He has bribed in various ways, and under various disguises, the legislators, the judges and the jurists of the country, to prevent the enactment and the execution of laws however needful for the welfare of the public, which would interfere with his nefarious traffic in intoxicating liquors, or prevent the accumulation of wealth by himself at the expense of the comfort, the fortunes, the lives, and the future well being of his victims.

He has taken away our property earned by our patient, faithful labor, and reduced our families to beggary and want.

He has diverted the wealth of the nation from its proper office to the support of the criminal, the pauper, and the idiot, caused to become such by his blighting influence.

He has locked up vast sums of money from the legitimate uses of trade and commerce in the jails, the penitentiaries and the asylums, these having been made necessary by the vices and crimes he has stimulated into activity among the people.

He has extorted many millions from the laborers of the nation, to be expended in maintaining the police forces, the courts of justice, and all the machinery of government, devoted largely to a vain effort to remedy the evils he himself has inflicted upon society.

He has transformed the fruits of the earth, given for the sustenance of man and beast, into a dead dealing poison which changes men into demons.

He has diverted the labors of thousands from productive occupations, to the preparation and distribution of the fiery flood which desolates our land.

He has smitten the people with insanity and idiocy, and fills our asylums with maniacs driving idiots, as well as the prisons with our institutions for the feeble minded with criminals.

He has enticed our boys from their homes, and sent them forth as tramps and vagabonds in the land, and instead of good citizens, they have become the dangerous classes of society.

He has won our young men from lives of sobriety, industry and frugality, to a course of drunkenness, indolence and wastefulness.

He has drawn away our young women from the paths of virtue to dens of infamy, and frightful depths of degradation.

He is responsible, directly or indirectly, for three-fourths of all the crimes committed, and four-fifths of all the murders done.

He has dragged down the gifted and noble of all classes from positions of honor, trust and usefulness, and with ruined reputations and names disgraced, has consigned them to a drunkard's doom.

He has blighted the sunny, happy years of childhood, and caused the little ones to pass their lives in squalor, misery and want; and homes that might have been the abodes of perennial happiness, have

been turned into habitations of infernal cruelty.

He has prostituted the public press to his purposes and uses, so that, too often, instead of nobly speaking out for justice and right, and the good of the people at large, it basely yields to his demands to be sustained in his efforts to crush and ruin our race.

He has infatuated very many of the office seekers and office holders with the belief that it is far more important to promote his interests than to labor for the welfare of the people at large.

He has changed, in many places, the Holy Sabbath, with its hours of peaceful quiet, a day devoted to religious observances, and the worship of Almighty God, to a day of revelry, drunkenness, and debauchery.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; or repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A ruler whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the sovereign of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to those engaged in making and selling alcoholic drinks. We have implored them to have pity upon the suffering wife, and the ragged starving children; we have appealed to every sentiment of our common nature to induce them to withhold the deadly draught from our boys, and young men, and the habitual drunkard, but all in vain. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and humanity, and have laughed us to scorn. We have exhausted all our resources in our endeavors to obtain relief from those engaged in the traffic in distilled and fermented liquors, and have utterly failed. The only course left us to pursue, is to dissolve completely our connection with so unjust, so tyrannical, so oppressive a power.

We, therefore, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly publish and declare that the people of this land are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent; that we are absolved from all allegiance to King Alcohol, and to all his adherents; that as free and independent citizens of these United States, we have the right to break away from his control, and to banish the tyrant from our land.

And for the support of this declaration, and the accomplishment of our arduous undertaking, we earnestly invoke the aid and sympathy of the civilized world, the fervent prayers of all Christian people, and the help and guidance of Almighty God. And we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

In Mr. Powderly's recent address before the Knights of Labor in Boston, he made a powerful plea for total abstinence. I notice in his addresses elsewhere that he always does likewise. He clearly understands that strong drink is the greatest foe the laboring class has to encounter. Canon Willerforce says the Irish question is the whiskey question. So largely is the labor question in the United States. The prohibition of the physical, mental and moral and financial losses occasioned by the use of intoxicants, would be to the children of manual toil a boon of unequalled worth. And to secure that prohibition Mr. Powderly is bending all his energies and using all his persuasions. Sentences like the following must go far to influence the laboring men

to this good end: "Had I ten million tongues and a throat for each tongue, I would say to every man woman and child here to night: 'Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid hell. (Tremendous applause.) It ruins everything it touches. I have seen it in every city east of the Mississippi, and I know that the most damning curse to the laborer is that which gurgles from the neck of a bottle. (Cheers.) I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, earnest men, than at the head of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers, whether moderate or any other kind."

