The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, ... Editor.

TROY, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : : : July 28, 1881.

"REVOLUTIONARY MEANS."—The prohibition gang had a meeting in Topeka, last week, to endeavor to counteract the uprising of the business men of the city against the prohibition law. We were not surprised to read that crazy old John Ritchie howled for the crowd; but we were a good deal astonished to read that Archie Williams had made a crazier speech than John Ritchie. He said, among other things, that lawmakers had a right to prescribe what people should not eat, and that he was in favor of driving whiskey out of the State, if it had to be done by revolutionary means. We are getting down to the merits of this thing at last. The opponents of the law may as well take the one from its supporters. When men are called upon to sustain an arbitrary, tyrannical law, they will not obey. They will resist it, until they wipe it from the Statute books. Had the men of the Revolution obeyed the oppressive laws framed for them, this country would still be a dependency of England, and the Fourth of July would be insignificant beside the first of April. Had the people of the North obeyed the Fugitive Slave Law, we would still be enjoying the blessings of slavery, the South would be ruling the country, and the Northern people would be catching their runaway niggers. And who dares to say that the men of the Revolution or people of the North were wrong? The people of Kansas have resisted and destroyed unjust laws before to-day. This prohibition law must go, and every resistance of it is right that leads to that end. If they want to drive out whiskey, let them make their war upon whiskey, and make it in a legitimate way, and they will not find serious resistance; but when they include in their war several important industries of the State, and try to enforce the law by oppressive and degrading means, they should be resisted at every step.

Archie, Judge Brewer stole a march on you, in delivering that opinion on the constitutionality of the prohibitory law, and has the inside track on the nomination, if that party controls it. But that is doubtful. Kansas will be mighty sick of the outfit by the time the next State Convention comes around, and will spew out the whole mess. A firm, independent course will be a better passport to the Supreme Judgeship than cavorting around in the ranks of crazy fanatics. Besides, the competition is too great in that line. Webb is playing some heavy cards for it.

THE AGONY OVER.—On Friday, the New York Legislature elected E. G. Lapham United States Senator, in place of Conkling, the Republican members voting for him unanimously. The law for holding elections to fill vacancies in Congressional Districts was then passed, and the Legislature adjourned. And this is Conkling's "vindication!" A man of great ability and tremendous influence, by his own act reduced so low that the most that his followers can claim for him, is his power to do injury to the party that he betrayed. This will stand as a lesson to Conkling and all other men, that however high their position and great their influence, they are so only because they support a principle and the will of a party. There may be men who can temporarily injure the Republican party in localities, but no man is big enough to break up the party.

☞ The New York *Sun* has just given another example of its consistency and reliability. It has supported Conkling all through his fight against the Republican party, and swore that everything was wrong and infamous that was against Conkling; but no sooner do the signs indicate that Conkling is going under, than the *Sun* proceeds to give him a kick, to help him along. It tells him of divers infamous acts that he might have survived, but his advocacy of a Third Term was what killed him. This kick is the more treacherous, from the fact that Conkling's fight was a last struggle for the third term—an endeavor to punish men for rebelling against Third Termism—and the *Sun* had backed him in the fight, until it discovered that he was down, when it proceeded to kick him.

☞ The Talbott boys were hanged at Maryville, Mo., last Friday afternoon. They made no further confession but declared their innocence. They had told so many lies about it, that they had probably disgusted themselves. There is no room to doubt that they assassinated their father. Capital punishment is a terrible thing, especially when boys or women are the victims; and the scenes attending them are disgusting and disgraceful to the last degree. But murder has become too common, and there is too great a tendency to sympathize with murderers, and to assist them in escaping punishment. Hanging is the only effectual remedy.

☞ "Smut-mill," is what the editor of the Hiawatha *Dispatch* gets out of bed long enough to call the *Chief*. To appreciate this joke, one needs to see that disgrace to the printing art, that standing gibe of printers, the daubed, blurred, butchered Hiawatha *Dispatch*. By the way, we wonder if the business men who have advertisements in the first four columns of the first page of the *Dispatch*, are required to pay for them; and if so, why? They have not been readable, at any time within the past six months.

THE PRESIDENT.—Last Saturday, Mr. Garfield was taken with a backset, and throughout the day the greatest anxiety prevailed. The cause was decided to be some obstruction in the wound, stopping the flow of pus. An operation was performed, by making an incision to reach the wound back of the obstruction. The flow was thus re-established, and the President is again doing well.

☞ We have received from the State Department, the Report of the United Stasos Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It is in five volumes, splendidly printed, bound, and illustrated. It would adorn any library. It was sent at the request of F. P. Baker, of the Topeka *Commonwealth*. He will accept our thanks for it.

