

# Sword & Shield

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OFFICIAL ORGAN

OF THE  
PROHIBITION UNION OF MISSISSIPPI.

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## BUSINESS MENTION.

All communications intended for publication, should be sent in Thursday morning, and should be written on only one side of paper. Everything intended for publication should be written on separate pieces of paper from the business communications. The columns of the SWORD AND SHIELD will be open to a limited number of reliable advertisers at reasonable rates, but brands will not be advertised at any price. If, however, one does creep in, it will be promptly exposed when found out. Address all communications to  
SWORD AND SHIELD,  
Clinton, Miss.

## A REQUEST.

We want some friend of Prohibition and temperance in every town and county in the State to write, informing us of the condition of the cause in that county or town. We want to see where our strength is and where our work is needed.

PUBLISHER.

## SPECIMEN COPIES.

We will take pleasure in sending specimen copies to any who would like to work for the paper. The friends of temperance and Prohibition could not do a better thing for the cause than to circulate the SWORD AND SHIELD.

## READ THIS!

Counties and committees desiring to secure the services of a Prohibition speaker, can do so by applying at this office. We hope to hear from every county and community that wishes the benefit of an address on Prohibition.

We are also prepared to furnish on application a copy of the Constitution and By-laws, recommended by the State Executive Committee for the organization of Prohibition clubs. Send a two-cent stamp and get one immediately. We must organize without delay.

## NEWS AND NOTES.

The Southern Baptist has been putting in some good work for Prohibition recently.

Bourbon county, Ky., has been carried for Prohibition under the general local option law of Kentucky.

Elimination does not seem to be so eagerly sought after as it was a little while back. Some persons are now willing to "gombromize."

The Ohio ministers have decided to support Prohibition. They claim to be regular citizens of the State and claim the right of citizenship, viz: the ballot.

Editor Wilson, of the New Mississippian has been appointed receiver in a western land office. This will separate him from Mississippi journalism, we suppose. He was a good editor.

Before we had hoped for such a thing, the war broke out in Greenville, Miss. We are told that there is hope of success soon. Col. Percy and other strong men are leading on the right side, for which we thank God and take courage.

Since Columbus has defeated the saloons other large towns should take heart. It is getting about time to open on the dens in Jackson, Vicksburg and other large towns shall our Capital enjoy a pre-eminence of whisky and bad government?

A gentleman protests against its being printed that he drinks whisky and signs whisky petitions. If it is not wrong to do such things, can it be wrong to mention them. We said recently that a certain candidate did not do these things, and he has not complained.

Gloster has extinguished the fatal light of her three saloons. Mr. McLain, the President of the Prohibition club of that place is a candidate for the Legislature and Mr. Raford, President of the Liberty Prohibition Club is also a candidate. Both good men.

What does Bro. Henry, of the State Ledger, think of "eliminating the Prohibition element from the Democratic party" now. You have changed your mind, have n't you, Bro. Hiram? Feel of your pulse and see if you were not sick when you wrote that article.

We have received "Circular No. 1 of the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College for white girls of the State." Hinds county is entitled to four pupils to be boarded in the College and four more who may be boarded in town. The secretary of the Board of Trustees is our old friend, Hon. Dr. W. A. Hurt.

So it seems the great World Centennial and Cotton Exposition is to come out next year as a kind of vest pocket edition of itself. We are sorry of it. It should have gone out with dignity, and left a good impression. If, however, it will open again, we suggest that the price of admission be reduced to ten cents, and a combination be effected with some good dime museum.

J. C. Lentz, Justice of Peace at Dongola, Ill., was assassinated recently by L. K. Bruce, a saloonist whom he had fined \$25 for violating the law. This is one of a list which the whisky men will extend as far and as fast as they able. A business supported and carried on by such men should have no sanction in law.

The U. S. Brewers Association which recently met in New York, has 739 members; 3000 breweries; makes 18,000,000 barrels of beer; has a capital of \$250,000,000; employs 500,000 men, 450,000 of whom are foreigners. These have been ordered to take out naturalization papers that they may vote for whisky. During the campaign of 1884, 1002 primary elections were held in New York city, 633 of which were held in saloons. How shall we get whisky out of politics.

