# THE BULLETIN.

BOLIVAR, TENN.

W. A. H. McDANIEL Editor.

[illegible] One Dollar a year, in advance [illegible] advertising rates.
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Madison county claims the smallest man in the State—Dan'l Hance, 37 years old, little over 3 feet high and weighs 60 pounds.

American wind-mills are waving their arms over Egypt." Ex-Yes; and quite a number of American wind mills are now waving their arms over Tennessee crying out for "wet" or "dry".

The trade of St Louis during the month of August in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, Hats and Caps and Agricultural Implements was the largest ever known, and is expected to continue throughout the season.

The National Review published at Nashville, says all of the state officers in the capitol building except Treasurer Thomas, are for the Prohibition Amendment. The state certainly has a sober and moral corps of agents to carry on the business of the people.

Hon. Rice A. Pierce and Frank P. Bond are making the fur fly in the 9th Congressional district in joint discussion, Pierce for the Prohibition Amendment and Bond against it.

If prohibition is such a terrible evil and interferes with personal liberty, as claimed by its opponent, why have they so long submitted to the fourmile law? Does not that law interfere in like manner with personal liberty?

The Anti-prohibitionists are using every scheme and argument imaginable, relevant or irrelevant, to capture the votes of the people. They set their traps for voters. like Senator Jone's old colored friend Zeke: who said—"I nose Ise gwine to catch dem wile hogs, kase I sot dat trap at bofe ends, and am bound to cotch em gwine an comin."

There is an instance of genuine prohibition in the history of the Jews, Joel tells about it:"

"Awake, ye drunkards, and weep: and howl. all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine: for it is cut off from your mouth.—Joel, i, 5.

Here it was cut off from them—prohibited.

The largest bunch of bananas on record was shipped to Mount Vernon N. Y., one day last week. It measured four feet in length and weighed 400 pounds. Some of the bananas measured sixteen inches in length.

Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, says: "Drink is the evil—is the parent of five-sixths of the evil in the world. It is woman who most suffers from the evil consequences of drink. It is she who must sit with folded hands while the drinking husband slowly staggers down the abyss before him. It is she must toil to get a living for helpless little ones, while the brutal husband spends his all at the dram-shop. It is she who at last falls beneath the fatal blow which drink inflicts upon all, but chief and worst upon the weak and poor."

When a man comes into the office and says "send me your paper for a year," that means business. When one says, "I want your paper but haven't got money now," that's all right. When he takes it out of the postoffice for several months and sends it back "refused," that's meanness. When a man spends from ten cents to a dollar for cigars or beer every week and says he can't afford to take his home paper that's no such thing. When a man borrows his neighbor's paper to read every week, thats cheek.—Enquirer.

And when he says, "I like it and would take it, but haven't time to read it," that is an unmitigated, barefaced lie.

Rev Dr Kelly of Nashville, the brave and celebrated leader of Forrests old Battalion in the late war, and known and loved by all the old [illegible] of this country thus speaks.

"You threaten me with loss of money if Prohibition is enforced, but you smile derisively at the loss of manhood your business entails. You threaten me with loss of money, but curl your lip in scorn when I point you to poverty and suffering caused by your business. You threaten me with loss of money, but you turn away when I point to the tears of blood wrung from broken hearts by strong drink. You threaten me with loss of money, but you have no word of sympathy for the women and girls whom your business has covered with poverty, suffering and shame.

"While God gives me power of speech, my voice shall be lifted up [in] defense of virtue and innocence and helplessness, and then I am fighting the liquor traffic in all its phases."

## A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN SCORES CAPT. McNEAL.

If Partial Prohibition Works for the Public Good, General Prohibition Will do Still More For the Public Good.

A Reply

From Col. J. D. Tillman to Hon. A. T. McNeal.

Dear Sir: Our old time acquaintance, beginning during the war, will be a sufficient excuse for the liberty of undertaking to point out what I conceive to be errors in your letter recently written to Mr. Semmes.