☞ The papers are publishing that one Crouch, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is living at Baltimore. If they mean that he was the author of the music to the song, they may be correct; but if the author of the song, they are mistaken. The song of "Kathleen Mavourneen" was written by Mrs. Crawford.

☞ Mrs. DeGeer Call has sued the editors of the paper at Augusta, Butler County, for libel. We believe they called her a Venus. As Venus, these times, displays herself naked about daybreak, Mrs. Call took it as a slander, when the editors only meant that she was as handsome as Venus.

☞ Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is dead at last. He has been practically dead for some years, but had not sufficient mind left to resign, and consequently had been worse than a vacancy. He long outlived the age to which he belonged.

☞ Wouldn't those White House doctors feel cheap, if, while they are bestowing their whole attention upon Garfield's wound, it should be discovered that he had undergone a spell of malerial fever, and had recovered without their knowledge or assistance?

☞ The change in President Garfield's condition again occurred on a day when the intense interest could be satisfied only by the Sunday papers, while the over-pious sheets again came tagging along on Monday with the news, after it was old.

☞ Pieces of rib are now coming from the President's wound. Enough splinters have already come out to make a wife for Sammy Tilden, or a couple better men than Platt, with pieces of clothing sufficient to make them a suit.

☞ The papers tell of a drunken man at the Tabott hanging, who reeled and fell under the scaffold, and lay there in a drunken sleep during the execution. We regard the suggestion that Oscar Leonard was the man, as a slander.

☞ Rumors continue to multiply concerning the sale of the Atchison and Nebraska Road to Jay Gould. The Hiawatha *Dispatch* had better heave an extra load of mud at us, or our prediction will come true yet.

☞ The Governor of Missouri and the Railroad and Express Companies have offered a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the Winston train robbers.

☞ The lengthy despatches from Albany have so long formed a special feature in the telegraphic columns of the daily papers, that they are sadly missed.

☞ The "laudable pus" that Garfield's physicians have been talking so much about, has been acting in a way that is not at all laudable.

O'DRISCOLL.—The Kansas City *Journal* has the following to say of Barney O'Driscoll:

Everybody in Kansas knows Barney O'Driscoll. For many years he was a well-to-do resident of Doniphan County, and represented one of its Districts in the Legislature for a number of terms. Then he was a sound Republican. A few years ago he was caught in the Greenback epidemic, and traversed the entire State in promulgating the doctrine of an unlimited issue of paper currency, as the one cure-all for the distress of the laboring man. In advocating this "reform" he squandered his entire estate, which consisted of a good farm and some other property. After the Presidential election last fall, and the overwhelming defeat of Gen. Weaver, his eyes were opened, and he came to the conclusion, as he honestly expressed it, that "he had been making a fool of himself," and announced his intention of removing to Colorado and starting life anew. Being totally without means, his friends assisted him, and he made a sad farewell to the Kansas field of reform. He now writes home that he has succeeded in forming an excellent law partnership at Silverton; that he has a lucrative practice, and that he now believes there are enough Greenback in this country to answer all ordinary purposes. Kansas friends will be glad to hear that he has got over his crane, and is prospering.

There are several wide mistakes in the foregoing. O'Driscoll was never a Republican. He was one of the bitterest Pro-Slavery Democrats of Kansas. When the Rebellion broke out, he went into the Rebel army; but he soon became tired of it, and returned home, where he remained quietly during the war. He continued a red-hot Democrat until Tilden's nomination, when he turned Greenbacker. He did not lose his property after this move, but became hopelessly involved before that. Having got down to bed-rock, he, like so many others who, through mismanagement or bad luck, or perhaps both, had become financially swamped, imagined that there was something wrong in the management of Government finances, and went off with the crowd that were frantically calling for more greenbacks. Having lost his all here, he has gone to Colorado, where, he writes, he has a good prospect ahead. We trust that he has, and that he will make his pile. But from our knowledge and experience, we shall not be surprised to hear, at any time, that he has gone off on some wild crusade.

ENFORCING THE LAWS.—Within the last week, two men who were active in trying to enforce the liquor law in Leavenworth, have been arrested for carrying concealed weapons, in violation of the law. We would ask why one law is more sacred than another, that men should go on the war-path for the purpose of enforcing that one law, and violate half a dozen other laws in doing so? If it is essential that a law should be enforced, simply because it is a law, it is essential that every other law be as strictly enforced. The law against carrying concealed weapons is one of them. There is a law against fornication; yet there are men who will attend a meeting and howl themselves hoarse over the importance of enforcing the liquor law, and straightway go and violate the fornication law. Hundreds of men who will and do commit perjury to avoid paying their just share of taxes on property that the law says shall be taxed, will tear their hair, and denounce perjury on the part of juries and witnesses in liquor cases. Every one of these hypocritical fanatics unhesitatingly violates laws that interfere with his convenience, but proclaims that the liquor law must be enforced. If they can choose the laws that they will violate, and the laws they will enforce, the opponents of the liquor law should have the same right. They will take the right, and will choose this prohibition law as the one that they will especially disregard.