Significant straws show that the Ohio Prohibitionists are not—and have no reason to be—satisfied with the Republican party. A liquor dealer is made chairman and greeted with applause. The Voter's Union was mercilessly snubbed in its appeal for a constitutional amendment, and, lastly, a man was nominated for Governor whose record is so very offensive that he will probably be told "to shut his mouth" on the question of vital importance. The Republicans are—many of them—repudiating the platform and declare they will go over to the regular Prohibition party. Let the Democratic party of Mississippi take notice, or a dust similar to that in Ohio will be raised.

Nasby would have the temperance men in Ohio to go out of the party only a little way—only on the legislative ticket. He thinks it would be easier to get the people to do this than to go the whole way! It is a conceit worthy of the Nasby of the "Cross Roads" that is in the State of Kentucky. "People don't break with parties that way. By the by, to whom did the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati refer, when it said the other day "that the Mugwump was a cross between a Prohibitionist and a d—n fool?" We know who the Prohibitionist is; but who is the other? We have observed that Halsted has the profoundest contempt for the Nasby movement.—Voice.

California has a State University, and it appears that wine-making constitutes one branch of the education and training which it gives to the young who resort to it for instruction. The California Patriot says: "It is doubtless a surprise to most of our readers to learn that our State University is a vast wine-factory in the interest of liquor-makers and liquor dealers." At the convention in California the State University submitted no less than ninety-six samples of new wines; and earnest efforts, it is said, are being made to greatly increase the facilities for a very much enlarged business in the same line. This State University the people of California, total abstainers, Prohibitionists included, are taxed to support. If it is to be used thus to promote wine-making, it is cause for regret that it was ever established, and it would be far better for the young men and for the people of California generally if it were closed at once.—National Temperance Advocate. That's mighty bad, but before we say too much against California, let's see if we are any better. No school in our State teaches wine-making, but does the appropriation of saloon taxes to school purposes not prejudice the mind of the scholar in favor of the saloon; "we were educated by the saloon; we must keep up the saloon to educate our children." How does that argument suit temperance men?

## STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A GRAND MEETING—OVER THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT, REPRESENTING FIFTY-FOUR COUNTIES.

The Convention met and was called to order at 10:10 by Rev. C. B. Galloway, Chairman State Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Abbey, of Yazoo.

After that, Mr. Galloway said he was rejoiced to see such a Convention assembled. It was, he thought, second to none in quality and representative character. He reviewed the progress of the movement, and expressed the opinion that the present policy of the Executive Committee, that had been productive of such grand results, should be adhered to for the ensuing year. But, said he, that party that openly opposes Prohibition had as well go into liquidation.

Loud cheers greeted the close of the gentleman's remarks.

On motion, J. B. Chrisman, of Lincoln, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. H. Anderson, of Attala, Secretary.

The Chairman was introduced by Dr. C. B. Galloway and spoke in substance as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

"The march of civilization has brought us face to face with the question as to whether we will foster the Liquor Traffic or suppress it. The researches of thoughtful men, the extortion of patriots and philanthropists, have forced its consideration. All along the lines of political, scientific and philosophical thought, the question is predominant. We are compelled to take position one way or the other. We cannot escape the question if we would. We ought not to desire to postpone the solution if it we could.

"There is no dispute about what the people of this country pay annually for intoxicating liquors. It is a question of figures and statistics. It amounts to more in dollars and cents than does the civil service of this country—more than it costs to sustain the municipal, the county, the State and the Federal Government. The nation pays more for liquor in one year than one half of the national debt.

"But it is said in reply that the money is not lost, it remains among us; but gentlemen of the convention, the money paid represents the amount of productive labor that is lost, for it adds nothing to the commonwealth. It represents the heart-ache and heart-break of stalwart men as well as that of the widow and the fatherless. The man who attempts to put aside a question of its magnitude with a sneer, shows his want of common sense.

"A great deal of anxiety is manifested by certain of our fellow-citizens lest the advocates of Prohibition will force the question into politics. We do not desire to do so, but we are compelled to organize whatever may be the result. Without a close organization we shall not be able to influence the public policy of the State, and without additional legislation the present policy amounts to fostering the traffic.

"We do not wish to disturb the balance of parties and hence we ask that the Legislature shall give us local option by counties and thus relegate it to communities that they may decide the question themselves. Where by reason of public sentiment being adverse to the suppression of the traffic, it could not be enforced, it will not be adopted, but in communities where the people are educated upon the question, and morality is strong and combative, they will adopt it and it will be enforced. We are not in favor of a law which applies to every community in the State. Under our system, laws have to be enforced through the instrumentality of juries and much of the odium which attaches to prohibitory legislation arises from the fact that it has been forced upon communities that did not want it.