I admit the proposed amendment to our Constitution is a political question, but it is not as you say, "purely political." It is in some sense a moral and religious question, but in no sense a theological question. Patriots and citizens who bow to the supremacy of the moral system of the Christian religion cannot and ought not to ignore morality in passing upon public questions.

The advocates of the proposed amendment are not, as you intimate either fanatics or cranks.

The first four-mile prohibitory statute had its origin with the friends and managers of the University of the South.

Laws are made to prevent crime and the debauching of public and private morals as well as to punish crime.

Selling liquor was not a crime until law made it an offense. If the law-making power can make it a crime at Sewanee, it may make it an offense at Vanderbilt. We do not desire to "compound with sins we are inclined to by damning those we have no mind to;" nor do we desire to make men, young or old Christians at one place by damning those at another.

I submit the following objections to the liquor traffic in Tennessee, as now legalized, without any reference to morality, religion or theology. There is no other business which law makes a source of large profits. With free trade or a tax for revenue only, nine out of every ten now engaged in it would quit it. Requiring an actual capital of less than ten dollars to buy all the necessaries of a quiet drinking place, the law exacts from twenty to fifty times that amount for the privilege of following it.

It is the only business outlawed in the country districts and confined by law to the towns. It is the only business outlawed on a day of election, or near a church, or a fair ground, or an asylum for the insane.

The only reasons for these restrictions can be found in the argument that they promote temperance and safety for the young, the weak and unfortunate.

If the proposed amendment is fanaticism, the past legislation is in the same line, and also in the interest of the rich against the poor and the few against the many.

The sale of liquor as a beverage is a fifth wheel on our political wagon, placed there by law. It is the hump on the camel's back, which the law cheated.

It widens the gap between poverty and riches. It is conceded to be a business which does not benefit the buyer and drinker, and often does him harm. It makes no man virtuous or peaceful, but many impure and quarrelsome. It makes no man economical, but many men spendthrifts. It keeps none from the poor-house, it sends some there. It does not prevent crime, it does cause some crime. It makes no wife happy, it makes many miserable. The contest now is between the license system and prohibition. Is the present system better than the proposed prohibition.

If the present partial prohibition was resorted to in the interest of temperance and the general welfare, why is it fanaticism to make general what is already partial? The only excuse for our partial prohibitory statutes is that they are for the general welfare, safety, peace and prosperity. The only reason for opposing the amendment, in view of existing statutes, is that prohibitory laws have accomplished all that can be accomplished. When I can believe that a licensed gambling house in every town, setting a free lunch for its patrons, will do more to suppress the natural inclination to gamble than a general law against gaming; when I can believe that the licensed mistress of a bagnio, with velvet carpeted parlors and blondes and brunettes as ornaments, will do more to promote domestic happiness and the general welfare than a general law against all houses of ill-fame, then, and not till then, will I believe that the licensed and well-appointed saloon will do more to promote the peace and safety and prosperity of the State than a law of prohibition. The liberty of doing wrong, or of following that which was an excitant of wrong-doing, is nowhere authorized in the Bible and bought with a price. Surely the support of the clergy does not make worse a political proposition which can be sustained on reason and in the interest of good government, by the [illegible] and believer. Very truly, your friend

JAS. D. TILLMAN.

## CLEAR CUT ARGUMENT.

EDITOR BULLETIN.

Having noticed two points in connection with the proposed amendment I wish to add some additional arguments to the financial phase of the question; and then adduce additional reasons why we should support the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

