STATE ELECTIONS NOV. 5TH.

A Dozen States to Vote for Their General Officers.

Eight Governors to be Chosen—Candidates of All Parties for All the Offices in All the States—Previous Votes Cast in the Several States.

The closing State elections of the year will be held on Tuesday, November 5th. They are comparatively few in number, but some of them are important, as will be seen from the subjoined list of the States in which they are to occur. The New York Times presents the full lists of the candidates of all parties for the State officers to be chosen and a statement of the recent votes cast in the several States.

ILLINOIS.

A special election for Representative in Congress will be held in the Eighteenth District of Illinois, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Remann, Republican, who was chosen last November, receiving 16,659 votes, to 14,069 for Lane, Democrat, 2,029 for Brooks, Populist, and 778 for Kepley, Prohibitionist. The candidates now are: Edward Lane, Democrat; W. F. L. Hadley, Republican; G. S. Culp, Populist.

IOWA.

Iowa will elect its full list of State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed William B. Allison, Republican, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The candidates for State officers are:

Democratic.

Governor—Washington Irving Babb.
Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel L. Bestow.
Superintendent of Instruction—Lyman B. Parshall.
Railroad Commissioner—George Jenkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Thomas G. Harper.

Republican.

Governor—Francis Marion Drake.
Lieutenant-Governor—Matt Parrott.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry Sabin.
Railroad Commissioner—George W. Perkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Josiah Given.

People's Party.

Governor—Sylvester Crane.
Lieutenant-Governor—A. R. Starritt.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. B. Taber.
Railroad Commissioner—E. J. Stason.
Judge of the Supreme Court—T. W. Ivery.

Prohibition.

Governor—Frank Bacon.
Lieutenant-Governor—M. W. Atwood.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. L. D. Carhart.
Railroad Commissioner—H. F. Johns.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. W. Rodgers.

The vote of Iowa in recent elections has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.
1894	Secretary of State	149,980	229,576
1893	Governor	174,793	207,159
1892	President	196,419	219,384
Year.	Office.	Pop.	Pro.
1894	Secretary of State	34,907	7,457
1893	Governor	23,511	10,107
1892	President	20,594	6,517

KANSAS.

Kansas will elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed David Martin, Republican, who has been nominated by his party for re-election, and apparently will be generally supported on a non-partisan basis.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky will elect its full list of State officers, and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, to succeed Joseph C. S. Blackburn, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The candidates for State officers are:

Democratic.

Governor—Parker Wat Hardin.
Lieutenant-Governor — Richard T. Tyler.
Auditor—L. C. Norman.
Treasurer—R. C. Ford.
Land Register—G. B. Swango.
Attorney-General—W. J. Hendrick.
Secretary of State—Henry S. Hale.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Ion B. Nall.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ed Porter Thompson.
Judge of Court of Appeals—George B. Eastin.

Republican.

Governor—William O. Bradley.
Lieutenant-Governor — William J. Worthington.
Auditor—Sam H. Stone.
Treasurer—George W. Long.
Land Register—Charles O. Reynolds.
Attorney-General—W. S. Taylor.
Secretary of State—Charles Finley.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Lucas Moore.
Commissioner of Public Instruction—W. J. Davidson.
Judge of Court of Appeals—George Durelle.

People's Party.

Governor—Thomas S. Pettit.
Lieutenant-Governor—John T. Blair.
Treasurer—M. R. Gardner.
Land Register—J. E. Quicksall.
Attorney-General—Silas M. Peyton.
Secretary of State—Don Singletary.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. H. Farmer.
Commissioner of Agriculture—M. L. Scott.

Prohibition.

Governor—T. B. Demaree.
Lieutenant-Governor—H. B. Asbury.
Auditor—James M. Ragsdale.
Land Register—S. E. Simpson.
Attorney-General—J. B. Finnell.
Secretary of State—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp.
Commissioner of Agriculture—S. B. Weldon.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Josephine K. Henry.