"The principal burthens of government fall upon the counties. They are taxed to enforce the criminal laws and support the papers. They settle disputes of their people and keep up their court houses and jails, and they ought to be allowed to say whether liquor shall be sold within their limits.

"It is not fair or just that a little corporation composed of twenty-five persons should in defiance of the public sentiment of the balance of the county, engage in the traffic and 'fly blow' so to speak, public sentiment and public morals."

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on permanent organization.

Committee reported J. B. Chrisman, of Lincoln, President; O. J. Moore, of Montgomery; Vice-President; J. H. Anderson, of Attala,

H. J. Harris, of Copiah, and R. B. Fulton, of Lafayette, Secretaries.

On motion, all resolutions go to a committee of nine—one from each Congressional District and two from the State-at-large.

A great many resolutions were handed in, read and turned over to the Committee.

The Committee retired and the Convention adjourned till 2:30.

## EVENING SESSION.

House called to order at 2:45. C. B. Galloway, Chairman, announced Committee on Resolutions ready to report.

After some scattering discussion, it was, on motion, decided to take up the report by sections.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We the friends of the legal and constitutional suppression of the liquor traffic in the State of Mississippi, in State convention assembled, acknowledge with profound gratitude, the steady, healthful, intelligent growth of Prohibition within our great commonwealth. From a small beginning a few years ago our cause has become a dominant moral sentiment in many counties. The little company has become a mighty army. The cloud no larger than a man's hand has overcast the heavens and rained its blessing largely upon every community. This success emboldens us to greater effort. The achievements of the past are a prophecy of yet grander things in the future. Wherever good prohibitory laws have been adopted temperance has been suppressed and the good government has signally advanced. Prohibition does prohibit. Despite the prejudiced and partisan utterances of papers that favor license and the saloons, the history of Prohibition is an unanswerable argument in favor of efficiency. We only ask that prohibitory laws be administered with equal fidelity of other statutes, to secure communities their beneficial protection.

In view of the foregoing we affirm the following:

1st. It is the duty of all good citizens, irrespective of political parties, religious creeds, race or color, to promote in all possible ways the peace, order and prosperity of all the people.

2. We affirm that Prohibition proposes to deal with the liberty of individuals; that society is forced to protect itself against the evils of the traffic by its Prohibition.

3rd. The importation, supply and sale of alcoholic beverages, authorized and sustained by the laws of the State, and everywhere shown to be the promoting cause of intemperance, resulting in crime and pauperism, ignorance and indolence, is endangering the public peace, corrupting to our politics, legislation and administration of laws.

4th. It is the purpose of this organization to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors within the State of Mississippi the utmost of our ability by all possible moral and legal means. We therefore recommend all the friends of temperance to seek diligently the promotion of a stronger temperance sentiment in their respective localities, and that our citizens avail themselves of the peculiar provisions of our present prohibitory statutes by refusing to sign their names to whisky petitions, by diligently circulating counter petitions, and by giving special attention to the sufficiently all bonds of retail liquor dealers and the faithful administration of our liquor laws.

5th. We favor the passage of a general local option law, providing by counties and we pledge ourselves to never cease our efforts till the right be accorded the people to decide by vote whether the matchless evil of the age shall be vended in their midst, said law not in any way to impair existing statutes.

6th. We further declare it to be our conviction that the cause of Prohibition should not be entangled with party politics. Without disturbing the party affiliations of any citizen, we ask his support of this great reform which should be sacredly endorsed above the above contests for mere place and power. We do affirm, however, that intemperance should not be countenanced in public officials and that no drunkard is worthy of our support.

7th. We believe it to be the true policy and the duty of the friends of temperance in the State to support only those for the Legislature at the next approaching election who favor a general local option law.

8th. That we consider it unwise and unpatriotic to raise revenue for schools or any other purpose out of an article that has filled the land with mourning and prostrated the

highest hopes of the country and that no people have the moral right to license sin to obtain the elements of an education.

After a full, free and lengthy discussion on each section, the report was adopted.

## MASS-MEETING AT NIGHT.

Mr. J. B. Gambrell was chairman of the occasion, and at 8:20 he called the meeting to order.

Mr. Thomas Dabney Marshall, of Hinds, made the opening address with his usual ability and eloquence. Where his tongue is heard telling of the great Prohibition bell, formed from things dearest to the hearts of the people, there will be a new zeal in this cause.