Our anti friends still contend that the traffic is a money making business to the State, hence, they are unwilling to give it up. It can be shown by statistics that more money is spent annually in prosecuting criminals who are led into crime by the influence of whisky than the revenue amounts to. Hence, it is clear that instead of the traffic being a supporting element to the state, it is not self-supporting. It is estimated by high authority that 5-6 of the crimes are the offspring of whisky. Then would we not save five-sixths of the court expenses to the people by removing the cause? It is a principle of political economy that whatever does not produce something of value for society is virtually a pauper. Then, upon this principle, it is claimed that, if it cannot be shown that the whisky traffic makes money for the state, then it is a pauper, a destructive parasite upon the body politic, and should be prohibited. I challenge the opposition to prove that the traffic in whisky-considered as an individual among us—is not a pauper, I challenge them to show in one single instance where it benefits society in any sense whatever. But they cling to the old thread-bear revenue argument with the tenacity of death. I simply refer to the proposition laid down in a former article, that, if it is detrimental to an individual, physically, financially, and morally, (which is admitted) then it certainly is to a collection of individuals—a state. But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is a financial benefit to the State the question of revenue should never stand in the way of needed reform. Is the reform needed? I pause for a reply. The license system is held up by the opposition as a model piece of modern statesmanship. If the saloon system is recognized as a public evil, destructive to the best interests of society, has the state any right to countenance the evil on the condition of a few dollars and cents paid into the treasury? But it is argued that high license is what we used, and not prohibition. This does not meet the question. It makes no difference how high the license may be, the people—the consumers—have it to pay. So it is no less a tax upon the people. Then this does not change the nature of the article sold, neither does it change its effects upon society High license whisky will produce just as many crimes, cause just as much woe and misery, destroy the happiness of just as many homes, blight the prospect of just as many young men, as low license, or free whisky. So I insist that our anti friends stick right square to the question, Let's have no floundering about, no side issues, or extraneous quibbling. This is a public effort against the saloon, and not an infringment upon personal liberty. It is not a question of drinking whisky, but a question as to whether the state shall continue to grant license to sell, or whether she shall withhold that license. The law does not presume to dictate to a man what he shall eat or drink. Those who endeavor to make this question betray their inability to meet the real question at issue and are hardly entitled to a respectful hearing by an intelligent people,

But our friends of the opposition claim that the state cannot afford not to have the surplus (?) grain manufactured into whisky. Indeed, this is a strange argument! It is admitted that whisky will not pay a man's honest debts. It will not educate his children, It will not make him a better father, or more affectionate husband. It will not make him a better citizen. It will not make him labor to accomplish the object of his existence. But, on the other hand, it is a detriment—a curse—to man in every conceivable sense.

The grain produced by the steady yeomanry of the country is a necessity. It is given by the beneficent hand of God for the maintenance of human life. It is as the manna to the children of Israel. But it is transformed into an article that has no nutriment, no nourishing power in it. Something that spreads woe and misery everywhere it goes. Something that contaminate everything it touches. Something that degrades and curses man and dishonors God. Yet, we are told that this is proper. It would be a better investment for the State to have this grain collected in one vast heap and burned, rather than to save it manufactured into an article which wrecks her physical manhood, degrades her morals, corrupts her legislatures, buys the vote of her freemen and ruins the happiness of her citizen. No country can reasonably expect the smile of a kind Providence when the rewards of honest labor are transformed into agents that war against God, and all the purest and best interests of humanity. But it is a friend to education and the poor unfortunates are cheered (?) by the consoling (?) reflection that if it ruins them, it is the means of educating their children. Voters of Hardeman County, is not this consoling indeed? If the whisky traffic is a friend to education, why not have a saloon by by every school house in the State? If it is a friend to morality, why not have a grocery by every church in the land? Why will not the two influences work together, if they are friends? If the whisky traffic is calculated to advance the interest of the state, why have it taxed? or why endeavor to curtail its influence? Why not encourage it by giving it free access to all the communities in the State?

H. R. WHITTEN.

Gen. Dibbrell, the war horse of Democracy in Tennessee and prominently mentioned in convention with the Governorship thus writes concerning the Amendment:

T. F. Gibson, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 6th inst. is received, in which you say that many of my friends would like to know how I stand on the Prohibition question, and that some of the whisky side say I am for whisky.