☞ Miller, one of the newly elected Senators from New York, is largely interested in wood pulp. When he helped to reduce Stalwart Bossess to a pulp, it was only in the line of his business.

☞ The papers are still urging Mrs. Garfield not to take the money that Cyrus W. Field is raising for her benefit. For our part, we regard it as a "laudable purse."

☞ By the time the doctors get through with inserting piping into Garfield, he will perhaps be the best plumbed and sewered man on the face of the earth.

☞ Gen. Pemberton, the Rebel commander of Vicksburg, is dead. All the Generals whom Grant brought to time are now dead, but Grant is well and hearty.

☞ Judge Robertson has taken the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Collector of the port of New York.

☞ The Orientals have a benediction, "May you die among your kindred." That was what Dr. Talbott did.

☞ Fritz Snitzler has been arrested at Wichita, for violating the liquor law. Mash him!

☞ Hell & Son, of Middletown, Ohio, have failed. Another effect of the new revision.

GUITEAU AND MRS. VAN COTT.

The Rich Widow that the Assassin Spoke of Proves to be the Evangelist.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—A recent Washington despatch to the effect that, Guiteau based his hopes of marrying a rich widow upon the securement of a government appointment, has caused much talk in this city.

While conducting revival meetings here last June, Mrs. Sarah Van Cott exhibited several letters written to her by Charles Guiteau, prefacing the act with the statement, in substance, that Guiteau was formerly an infidel, who had been converted through her efforts, and that since his conversion he was the smartest and most influential young man in Chicago. The letters were neatly tied together with a perfumed blue ribbon, and were a mixture of ambiguous dissertations upon things spiritual, rapsodical, references to his all absorbing affection, profound admiration for and inexpressible gratitude to the lady evangelist, who he said had saved him. Said one of the ladies who was privileged to read the letters: Mrs. Van Cott expressed great pride in showing the letters, and seemed highly to esteem the author." The lady says that she knows that Mrs. Van Cott is the wealthy widow the crack-brained fellow thought he could marry.

Mrs. Van Cott is at present engaged in revival work in the interior of Wisconsin.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.—A hasty inquiry in our city reveals the fact that 200 cases and a dozen or more barrels of beer were shipped to Burlington in the month of June. This covers only the shipments made publicly, as much more is shipped in under various devices, and it is safe to say not less than 500 cases of beer are consumed monthly by our thirsty people since the adoption of the amendment. Only last week a man from Kansas City spent three hours on our streets and took jug orders for whisky and wine, amounting to $45. This is outside of the spirits sold by the druggists under the amendment, and in the last two months there have been more drunken men on our streets than for any period when saloons were licensed. More beer and whisky is drank by our people every day than under the old dram shop law, and the question comes home to every thoughtful tax-payer—does prohibition prohibit? A law may be ever so constitutional, and all that, but if there is not public sentiment sufficient to sustain it, it falls to the ground a dead letter, and the practical result is an unlimited flow of free whisky and beer. There is not an earnest, true friend of temperance in this State that does not know the present law has set back the cause of temperence twenty-five years, and given rise to a swarm of vexatious suits, the costs of which will be saddled directly on the tax-payers, in a futile effort to create sentiment for a law that has opened the floodgates of perjury and placed the whisky interest entirely in the hands of scalpers. We desire to see the law squarely enforced for the next two years, so our people can get fully acquainted with it, and when the next Legislature meets, there will be no trouble of wiping it out by a decisive majority.—*Burlington Patriot.*

PEMBERTON.—There died yesterday, near Philadelphia, a man born of Pensylvania parents, and in this most loyal of loyal cities. Yet General Pemberton, by reason of his marriage and his army associations, became a State sovereignty man, and a thorough believer in Jefferson Davis, and he resigned his position in the army to take command under the Confederacy. It was one of the strange incidents of the early months of the war. His memory will always remain as the heroic defender of Vicksburg, and the stubborn opponent of Grant, giving that officer his first splendid opportunity. After that, he became an officer of secondary consideration. Davis clung to him, but the army distrusted him, and he wore no laurels at the close of the struggle that he did not win at Vicksburg. He was one of the accidental wrecks of the war; whether through lack of ability, or because he was a sacrifice to a superior's incompetency, remains to be established.

If You Are Sick, Read

The Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctors' bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. In dry and liquid form. Either is equally efficient; the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—*Interior.*

☞ The Mayor of Leavenworth has notified the police authorities to try no more whisky cases. He says the time of policemen is taken up in tending court, when they ought to be attending to their duties. The action of the Mayor will throw all the whiskey cases into the District Court, where the County will have to pay for its constables and witnesses if it is unsuccessful in prosecutions.