The vote of Kentucky in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Proh.
1892	President	175,161	155,444	25,500	6,442
1892	Governor	144,168	116,087	25,681	3,268

MARYLAND.

Maryland will elect its State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson, Democrat, whose term will expire March 3, 1897. The cadidates for State officers are:

Democratic.

Governor—John E. Hurst.
Controller—Marion De Kalb Smith.
Attorney-General—Charles C. Crothers.

Republican.

Governor—Lloyd Lowndes.
Controller—Robert P. Graham.
Attorney-General—Harry M. Clabaugh.

People's Party.

Governor—Henry F. Andrews.
Controller—S. H. Gibson.
Attorney-General—B. W. Monett.

Prohibition.

Governor—Joshua Levering.
Controller—J. D. Nicodemus.
Attorney-General—W. Frank Tucker.

The vote of Maryland in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Proh.
1895	Controller	98,197	79,603	.....	3,109
1892	President	118,366	92,736	795	5,877

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts will elect its full list of State officers and Legislature, and a Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Cogswell, Republican, who was elected in November last, receiving 16,206 votes to 5,747 for Little, Democrat, and 1,772 for Harris, Prohibitionist. The candidates for the Congressional vacancy are:

Democratic—Harvey N. Shepard.
Republican—W. H. Moody.
Socialist-Labor—Michael T. Berry.

The candidates for State officers are:

Democratic.

Governor—George Fred Williams.
Lieutenant-Governor—James S. Grinnell.
Secretary of State—Edward J. Flynn.
Treasurer—Eben S. Stevens.
Auditor—Alfred C. Whitney.
Attorney-General—Henry F. Hurlburt.

Republican.

Governor—Frederic T. Greenhalge.
Lieutenant-Governor—Roger Wolcott.
Secretary of State—William M. Olin.
Treasurer—Edward Payson Shaw.
Auditor—John W. Kimball.
Attorney-General—Hosea M. Knowlton.

People's Party.

Governor—Elbridge Gerry Brown.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas C. Buddington.
Secretary of State—Charles D. Nash.
Treasurer—Martin W. Moran.
Auditor—Andrew H. Paton.
Attorney-General—Conrad Reno.

Prohibition.

Governor—Edward Kendall.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edw. S. Rogers.
Secretary of State—Willard O. Wylie.
Treasurer—Wilbur M. Purrington.
Auditor—Hermann F. Regnell.
Attorney-General—Frank M. Forbush.

Socialist-Labor.

Governor—Moritz E. Ruther.
Lieutenant-Governor—P. F. O'Neil.
Secretary of State—Joseph F. Maloney.
Treasurer—Charles N. Wentworth.
Auditor—Frederic A. Nagler.
Attorney-General—Squire E. Putney.

The vote of Massachusetts in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Proh.
1894	Governor	124,539	184,507	9,257	9,965
1893	Governor	156,916	192,073	4,885	8,595
1892	President	176,813	202,814	8,210	7,539
1891	Governor	157,922	154,515	1,772	8,968

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi will elect its full list of State officers, and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed James Z. George, Democrat, whose term will expire March 3, 1899. The State officers and Legislature of Mississippi are elected for a four-years term. The candidates for State officers are as follows:

Democratic.

Governor—Anselum Joseph McLaurin.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. H. Jones.
Secretary of State—J. L. Power.
Auditor—W. D. Holder.
Treasurer—A. Q. May.
Attorney-General—Wiley N. Nash.
Superintendent of Public Education—A. A. Kincannon.
Clerk of Supreme Court—E. W. Brown.
Land Commissioner—John M. Simonton.
Revenue Agent—Wirt Adams.

People's Party.

Governor—Frank Burkitt.
Lieutenant-Governor—S. W. Robinson.
Secretary of State—R. R. Buntin.
Auditor—R. T. Lewis.
Treasurer—C. W. Bolton.
Attorney-General—John J. Dennis.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. Trotter.
Land Commissioner—N. C. West.