I regret that anyone knowing me and knowing my past life would for a moment think I would place myself in opposition to religion, morality and good society, and in favor of whisky, crime and misery. For nearly 45 years I have been a member of the church, 2 years a member of the Good Templars, and always trying to be upon the right of every question tending to benefit my fellow man, or to build up and encourage religion, morality and good government. I have had no hand in bringing this question before the people, but it is up for discussion and for action, and I think every good meaning man who wants to see his country prosperous, his children and his neighbors children beyond the reach of temptation, ought to be for Prohibition and cast his vote so as to remove this greatest of evils that destroys so many young men, breaks the hearts of so many good women. and renders so many innocent children poor, discouraged and reckless and finally to ruin that fills our jails and penitentiaries and causes the destruction of thousands of lives annually.

It may diminish the fees of lawyers, sheriffs, and clerks, but it lessens taxes, elevates society, encourages good morals, will aid in building school houses, churches, etc. And if the amendment is adopted will make us more than happy, contented and prosperous.

We will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have aided in removing temptation that good young men have. and will probably save the lives of many good men who are now, by the use of intoxicating liquors, rapidly approaching the grave. I am for the amendment in earnest. Yours truly,

G. G. DIBBRELL.

### HIGH UP.

The citizens of Nashville and Davidson county are up to the boiling-over point on account of a fight to carry a proposition to vote $200 000 to the building of the Midland railroad. The Louisville and Nashville road contracts and Nashville road contracts all the freight into and out of the city by rail—it being the only line into the city. Consequently, this road is using all the money and influence possible to defeat the proposition. The people are aroused, and are determined that monopoly shall not rule.

### Using The Boycott.

It comes from pretty good authority that after the whiskey men made the reporter of the Nashville American leave their meeting last Saturday at Tullahoma, they passed an iron-clad resolution pledging themselves to "boycott" all persons who favor prohibition, no matter in what busines they may be engaged. The whisky dealers evidently intend to "bully" merchants and others into voting against the amendment but they will soon find out they cannot accomplish their object.—Fayetteville Express

Silence is golden, but a woman is perfectly willing to take somebody else's word for it.

Never look a gift horse in the month, and never inspect the heels of a mule of any discription,


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If you Want a Roll of Plug Tobacco, ask your [illegible] "OD RIP."


## TENNESSEE REUNION.

GOV. R. L. AND COL. A. A. TAYLOR, THE TWO BROTHERS

TO BE THE ORATORS OF THE DAY.

Let every Tennesseean bear in mind that Septemper 22, 1887 is the day set apart for this grand state reunion of Tennessee Confederate and Federal soldiers, to be held at the Fair Grounds, Springfield, Mo. The Gulf and Frisco Railroads have agreed to give reduced rates and all who wish to awaken the sweet recollections of the endearing scenes of early childhood should not fail to meet and mingle with the vast throng of Tennesseeans who will on that day assemble west of the great Father of Waters, to hear Tennessee's two most favored and beloved sons, Col. A. A. and Gov. Rob't. L. Taylor, whose brilliant campaign awoke and won the admiration of all Americans. Not only has nature bestowed her most choice gifts upon them by eloquence and melody of her music, but in them are united two branches of noble families; their mother being a sister of L. C. Haynes, whose eloquence was as charming and grand as the laughing brooks and towering mountains from which he gathered inspiration. The Haynes family were democrats, and it was from his mother's training that Bob acquired the principles of democracy. In his first race for Congress he overcame an adverse majority of thirty-five hundred and won the proud soubriquet, "The Mountain Boy Orator." Their father, Col. Nat Taylor, was a republican and for several years was the ablest representative that Tennessee had in congress. He alone of Upper East Tennessee was able to meet in public debate Andy Johnson without being crushed and cowed beneath his powerful intellectual blows. Alf. adopted the political proclivities of his father and for several years has been the head light of the republican party in holding high places of honor, and trust. Nothing short of his profound learning, his brilliant genius and towering eloquence could have have equaled the varied knowledge, the laughable incidents and pungent witticims that make up the genial life of his brother Bob in their late campaign. Although they are comparatively young men, the laurels they have won upon the field of fame are as imperishable as the glorious record of the illustrious State from which they come. Well do these noted sons and brothers reflect the splendid genius of their noble ancestry, Every Tennesseean in Southwest Missouri is expected to be present and every Tennesseean who wishes to attend is cordially invited to be present on the 22nd of September. Everything will be done to make the day pleasant and agreeable and long to be remembered by all.