☞ "Resolved, that the humanities are non-partisan." That is the opinion of the Ohio Democrats now. When they pull themselves together after election, they will be convinced that inhumanity is two non-partisans and uncommonly plenty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Should the President die, his blood will be the seed of mutual confidence and National concord. And if he lives, it will be as President of a Republic builded on the broadest of foundations.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

☞ There is a rumor on the streets, which may be true, though it is perhaps a lie, that Jay Gould has bought the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad.—*Atchison Globe.*

☞ People read the news from Albany, and then sit and wonder why lightning wastes its power in knocking coal sheds into kindling wood.—*Courier-Journal.*

☞ The daily bulletins from the White House are intensely interesting, but one bullet-out would be worth more than all their bulletins.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞ The words uttered by the President in his sleep, the other evening, "The heart of the nation will not let the old soldier die," must become immortal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTIAN TESTIMONY.

Article Two.

[Concluded from last week.]

IX. TESTIMONY OF THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS.—We reach, finally, the group of writers coming immediately after the Apostles, called the Apostolic Fathers. They are Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Hermas, and, in a broad sense, Pipias, and the unknown writer of the "Epistle to Diognetus." They cover the period from the year 70 to 120. The chain of evidence passes from the Apologists, (from 170 to 120,) and notably from Justin, to them; and, if we can follow it through their writings, we shall have bound ourselves fast to the Apostles, and to Christ.

First, it should be remarked that books are even less prominent now than they were in the time of Justin. The nearer we come to the living Apostles of Christ, the more we depend on the spoken and less on the written word. Hence, these Fathers do not testify so much to the books as to facts and doctrines. Canon Westcott truly says: "They witness that the great outlines of the life and teachings of our Lord were familiarly known to all from the first; they prove that Christianity rests truly on an historic basis." Accordingly, if we could not find trace of a single book in this period, Christianity would not be invalidated; for Christ's religion was first preached, afterward written. But we do find plain trace of books. Polycarp quotes from Matthew, and alludes to I. John. Ignatius quotes from the first Gospel, and alludes to the fourth. The writings called "Barnabas" quotes from Matthew, and shows an acquaintance with John. Whoever wrote "Diognetus" was acquainted with the fourth Gospel. Papias mentions both Matthew and Mark; Clement appeals to I. Corinthians by name, as Ignatius does to the Ephesians, and Polycarp to the Philippians. "With the exception of the Epistle of Jude, II. Peter, II. and III. John, with which coincidences occur, and I. and II. Thessalonians, Colossians, Titus, and Philemon, with which the coincidences are very questionable, all the other Epistles were clearly known and widely used." (Eusebius' "Ecclesiastical History," Book III., 39, and Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, article on "Canon.")

X. METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.—I have sought to trace all the books, or so many of them as possible, through each period. The reader can now readily see, or do, I should have said, what want of space prevents the writer's doing: Take up each book separately, and follow it through the whole time covered by the argument, bringing into one line all the writers named that bear testimony to it in any way, by naming it, by quotation, or allusion, thus:

MATTHEW.—Eusebius, Origen, Clement, Tertullian, and Irenæus; the Syriac and Old Latin versions; Justin Martyr; and the Apostolic Fathers, (either collectively or individually.) It will be worth while here to group the witnesses to those books that Eusebius does not rank among the "acknowledged," though saying of them, "they are well known and approved by most."

HEBREWS.—(Some of the writers do not attempt to determine the authorship, though admitting the book as Scripture.) Eusebius, Origen, Clement, Tertullian, Irenæus, Peshito version, and Clement of Alexandria.

JAMES.—Eusebius, Origen, Irenæus, Peshito version, Clement of Rome.

II. PETER.—Eusebius, Origen, and Clement of Alexandria. No other Testament, or New Testament book, rests on such slender evidence. Yet it is said, "passages from Clement of Rome, Hermas, Justin Martyr, Theophilus of Antioch, and Irenæus, suggest an acquaintance with this Epistle. To these may be added a probable reference in the Martyrdom of Ignatius, and another in the Apology of Milita." (Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Art. "II. Peter.")

II. AND III. JOHN.—Eusebius, Origen, the Muratori Canon, Clement, and Irenæus.

JUDE.—Eusebius, Origen, Clement, Tertullian, Muratori Canon.

REVELATION.—Origen, Clement, Tertullian, Muratori Canon, and Justin Martyr.