The present State officers were chosen for four years in 1889 practically without opposition, the vote for Governor being: Stone, Democrat, 84,929; scattering, 24. Their terms of office were extended until January 1, 1896, by the Constitutional Convention which was held in 1890. The last contested election in Mississippi was for Presidential Electors in 1892, and it resulted as follows: Democratic, 40,237; Republican, 1,406; People's party, 10,256; Prohibitionist, 610.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska will elect a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University, the candidates being as follows:

Democratic.

Judge—T. J. Mahoney.
Regents—John H. Ames, W. S. Ashby.

Free-Silver Democrats.

Judge—Charles J. Phelps.
Regents—T. W. Blackburn, Robert Kettle.

Republican.

Judge—T. L. Norval.
Regents—Charles H. Morrill, H. L. Gould.

People's Party.

Judge—Samuel Maxwell.
Regents—Mrs. Ella W. Peattie, James H. Boydston.

The vote of Nebraska in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.
1894	Governor	6,985	94,613
1893	Judge	37,545	72,632
1892	Governor	44,195	78,426
		Peo.-Dem.	Pro.
1894	Governor	97,815	4,439
1893	Judge	65,666	6,357
1892	Governor	68,617	6,235

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey will elect a Governor, seven State Senators and a lower House of the State Legislature. The candidates for Governor are:

Democratic—Alexander T. McGill.
Republican—John W. Griggs.
People's Party—William B. Ellis.
Prohibitionist—Henry W. Wilbur.
Socialist-Labor—Joseph B. Keim.

The vote of New Jersey in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	Pro.
1892	President	171,042	1[illegible],068	369	8,131
1891	Governor	1[illegible],257	1[illegible],632	894	7,759
1889	Governor	138,215	12[illegible],592	.....	6,853

NEW YORK.

New York will elect its State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, both branches of the Legislature, sixteen Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Representative in Congress from the Tenth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew J. Campbell, Republican, who was elected in November last, receiving 13,845 votes to 12,982 for Sickles, Democrat. The candidates for Congress are:

Democratic—Amos J. Cummings.
State Democratic—William J. Browne.
Prohibitionist—George Gethin.

The candidates for State offices in New York are:

Democratic.

Secretary of State—Horatio C. King.
Controller—John B. Judson.
Treasurer—DeWitt C. Dow.
Attorney-General—Norton Chase.
Engineer and Surveyor—Russell R. Stuart.
Associate Judge of Court of Appeals—John D. Teller.

Republican.

Secretary of State—John Palmer.
Controller—James A. Roberts.
Treasurer—Addison B. Colvin.
Attorney-General—Theodore E. Hancock.
Engineer and Surveyor—Campbell W. Adams.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Celora E. Martin.

People's Party.

Secretary of State—Thaddeus B. Wakeman.
Controller—David Rousseau.
Treasurer—H. L. Case.
Attorney-General—Elias Root.
Engineer and Surveyor—R. A. Borden.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Charles Ward.

Prohibition.

Secretary of State—William W. Smith.
Controller—Frederick B. Deifendorf.
Treasurer—William R. Rathbun.
Attorney-General—Elias Root.
Engineer and Surveyor—Walter R. Miles.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Edwin C. English.

Socialist-Labor.

Secretary of State—Erasmus Pellenz.
Controller—Patrick Murphy.
Treasurer—William Steer.
Attorney-General—John H. Moore.
Engineer and Surveyor—Morris Berman.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry Gray.

The candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court are:

First District.

Tammany—Charles H. Truax, Charles F. MacLean, Frederick Smyth.
Republican-Fusion—Charles C. Beaman, Ernest Hall, Myer S. Isaacs,
Prohibition—Coleridge A. Hart, James H. Laird, Alfred L. Manierre.

Second District.

Reform Democratic—Wilmot F. Smith, James W. Covert, Martin J. Keogh.
Democratic—Joseph T. Marean, Martin J. Keogh, James W. Covert.
Republican — Hugo Hirsh, William Dickey, Wilmot F. Smith.

Third District.

Democratic—Simon W. Rosendale.
Republican—Alden Chester.

Fourth District.