He was followed by Hon. Dr. E. A. Rowan, of Lincoln county. Dr. Rowan's utterances were clear and concise, and his denunciation of the whisky element of the party, and their methods, was withering. His speech was full of ugly facts, and facts that can be proven.

After Dr. Rowan was through giving us the law, Mrs. Dr. F. H. Ervin, President of the State W. C. T. U. gave us the gospel. She was emphatic in saying that the women of Mississippi did not want the ballot, and equally positive that they did not want the saloon. Her address was womanly and Christly. Long live the W. C. T. U. of Mississippi!

The last speaker was Dr. Galloway, and he fully sustained his reputation, although he had been working in committee rooms all day.

The hour being late, and nearly time for the south-bound I. C. train, the mass-meeting adjourned, much to the disappointment of many, who wished to hear Bishop Parish, "the fat boy from Lincoln."

Resolutions were passed during the day, thanking the lawyers, officers of the law, papers, preachers, W. C. T. U., National Temperance Society, Mr. Benson, the Executive Board, and others, for services rendered.

## TWO CONVENTIONS.

The Prohibition State Convention meets in Jackson to-day; the Democratic State Convention meets in August. Will these two bodies agree upon some compromise line of action, or will they antagonize each other?

We feel that the situation is critical and it is fully time for leading Democrats and leading Prohibitionists to discuss it frankly. While there is no design on the part of Prohibitionists to nominate a State ticket, the purpose is expressed to control the election of members of the Legislature, to the end that a sufficient majority may be secured to attempt to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State. It is true that leading Prohibitionists say they are only, for the present, aiming at a local-option-by-county law, that is, a law to give to the voters of each county the right to say whether liquor may or may not be sold, or manufactured, in the county. In this way Hinds might vote Prohibition and Warren anti-Prohibition and so on. That looks all very fair, but the principle is precisely the same, as if the purpose aimed at was a State law. Indeed, it may be safely assumed that the ultimate purpose is to enforce Prohibition in the whole State. It would be poor satisfaction to Prohibitionists to enforce their doctrine in a county, while those counties adjoining it might neutralize all their efforts. The principle is precisely the same, and that, plainly stated, is to prevent by law the manufacture and sale of liquor. That we may not be charged with misrepresenting the movement, we will quote freely from the SWORD AND SHIELD, the "official organ of the Prohibition Union in Mississippi," which is edited by the Messrs. Gambrell, leading Prohibition lights, and heartily endorsed by Revs. C. B. Galloway, C. K. Marshall and others.—Vicksburg Commercial-Herald.

After quoting from the SWORD AND SHIELD of last week, the Herald has the following in the same line: "If the above is endorsed by the Prohibition Convention to-day, it will mean that the Democratic party must yield the principle of the freedom of the citizen for which it has always contended, and the license system, which in a great measure supports the public schools, it must also yield the following plank in the National platform: 'We oppose summary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.'"

The Convention has met and set forth its declaration of principles. Our contemporary should read the declaration for information. It is not necessary to guess at the purpose of Prohibitionists; they mean the overthrow of the liquor traffic in Mississippi. But they mean to do this by the popular will.

It might be well for the Prohibition and party leaders to have an understanding. They would doubtless be able to agree that local self-government is a good doctrine. That would make a good beginning. They

might be able to agree further that the people have the right to say whether a traffic shall be carried on in their midst, the results of which are low morals and high taxes, dissipation and disorder. It only remains for the party leaders to agree to the passage of a law by which the people in the several counties can settle this question at an election separated from all political issues. This, we believe, they will do, and that will take off all the tension and make things easy.

For the benefit of the Herald, we will state that the Prohibition Convention was full of Democrats, true, strong men, whose influence is potent in Mississippi and in party councils. They favor this local option law and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and yet they are pure-blooded Democrats.

If the Herald will read "the Declaration" he will learn that Prohibitionists are after the traffic and not the drinking. If a man wants to buy a barrel of whisky and stay by it until he kills himself, that is his matter. But he must not inflict injury on others with his whisky, as the traffic always does.

Finally, we must inform our conferees, that there is not the ghost of a chance that the Mississippi Democracy will adopt the summary plank in the National platform. From all we can learn, the Democracy is too happy and prosperous to commit suicide. And it is too clean and high-minded to lay down its life in the interest of the saloons. Whatever may have been the necessity for baiting the whisky oligarchy of the nation, the same does not exist in Mississippi. The party, unless it gets a-muck on convention day, will not invite defeat by standing god-father to the doggeries. This is the truth, brother, and you will see that it is when your convention meets.