In this statement I have mentioned no writer (save in the case of II. Peter) not previously introduced. The argument could be much strengthened, in some cases, if that were necessary, by the introduction of witnesses, that the space of this article compels me to exclude. But the reader who may be in doubt, in any case, is referred to treatises on the canon, to dictionary and cyclopedia articles, and to dissertations in "introductions" and commentaries. It may be said, if the twenty-seven books were all received by the Church from the beginning, there would be unmistakable traces of each at any and all times, from the close of the apostolic age onward. This is palpably absurd. In the first place, the earlier Christian literature is very small in quantity. It was not, in the Church, a literary period; nor has time dealt kindly with such as was produced. In the second place, the earliest writings—the Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers—were not controversial or apologetical; but they were written for counsel, warning, and encouragement. It does not come in their way to give lists of books, nor freely to quote texts. For the latter, as we have seen, they were too near the oral Gospel. But when we reach the age of the Apologists, or defenders of the faith against external assaults, still more of the controversialists, when the Church was racked by dissension, the books of the New Testament stand out in unmistakable prominence. And it may not be amiss to remark, while a writer's mention of a book, or his quotation from it, proves its existence in his time, his failure to name it or quote it does not prove its non-existence.

XI. THE CANON SETTLED.—The Canon was substantially settled before the close of the second century. Origen, therefore, speaks of the "Canonical Books" early in the third. Some may think it strange that the Canon was not settled earlier than it was; but no one is likely to hold that opinion who is familiar with all the facts bearing on the case. The more important of them are these: The New Testament is made up of twenty-seven separate writings; these were scattered by their authors over a considerable share of the Roman Empire; in no case were more than two or three sent to the same place; some were sent to Churches, some to particular districts, some to especial classes, some to single individuals; the collecting, comparing, and verifying of all these books in that time of slow communication and tardy multiplication of books, when the relations of distant communities of Christians were broken up, or never formed, owing to persecution, was necessarily a work of time. It is noteworthy, too, though perfectly natural, that, as a rule, these books were latest in receiving the approval of the whole Church, that were sent originally to the obscurest persons or places. On the completion of the Canon, Tertullian gave the collection its name, *Novum Testamentum—The New Testament.* It is constantly asserted, and very commonly believed, that the early councils played a very important part in settling the Canon. The work was substantially done before the first council sat, by the concurrent voice of the Church. It is sometimes said that there was no New Testament before the fourth century; that it was made at the Council of Nice, in 325. How ignorant or dishonest those are who make these charges, the facts presented here already show. At Nice, the Scriptures were appealed to in controversy; but the question, what is Scripture!—the question of the Canon—was not before the council in any form. It is sometimes said, too, that very little attention was paid to the claims of the books; that they were voted up or down in a most arbitrary manner, small majorities often deciding what *was* and what was *not* Scripture; and that the books admitted into the Canon had no better claims than many that were rejected. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Passing by the Council of Laodicea the genuineness of whose reputed work on this subject is greatly disputed, the third of Carthage, A. D. 397, was the first that considered the Canon. As there were still some lingering doubts touching one or two books, this council very properly gave its opinion. This opinion is entitled to such consideration as properly belongs to the mature judgment of a body of men who had a full knowledge of the subject they were dealing with, and who were intent on maintaining the sacredness of the Scriptures. Later councils re-affirmed the Canon, not so much for controversial as for declaratory purposes, just as at a still later day the catalogue of sacred books was put in the creeds. Nor is there in early literature any traces of violent and heated controversies touching this question. Heretics disputed certain books, and the Catholic Christians maintained them; some sections of the Christian world temporarily held to certain books that other sections repudiated; but, on the whole, the Canon was settled with singular unanimity. This settlement was progressive, but it was made under circumstances that entitled it to be received as a part of the evidence.

Allow me to say, that, in the age of Eusebius, we are not dependent upon Eusebius alone, nor in the age of Origen, upon Origen. Valuable as is the testimony of both these writers, we could get along without it. Nor are we shut up to the three great writers who lived in the second half of the second century. What is more, a number of witnesses living before the middle of the second century have not been called. But, of course, the lines bounding the field of information converge as we recede in the distance.

The history of Christianity is focalized, at last, in the person of Christ. While the ratification of our National Constitution was pending, in 1788, three of our great statesmen—Jay, Madison, and Hamilton—wrote those admirable political essays known as the "Federalist;" and it is no exaggeration to say that there is ample room to dispute the authorship of these essays, than that of the New Testament.