Washington Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

Word comes from the Navy Department that the new gun boat "Baltimore," now being built at Cramp's ship yard in Philadelphia, is rapidly approaching completion. The material for the dynamite crusher has also arrived at the yard and the men have commenced work on the substructure of that craft. The use of dynamite in war-fare is causing a complete revolution in the old systems of attack and defense. No vessel of an enemy would dare enter waters, where the presence of a small craft built to throw dynamite booms were suspected even. The building of fortifications about our principle harbors, can no longer be advocated, as the purpose of forts has been superseded by the use of modern explosives, so small they may be carried in the hand, so deadly no man lives but fears their very existence. In the face of the horrible character that modern ingenuity now gives to war, by the manufacture of such a degree that no nation calling itself civilized will consent to engage in one.

A West Virginian of the conventional type, long type, appeared at the Pension Office this week to give evidence in a pending claim. He is one of a family thirty-three children. Twenty of this number were boys, sixteen of whom served in the Union Army. Fourteen of these sons survive and draw pensions. By the death of two the mother is entitled to a pension also. Gen. Black states that the records of the pension office fail to show a parallel case, where sixteen sons of any one father and mother served as soldiers. The name of this family is Brown, and they appear to have this instance, far outstripped their rivals, the Smiths.

A conference of leading Democrats is expected to take place in this city about the first of July to discuss the reduction of the revenue. Speaker Carlisle's arrival is daily looked for. His coming will be the signal to other leading members on the Democratic side of the house to come. They hope by this conference or series of conferences, to arrive at some sort of an agreement as to the best methods to reduce the revenue. These conferences are to be only preliminary to a party caucus to be held about the time of the meeting of Congress. The difficulties to be met in reaching a conclusion, on question of a reduction of a tariff are the different views held by members of Congress who represent different sections of the country. Mr. Randall has not moved from his old stand on the tariff and there is talk afloat of much dissatisfaction with his leadership of the appropriation committee. All are agreed on a reduction of the revenue, but can come to no unity of opinion as to the objects of taxation which

should be released.

Proposals for the new bridge to be built by the government, across the Eastern Branch will be advertised for as soon as some legal formalities to secure the validity of the governments title to the approach on the eastern side of the river are gone through with. This bridge will be a handsome structure. It will lead to the government asylum for the insane. What with the new bridge to be built across Patomac above Georgetown, and the new Memorial Bridge, Washington will have within a few years completed some approaches to the city worthy the capital of the United States. For years, the bridges leading to the city have been objects of neglect and ugliness as well as dangerous to life and limb of man and beast. Such a bridge as the one planned at the 22nd street, leading from Georgetown to Arlington Cemetery, would be considered a disgrace to any county of a thriving State in the west.

Superintendent Graves of the Bureau of engraving and printing, in order to make appropriation run until the end of the fiscal year has ordered his force to cease work at three o'clock each day, with a corresponding reduction of pay. The fiscal year ends on the afternoon of the 30th of June, much anxiety exists in the several departments in regard to the changes expected to take place in the clerical force at the opening of the new fiscal year, especially in the Quarter Master General's office, where the recent reorganization took place. The first of July is a bad time of the year to be anxious about the source of such bread and butter at any time.

Foreign Missions.

The following was received from June 30th to July 7th for the support of Foreign Missions: \$1,000. It is more than a month since our last Foreign Missions day. The returns are still coming in though not as at the first. A great many schools that responded in years past, have not yet been heard from this year. It can not be that they have allowed the whole matter to go by default. Some of these are among the most generous contributors to the work. They have simply neglected to remit. Such schools will confer a great favor on the Society by forwarding their collections before they are forgotten. If all the schools that have contributed in the past will send in a contribution this year, the amount received from Children's Day will exceed \$10,000.
A. McLEAN, Cor. Sec'y.
Box 750 Cincinnati, O.

Tracts for Free Distribution.—The Tract Committee is getting out an edition of 50,000 copies of "Money and the Kingdom." These will be sent in packages of 100 or 50 to any one who will pay the postage. The postage on a package of 100 is twenty-eight cents; the postage on a package of 50 is fourteen cents. No tracts will be sent unless the postage is sent with the application.

TRACT COMMITTEE,
22 East 9th St., Cincinnati, O.

The best fitness for prayer is prayer. The man who is much done with God can pray most effectually in the public congregation. He has learned how to speak to his Father in the closet, and as a reward, the open reward promised to such closet intercourse, the Father invests him, with the power and authority to speak to Him with ready and faithful utterance in public for others.