Republican, indorsed by Democrats—Chester B. McLaughlin.

Fifth District.

Republican, indorsed by Democrats—Irving G. Vann.
Republican—William E. Scripture.

Sixth District.

Republican, indorsed by Democrats—George F. Lyon.
Prohibition—T. B. Oakley.

Seventh District.

Democratic—Jonas P. Varnum, Charles McLouth.
Republican—James W. Dunwell, Edwin A. Nash.

Eighth District.

Democratic—Robert C. Titus, Myron H. Peck, Jr., Almon A. Vandeusen.
Republican—Edward W. Hatch, Frank C. Laughlin, Alfred Spring.

The people of New York will also vote upon a proposition to bond the State in the sum of $9,000,000 for the purpose of improving the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	State Dem.	Rep.
1894	Governor	517,710	27,202	673,818
1893	Sec. of State	520,614	.....	515,098
1892	President	65[illegible]868	.....	609,350
Year.	Office.	Peo.		Pro.
1894	Governor	11,049		23,525
1893	Secretary of State	16,818		34,541
1892	President	16,429		38,190

OHIO.

Ohio will elect State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice, Democrat, whose term will end March 3, 1897. The candidates for State offices are as follows:

Democratic.

Governor—James E. Campbell.
Lieutenant-Governor—John B. Peaslee.
Auditor—James W. Knott.
Treasurer—W. B. Shober.
Supreme Judge—William T. Mooney.
Attorney-General — George A. Fairbanks.
Member Board of Public Works—Harry B. Keffer.
Clerk of Supreme Court—John W. Cruikshank.

Republican.

Governor—Asa S. Bushnell.
Lieutenant-Governor—Asa W. Jones.
Auditor—Walter D. Guilbert.
Treasurer—Samuel B. Campbell.
Supreme Judge—Thaddeus A. Minshall.
Attorney-General—Frank S. Monnett.
Member Board of Public Works—Edwin L. Lybarger.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Josiah B. Allen.

People's Party.

Governor—Jacob S. Coxey.
Lieutenant-Governor—John H. Crofton.
Treasurer—George Harper.
Supreme Judge—E. D. Stark.
Attorney-General—William Baker.
Member Board of Public Works — William A. Gloyd.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Thomas M. Hickman.

Prohibition.

Governor—Seth H. Ellis.
Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. Sharp.
Auditor—A. S. Caton.
Treasurer—J. H. Hawkins.
Supreme Judge—John F. Moore.
Attorney-General—W. C. Bates.
Member Board of Public Works—Jas. Benjamin.
Clerk of Supreme Court—David F. Spicer.

The vote of Ohio in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.
1894	Secretary of State	276,902	413,989
1893	Governor	352,347	433,342
1892	President	404,115	465,187
Year.	Office.	Peo.	Pro.
1894	Secretary of State	49,495	23,237
1893	Governor	15,563	22,406
1892	President	14,852	26,012

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania will elect State Treasurer and seven Judges of the new Superior Court. Each voter is limited to a ballot for six of the Judges, the seventh being given to the minority party by the State law. The candidates are as follows:

State Treasurer.

Democratic—Benjamin F. Meyers.
Republican—Benjamin J. Haywood.
People's Party—George W. Dawson.
Prohibtion—William H. Berry.
Socialist-Labor—George Anton.

Judges of Superior Court.

Democratic—Oliver P. Bechtel, Christopher Magee, James S. Morehead, Charles H. Noyes, Peter P. Smith and Harman Yerkes.
Republican—Charles E. Rice, E. N. Willard, Howard J. Reeder, James A. Beaver, John J. Wickham and George B. Orlady.
People's Party—John H. Stevenson, D. O. Couchlin, William C. Rheem.
Prohibition—Edward Campbell, William W. Lathrope, David Sterett, Lewis D. Vail, F. Harry Hoffer, Adie A. Stevens.

The vote of Pennsylvania in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Dem.	Rep.
1894	Governor	333,404	574,841
1893	Treasurer	307,102	412,248
1892	President	452,264	516,011
Year.	Office.	Peo.	Proh.
1894	Governor	19,464	23,433
1893	Treasurer	6,979	21,358
1892	President	8,714	25,123

UTAH.