XII. CONCLUSION.—It has been seen that the ancient writings point backward to an earlier antiquity. From the beginning, currency in the Church is the proof of apostolicity. Tertullian, for example, says of a Gospel used by one of the heretics: "Marcion's Gospel is not known to most people, and to none whatever is it known without being at the same time condemned." To him, as in all the ancients, the seal of the inspired books is their having had "free course in the Church from the beginning." The Apostles themselves set the example. Luke deems it proper for him to write to Theophilus, because he had a perfect understanding of all things from the first. (Luke i: 1-4.) John writes: "That which was from the beginning," that which we have seen and heard, declare we unto you."—I. John, i: 1-3. The "traditions"—or things delivered—whether by word or epistle, are to be "held fast." Some parts of the historical evidence of the New Testament books have now been presented. And we must feel ourselves bound to the Apostolic age, and to the Apostles themselves, by a strong bond. This evidence establishes the genuineness of the New Testament history. What is more, that history is the personal testimony of the men who wrote it. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, Peter, James, and Jude, are not simply names written on some old manuscripts, but men of flesh and blood, who once walked the earth, companied with Jesus, preached the Gospel, and wrote down the story and the religion of their master. Their writings are a personal testimony that at such take Jesus out of the land of myth, legend, or fable, and place him on the solid rock of historical reality. He is a real person, teaching the people, healing their diseases and sicknesses, seeking and saving the lost. A treatise on Christian evidence would require that I go on to examine and apply the testimony of these original witnesses. But, here, I probably have not the space allotted to me. This testimony is the fery material, in great part, on which both the teacher and the pupil will work together in Church and Sabbath School. The former, if wise, will not only explain the precepts and enforce the commands of the New Testament, but he will point out that it is a personal testimony of Christ. His standpoint will be that of the Apostle John: "Many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his Disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through his name." (John xx: 30-31.)

I have now shown the historical foundation on which the books rest, and my work in this essay is done. In my next, I shall notice the act of interpretation.

Yours, in search of truth,

H. R. C.

FROM LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, July 23, 1881.

The warm weather of the past few weeks, supplemented by occasional copious showers, has given a new impetus to vegetation, and made the outlook for a big corn crop a brilliant one. Those who are dissatisfied with the present prospect in this region, well deserve that title, "grumbling farmer," to which one of the correspondents in last week's *Chief* objects. When land yields from sixty to a hundred bushels per acre, there is no reason why its owner should grumble, even if he is a benefitter of mankind. Who has ever seen the year our crops did not turn out better than they were predicted? The same amount of grumbling would be heard among our merchants, however, if they would not thereby lose custom. It is by expressions of "big trade," "grand rush," &c., that they expect to draw customers. The farmer has no such reasons for concealing losses.

A short time since, we took a jaunt to the home of Gov. Charles Robinson, and spent a pleasant afternoon with Kansas' first Executive. A drive of five miles to the north-east, over a rolling prairie, brought us to his farm. We found him busily engaged in repairing fence and attending to his stock. Though last Thursday was the sixty-third anniversary of his birth-day, he is as agile and hearty as a man of middle age, superintending his farm of twenty-seven hundred acres, and attending to several large herds of cattle. The farm appeared neat and well kept, and the residence is one of the most pleasant in the surrounding country. The Governor is almost an indispensable personage, in the neighborhood in which he lives. He doctors the sick, superintends the Sunday School, and is the principal supporter of the school. Much of his time is devoted to reading the newspapers, and topics of public interest. Just now, he is giving his attention to the prohibitory law, having written several articles and made a number of speeches on the subject. He was strongly opposed to the amendment, and the passing of such a law; but while it is on the statute book, he believes in obeying and enforcing it. The Governor loves to dwell on the scenes of early Kansas, but John Brown and Gen. James H. Lane receive no flattering comments at his hands.

The old University building has been undergoing repairs, and will soon be in condition to receive idiotic patients, including Representative Lemmon's "feeble-minded youth at Winfield." Mr. Green, of Lecompton, is Superintendent of the institution. Those desiring to enter, can doubtless obtain catalogues by addressing him.

Prof. J. H. Carruth, the State Botonist, thinks of publishing a Flora of Kansas, similar to the Flora of Colorado. Such a work would be valuable, both in Institutes and schools, since so large a portion of our plants are not given either by Wood or Gray. The Professor is at present engaged in making an herbarium of Kansas medicinal plants, for the Brown Medicine Company, of Leavenworth.

The Sunday School meeting, at Bismarck Grove, which closed last week, proved anything but a success. The best of lecturers were on hand, and a fine museum of Oriental curiosities had been brought from the East. Notwithstanding these attractions, the attendance was comparatively small, and the receipts failed to meet expenses. This may have been caused by the extreme heat, and the business of the season, but more likely because people did not care to pay travelling expenses, and gate fee.

Many thanks to Miss Mary Jackson, for a copy of the new historical romance, "The Spy of Oswaw-tomie."

The Musical Jubilee, to take place at Bismarck, August 18th, 19th, and 20th, promises to be one of the largest musical conventions ever held in this country. The enthusiasm manifested in the work is equal to any religious revival, only no victims have been furnished for the insane asylum. The class at this place numbers over six hundred, and is under Prof. Leslie's personal instruction. All over the State, the same interest is manifest. If the weather is favorable, the Professor's chances of returning East with a fortune are unquestionable. From all indications, the crowd at the Grove will exceed that of any former occasion.