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The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
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I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

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It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 900 R. D. In the Chancery Court of Hardeman Co. Tennessee,

Sarah Batram Et als. vs. Jas. S. Ussery and wife et al.

It appearing from the original bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants, Jas. S. Ussery and wife Aaraminda Ussery, Bettie, Ida and Josephine Rogers are non-residents of the state of Tennessee, and residents of the State of Mississippi, and Samuel Rogers whose residences is unknown and cannot be ascertained by diligent inquiry.

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein at the court house of Hardeman County, in Bolivar, Tenn. on or before the first Monday in September, 1887 and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing expate, and that a copy of this be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Bolivar Bulletin published in Bolivar, Tennessee. This the 28th day of July, 1887,

A. J. COATES. C & M.

C. A. & A. Miller, Sol. for Com.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 901, R. D. In the Chancery Court of Hardeman County, Tennessee, John H. Duke, vs. R. M. Thompson and E. R. Turner, trustees.

It appearing from the original bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, R. M. Thompson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, whose residence is unknown after diligent inquiry, and E. R. Turner is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and a resident of the State of California. It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein at the Court House of Hardeman County in Bolivar, Tennessee, on or before the 3rd Monday in September, 1887, and plead answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Bolivar Bulletin, a newspaper published in Bolivar, Tenn. This August 5th, 1887.

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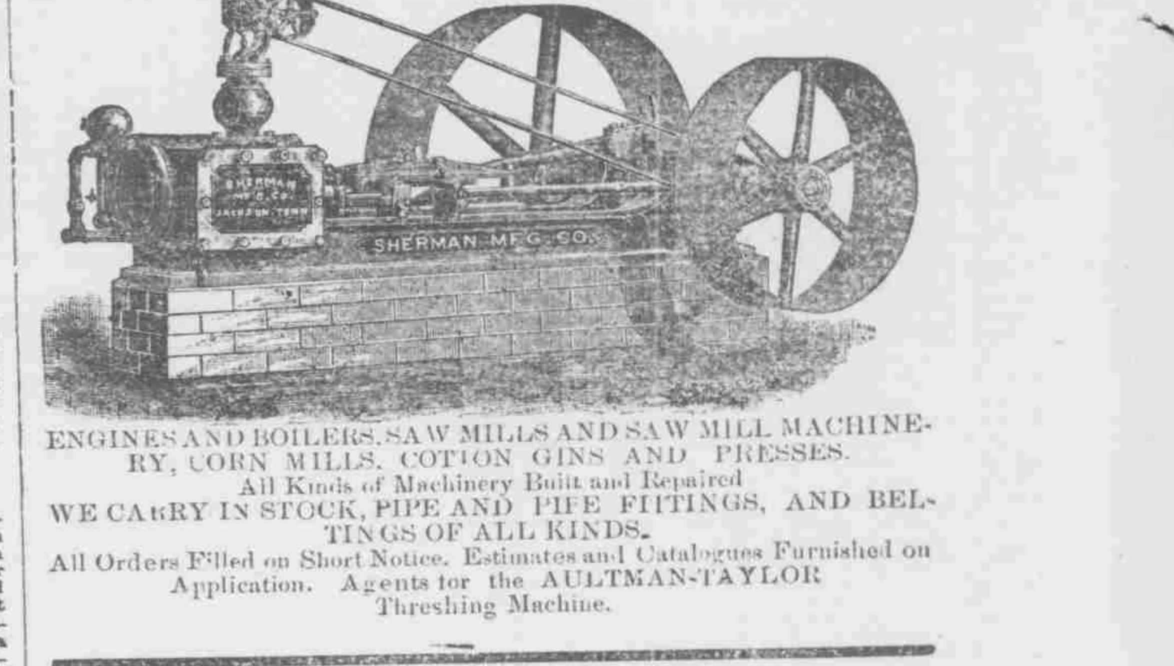


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