Utah will vote upon the proposed State Constitution and will elect its first State officers preliminary to its admission into the Union, and the Legislature, which will choose two United States Senators. The candidates for State officers are:

Democratic.

Governor—John T. Caine.
Congressman—B. E. Roberts.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Samuel R. Thurman, Richard W. Young, Thomas Maloney.
Secretary of State—Fisher S. Harris.
Attorney-General—A. J. Weber.
Treasurer—Alma Greenwood.
Auditor—Guy C. Wilson.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Karl G. Maeser.

Republican.

Governor—Heber M. Wells.
Congressman—Clarence E. Allen.
Judges of the Supreme Court—Charles S. Zane, James A. Miner, George W. Bartch.
Secretary of State—James T. Hammond.
Attorney-General—A. C. Bishop.
Treasurer—James H. Chapman.
Auditor—Morgan Richards.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Emma J. McVicker.

People's Party.

Governor—Henry W. Lawrence.
Congressman—James Hogan.
Secretary of State—T. C. Bailey.
Attorney-General—J. S. Weaver.
Treasurer—Thomas L. Jones.
Auditor—H. O. Young.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Irvine T. Alvord.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia will elect one-half of the members of the State Senate and all the members of the House of Delegates.

WHAT ABOUT OUR KIDNEYS.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THEIR PAINS AND DISEASES.

The Symptoms of Sick Kidneys and the Diseases That Sick Kidneys Will Cause. A Sure Cure for the Kidneys and for These Diseases.

There are a great many people who don't know that the kidneys are simply filters.

All the blood made by the food we eat passes through our kidneys.

The kidneys separate what is bad from what is good, what is unhealthy from what is healthy, throw out the bad and let the good pass on to nourish our body.

And this is going on every minute of our lives.

Some folks overwork their kidneys.

They have to suffer the consequences.

But the consequences would not be so bad if they would take Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

The kidneys get overworked from worry, hard work of the body or mind, excesses, over-eating, etc.

Worry is probably the most common of these causes.

Overwork of the kidneys makes them sick, and they make us sick.

When the kidneys are sick the blood suffers. It gets poor, thin, unhealthy, poisonous.

When our kidneys are sick we may have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Nephritis and other dangerous kidney troubles.

Or we may have Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, General Muscular Weakness, etc.; or anaemia, Pale and Sallow complexion, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Dizziness, etc.; or Skin Diseases, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc.

It may seem wonderful that one medicine should be able to cure all these diseases, but when we remember that they are all caused by impure blood, and that the impure blood is caused by the kidneys, it becomes a question of simple common sense.

The kidneys make pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Therefore, when you have diseases of impure blood, cure your kidneys with Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills.

This will make you well and strong and hearty.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus KidneyPills contain, in concentrated form, special vegetable drugs which cure and renew the kidneys.

The combination from which they are made is found in no other medicine or prescription. It was first used by Dr. Hobb in his private practice many years ago, and was so unfailingly successful that his original prescription was finally made up into Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills. The concentrated extract of Asparagus, which is the principal ingredient, is prepared exclusively by the Hobb's Medicine Co., under a special process.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills will cure you when you are sick.

They will put new blood and new life into you. They will give you new ambition, new looks and new brightness of eyes and skin.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure.

Of all druggists, or mailed prepaid to any address for 50 cents a box.

Write for interesting pamphlet on the subject, free on application, to Hobb's Medicine Co., Chicago or San Francisco.

What Familiarity Breeds.

John Barleycorn, my jo, John,
When first we were acquaint,
You turned my brain ere glasses twain
Adown my thorax went.
But now, alas! my purse is light,
For a score of pints or so
I can drink before you make me tight,
John Barleycorn, my jo!

—Ally Sloper.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

IN RELIGION'S REALM.

Expressions From the Various Religious Newspapers.