Last week, we had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Howard Crosby, of New York, and Robert Young, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as surprised and delighted at the resources of Kansas, and the rapid progress she has made. Rev. Crosby was one of the revisers of the New Testament, and has made himself famous by his declarations on the temperance question. He will have a fine opportunity of viewing the workings of the prohibitory law in this State.

Six hundred new volumes have been added to the University Library, including one hundred and thirty-two from Charles Dickens' private library, a complete bound set of *Harper's Monthly*, and a number of ibl. books, chiefly of historical value. The latter include several of the earliest books ever printed.

The State Camp Meeting, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is in progress at Bismarck. Quite an interest is taken in the meetings, by ministers and members of that Church.

Another evening daily—the *Lash*—has been added to the Lawrence city press. Five papers are now published in the city. T. Dwight Thacher, proprietor of the *Journal*, has given the management of the paper to his son Will, and has gone to Topeka, to attend to his business as State Printer.

A new feature will be added to the University, this fall—that of a normal musical course. The design will be to furnish a higher musical education, and fit students for better work in the art of teaching music. Both vocal and instrumental music are included. A professor from the Boston Musical Conservatory takes charge of the department.

The Greenbackers are trying to raise a boom for their convention, to be held over at Bismarck, but, so far, it doesn't boom worth a cent. It is easy enough to secure excursion rates from the railroads, and procure speakers, by paying their railroad fares and "hash" bills; but to get people to leave their occupations and pay travelling expenses, something more is needed than dry speeches. However, Elder Mitchell and Gen. Weaver will be on hand, to tell what hard times resumption has brought the country. All should turn out, and hear how much suffering the country is really undergoing.

Prof. James H. Canfield, Professor of History and English Literature in the State University, has, this summer, prepared a course of reading in history and other branches. The books referred to in the course, are standard works, to be found in any library, or can be bought in paper covers, at a slight cost. The preparation of this list was designed to promote reading among students and young readers of this State. The list will be sent to any one, on application. The work of the Professor is a gratuitous one, and all, especially where libraries are convenient, should avail themselves of his kindness.

CADMUS.

PROHIBITION IN WICHITA.—The prohibition meeting, Monday night, was largely attended, over half being ladies. The speakers were Revs. Hewitt, Shelton and Kelley, and Deacon Smith. There was a great deal of zeal, fervor and fury, and a lack of discretion and judgment, for we are informed that the speakers advised their hearers to carry the warfare into all business and social relations—to patronize nor do business with no man who was not a prohibitionist, nor even to employ a doctor whose opinions were not orthodox. Well, that is just what the other side are doing. We have said that both parties are turning their devils loose. You can't tell the difference between a Christian and a man of the world; between a saint by profession, and a limb of Satan. If the prohibitionists are going to cut all business relations with anti-prohibitionists, we want to know how they are going to get their beer! They must remember that their present supply of liquors will run out, and then they won't feel so independent, and they will be boxing the compass for a new supply. Mr. Hewitt, whom we were informed gave the above advice, says: "It's a lie; he said nothing of the kind." He told us that Mr. Kelley, in his remarks, said that they have the power to crush any man in business who opposes them, but considered it cowardly and contemptible to resort to it, and that they would not resort to it without they were driven to it."—*Beacon.*

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter, or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago, I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays."—*H. W., Detroit, Mich.*

☞ If any one or two railroad men can stop the people from having what they want in the way of law, this is a quaint sort of Republican government.—*New York Republic.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

Harper's.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is magnificently illustrated. It opens with a frontispiece—an illustration for Margaret Veley's poem "Almond Blossom"—drawn by Abbey and engraved by Cole. In its marvellous delicacy this cut seems to almost transcend the possibilities of wood engraving. Mr. Abbey contributes also a fine full-page illustration of Herrick's poem, "The Parcæ: or Three Daintie Destinies."

Henry P. Johnston contributes a timely and exceedingly interesting paper on "The Surrender of Cornwallis," which is richly illustrated from paintings by Sir. Joshua Reynolds, Gilbert Stuart, Colonel Trumbull, and J. S. Copley, and drawings by W. L. Sheppard.

Samuel Adams Drake's series of papers on the White Mountains is concluded. Mr. Gibson's drawings illustrating this part are remarkably effective.

Mrs. Champney's Portuguese papers are also concluded in this Number. Among the illustrations for this part are some excellent views of Cintra, Coimbra, and the convents of Santa Clara and Alcobaca.