The Religious Thought of the Day as Expressed in the Sectarian Press—Some Matters of Interest to Both Ministers and Laymen.

"There are now before the churches," says the New York Outlook, "three plans of Christian union—the papal, the Episcopal and the Congregational. * * * * The Congregationalists propose four articles as a basis of Christian union. These are the acceptance of the Scriptures as the only authoritative revelation of God to man, of Jesus Christ as the divine Savior and teacher, of the Church of Christ as the body commissioned to preach his Gospel, and of liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Bible and the administration of the church; and on this basis is proposed a confederation of all Christian churches to aid in establishing the kingdom of God in the world. The plan of the Congregationalists differs from that of the Episcopal Church in that it does not ask for any surrender of religious convictions or any abandonment of religious traditions. The liberal Christian, if he accepts Christ as the divine Savior and teacher of the world, may still refuse to accept the Nicene definitions of theology. The Episcopalians may still continue to enjoy the oversight of Bishops, the Presbyterians that of the General Assembly, while the Congregationalists may enjoy their freedom from all supervision. The Baptist may baptize by immersion and receive only the baptized to the communion table; the Episcopalian may baptize infant children by sprinkling and receive all who are in love and charity with mankind to the communion table; and the Quaker may maintain neither baptism nor commuion table. * * * It is hardly necessary to say that of these plans that of the Congregationalists appears to us more hopeful of results, more immediately practicable and more in accordance with the spirit of the New Testament."

"A very competent committee reported to the Congregational Triennial Council one of the best plans to secure Christian unity which we have knowledge of," says the New York Christian Intelligencer (Ref.). "Very unfortunately, as it seems to us, the section which would give effect to the plan was voted down. That the vote puts an end to the propositions is not probable, however. There is so much good sense in the report, and such an admirable spirit in almost every word, that Christian men and women will not willingly let it die. Circumstances may easily occur in a not distant time when a pressure from without may make a federation of evangelical churches a necessity. Papers like this report and other tendencies towards union may be preparatory to an approaching period."

"While the Congregationalists have been in council in Syracuse two other great bodies of Christians have been in similar conference," says the New York Independent, "and both have had before them this greatest of all subjects, except the evangelization of the world—Christian unity. What the Episcopalians will do with the communication of the Presbyterians asking for a definite statement in reference to recognition of orders is not yet published to the world, but is perfectly well known. It will be refused. The Lutheran General Council has reached a very important conclusion in coming into fraternal relations with the Lutheran Synod. The committees of the two bodies have agreed, and the former body has this last week approved the action, to enter upon a policy of comity in all mission work. Neither body is to interfere with the mission work of the other at home or abroad, and fraternal delegates are to be sent from one body to the other. This is the beginning of the end of a long and bitter strife. It prepares the way for a Lutheran confederation of churches, and, we may say, final consideration. The spirit of union is in all the churches. It is of no use for any to fight against it. Those who oppose it will be left behind. Each body has its jealousies, its suspicions and its selfish interests; but these will have to be sacrificed to the larger interest of the Church of Christ. The action of the Congregational Council offers a platform which will be presented to other denominations, and which will deserve serious consideration."

"The Episcopal Church has been overweighted with the Athanasian Creed," observes the Christian Register (Unit.) of Boston. "Its thirty-nine articles do not present the belief of majority of its communicants. They teach the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and pronounce a curse upon those that presume to say 'that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the light of nature.' There are many good churchmen who would like to get rid of all these anomalous excrescences on their own confession of faith. There are some, like Canon Page Roberts of London, who refuse to read the Athanasian Creed in their pulpits, and who put the stamp of their individual reprobation upon creeds and confessions which are but the cinders of old theological discussion, and cannot be made to burn upon the altars of religion to-day. However grotesque it may seem to the Bishops who wrote the pastoral letter that Page Canon Roberts should remain in the church, and undertake to revise its creeds and confessions on his own account, or that the Rev. Mr. Oxford of London should prepare a hymn-book and a service-book for the use of his people, it seems far more grotesque to continue to teach under conciliar authority doctrines which are a parody on the teachings of Jesus and the faith once delivered to the saints."

"Is the Churchman hankering after a Pope?" asks the New York Observer (Pres.). "It tells us that 'Division is not life, but death. Hence the widespread craving for unity. Now the testimony of history teaches that unity has been, and can only be, maintained by the maintenance of a church organization working under the guidance of a single and undivided authority.' The logical conclusion of that doctrine is the chair of St. Peter."

"The ministry of women in the church has always been a potent factor in the influence of Christianity," says the New York Churchman (P. E.). "A great impulse was given to the somewhat desultory and in some ways irregular work of women, in the field of evangelization by the passage of the Canon of Deaconesses in the General Convention of 1889. Mrs. Twing, in her fourth triennial report of the Woman's Auxiliary, draws attention to evidence derived from her wide travels of how literally the church was taken at her word in passing this admirable canon. Deaconesses are actively engaged in prosecuting their ministry in fourteen dioceses and missionary jurisdictions of this country. * * * It has been found that a deaconess becomes an almost indispensable agent in carrying on certain branches of philanthropic and eleemosynary work in a parish. * * * As teachers, nurses, visitors of the sick and of the poor, deaconesses have proved a godsend to many a parish. We are not, therefore, surprised to find that in the far East the missionary churches are seeking to strengthen the hands of the clergy by instituting deaconesses. * * * We quite expect, before long to see educated women from all parts of the country seeking, in the diaconate, a sphere of activity which is among the most exalted and useful to be found. The training schools in New York and Philadelphia are already pretty well supplied with students, but this growing movement will ere long necessitate much larger institutions for the satisfaction of its requirements."

"There has been," observes the Interior (Pres.) of Chicago, "a letting down within the memory of many of us of the dignity of the ministerial profession in a number of the evangelical denominations—not in worth, either moral or productive, not in honorable character, not in any subjective merit—but wholly in the objectives. It is in the nature of sound conversion to Christ to make men despise pretense, affectation and every sort of religious or ecclesiastical sham, and this has thrown our ministry, it appears to us, to the other extreme of practically refusing what is due to them and what is good for their influence. The gospel minister is an Embassador of Jesus Christ, and in the exercise of his office he is entitled to demand a respect, and it is due that he should assume a dignity that is due, not to any man, but to the office. It is obvious that the Episcopal and the Roman priesthoods increase their force by requiring this respect—and what is required by religion and reason is always conceded. The fault is mostly with the people. They seem to forget that it is the incumbent of the highest of all offices with whom they are on such familiar and affectionate terms. This is very pleasant and proper in a social way. But no deference can be too great to pay to him in the exercise of his deputed powers—and we should ourselves relieve him of the embarrassment of requirements which are so readily mistaken for personal pride."

"We hold," says the New York Evangelist (Pres.), "that the especial function of the Sunday-school is the study of the Bible, with the emphasis on the word study, with a firm determination that this study will be broad and thorough and according to the best methods, and with implicit faith that the truth itself, which is better than any human interpretation of it, will do its own blessed work if we but give it a fair chance. It is the 'thus saith the Lord' that reaches men's hearts, that 'finds' them, as Coleridge says, and the closer the Bible itself in its native strength and simplicity can be brought to the heart and conscience, the better will be the results. To this one end of thorough Bible study, the study of the Bible itself, and not of what men say about the Bible, everything in the Sunday-school should be subordinate."

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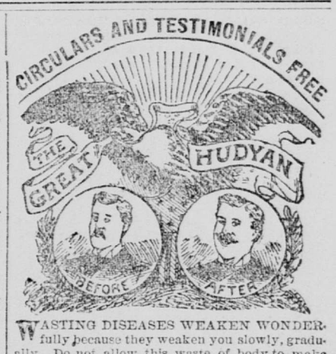

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF E. D. W. MULLER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the estate of E. D. W. Muller, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the law offices of Holl & Dunn, 920 Fifth street, Sacramento City, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

Dated, October 26, 1895.

J. H. MILLER, Executor.
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