T. B. Aldrich concludes his charming sketch of Tangier, entitled "A Day in Africa," beautifully illustrated.

One of the most important contributions to the Number is Mr. Frederick G. Mather's paper, "Water-Routes from the great Northwest." This paper is especially timely in connection with the opening of the New Welland Canal; and all questions of interest as to the future ascendency of the Erie Canal or the St. Lawrence system, as well as the bearings of Mississippi transportation and railway competition, are very thoroughly discussed. The article is amply illustrated with maps and plans.

A brief paper of a retrospective character, entitled "Then," written by James T. Fields during his last illness, is one of the most delightful things in the Number.

Richard M. Johnston contributes a humorous Georgia sketch, entitled "The Various Languages of Billy Moon." Another short story, contributed anonymously, "Miss Pickett," is a strong delineation of New England character. The serial novels by Thomas Hardy and Miss Woolson are continued.

Hugh Craig contributes a suggestive article, entitled "Assassins and Nihilists"—an interesting comparison between the old Assassin, Hassan Ben-Saba, known as "The Old Man of the Mountain," and Bakunin, the Nihilist.

William Pope Dabney tells a very significant anecdote of President Madison and his discussion with a Baptist preacher concerning the ratification of the Constitution—a discussion which removed the preacher's opposition to Mr. Madison's election to the Constitutional Convention, and thus had an important effect upon our national history.

Poems are contributed by Miss. Sarah O. Jewett, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, and Miss Margaret Veley.

Mr. Curtis, in the Easy Chair, writes most charmingly of the Newport Belles of a century ago, of the Greek Play at Harvard, and of Edwin Booth's welcome in London. The other editorial departments are as full and interesting as usual.

Scribner for August.

The Midsummer Holiday *Scribner* more than ever justifies its title, no less than six articles being directly adapted to the season, while three or four others pertain to topics of current interest.

The fiction to which one naturally turns first, includes the first half of the new story by the author of "An Earnest Triffler,"—"The Daughter of Henry Sage Rittenhouse" a happy title, which will be found singularly appropriate. A three-part story, by Mr. Boyesen, also begins, with the piquant name of "Queen Titania"; the scene is on board an Atlantic steam-ship, and afterwards in New York, and the reader is promised some of Mr. Boyesen's most interesting work. "The Village Convict," a short story of unusual force and feeling, is contributed by a new writer, C. H. White; the scene is along the cost of New England or Long Island, and the local color and situations are managed with knowledge and art. Five more of "Uncle Remus's" amusing fables of negro folk-lore complete the "Rainy Day" which the "little boy" has been spending with that veracious Æsop.

The illustrated articles are also of a kind to be welcomed by a summer audience. "The Isle of Peace," by Susan Coolidge, of Newport, is a description of that most elegant of watering places, including "things new and old," from the year-old Casino and the fox (or rather anise-seed) hunting, back to Bishop Berkeley. The illustrations are by George Inness, Jr., Henry Sandham, Robert Blum, and F. H. Lungren, and include a number of new subjects. In "By the Sea in Normandy," we have by contrast a French coast resort—Etretat—the daily life of which is lightly chronicled by Mary G. Loring. This is a place much frequented by French and other artists, and the article is finely illustrated by Douglas Volk and W. P. W. Dana, and after engravings and pictures by Ulysac Butin, A. Feye-Perrin, Bastien Lepage, and Eugene Feyen. Butin's "The Sailor's Wife," delicately engraved by Closson, forms the frontis piece of the number, while Lepage's "First Communion," engraved in his best style by Cole, is printed without type at the back. An out-of-the-way spot in Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico—the island of Petite Anse—is described under the head "A Little World," by A. C. Redwood, who also illustrates it. This little community on the borders of Acadia is noted, among many things, for "the smallest newspaper in the world," of which a fac-similie is given. On the principle of *bacon a son bacenda*, Mr. Farnham's stirring account of "Ice-Yachting on the Hudson" is probably the most reasonable paper in the number. It is illustrated by W. J. Burns, and the illustrations (one of which—"A Snow Squall"—is engraved by Mr. Linton) supplement the descriptions of the enjoyments and dangers of this increasingly popular sport. Mr. Schuyler's "Peter the Great" has its usual quota of text and pictures. It is announced by the publishers that this history will be concluded in the October number, before the new series of *The Century Magazine* is begun.

For the essays, we have the first article of Mr. E. C. Stedman's important series on "Poetry in America," and the second of Mr. Albert Stickney's papers on "The People's Problem," which current events continue to make timely, and which sets forth vigorously, clearly, and in detail his suggestions towards re-organizing our systems of election and officholding, so as to reduce to the minimum the dangers from the "privileged class" of politicians that has made American politics odious. Mr. Stickney is a lawyer of high standing at the New York bar, and his earnest plea for "a more excellent way" is worth every man's perusal. Following closely upon its account of Mr. Ericsson's recent inventions in submarine warfare