## CONVENTION NOTES.

There is a striking contrast between the little Convention, which met in Jackson a few years ago to formally inaugurate the temperance movement, and the imposing body which assembled in the same room on the 1st inst. The first was weak in numbers and strong only in the hope which a good cause inspires; the last was great in every element of strength. Fifty-four counties were represented! Over three hundred persons were present! These were of all honorable callings, judges, lawyers, preachers, teachers, doctors, merchants, farmers. For intelligence, we suppose, the Convention would compare favorably with any body of men which could be assembled in the Capital. Such a company could scarcely be regarded as cranks or fanatics. They are the successful men of the country, the leaders of the people in their communities.

An excellent spirit of harmony prevailed—not that there were no differences of opinion, but there was a disposition to conciliate and yield in favor of unity.

The "Declaration of Principles" will show the mind of the Convention on all the vital points. Only on one point was there much difference of view, i. e., as to the propriety of asking the existing parties to commit themselves to local option and interrogating candidates for the legislature.

The voice of the Convention was that Prohibitionists should everywhere withhold support from legislative candidates, unless they agree to grant local option by counties. We cannot do less than this, if we mean to succeed, and let all Prohibitionists see to it that candidates commit themselves openly on this question. We believed that the parties should in their own interest agree to this method of dealing with the whisky question; we still believe it, but that is for the party leaders to decide. Our business is to look after the men who will have it in their power to grant or withhold the needed legislation next winter. In most cases candidates, whether Prohibitionists or not, will readily grant the people the right to determine for themselves whether whisky shall be sold in their county; but if one is to be found who takes the other side, then elect him to remain at home and sober up. It will be our own fault if we fail.

The work of the Executive Committee for the year was successful, and the cost was not a great deal. A handsome sum was contributed to continue the work, and the same committee was re-elected. The coming year will be one of great opportunity and should be one of great work. The Convention gave the key-note. The war is to be carried into every corner of the State. The saloons must be attacked all

along the lines, and persistently attacked until they fall before the patriotism and morality of the people.

The effort will be made constantly to divorce the saloons from the free schools. This is vastly important. The revenue from the vile traffic, as now appropriated, is in the nature of a bribe to the public. Why not, as long as we have licensed saloons, apply the revenue to the executive or judicial department. This is appropriate. The hair of the dog ought to go to cure the bite if there is any virtue in it. We suggest that candidates be touched up on this question as they are going around.

Temperance instruction in the public schools is in the right line. It looks to extirpating the evil. With the W. C. T. U. to work at this idea, and the concurrence of the temperance men generally, we may expect the effort to succeed.

Mrs. Ervin made some remarks in the mass-meeting at night explanatory of the plans and purposes of the W. C. T. U. in Mississippi, of which she is President. Among other things she said that the women of Mississippi did not want to vote, a remark that was heartily applauded. We are sure that any effort to introduce the woman's suffrage idea into Southern politics will be stoutly resisted, indeed unanimously rejected. We were glad of this avowal from headquarters.

## H. H. HINES, OF HINDS.

Who is H. H. Hines?

He is a man of remarkable business qualifications.

He is a genial gentleman against whom no suspicion of political corruption can be brought.

He is a man of high moral character.

In the office to which he aspires, he understands all the workings.

No one can doubt that he has the Jeffersonian qualifications.

Everybody speaks in the highest terms of him as a gentleman and an officer.

So it seems pretty certain that he will be elected Auditor and his term of office will be four years thereafter.

## DOSE GOMBROMIZE.

The Vicksburg Herald, an "ardent" sheet, which formerly was not wholly averse to utterly "weeding out the Prohibitionists from the Democratic party," after considering the Prohibition State Convention, says, "We feel that the situation is critical," and straightway proposes to effect a compromise between leading Prohibitionists and Democrats.

The Herald's case is very much like that of the Israelitish Netherlander (called in the old version "Dutch Jew.") who enlisted against the South at the beginning of the war. As usual with the patriotic soldier, he was pledged when he met a "rebel" never to cease fighting till he or his opponent was killed. The battle of Manassas was fought and it was demonstrated there might be some danger in killing "rebels." When "Shacob" heard the news, he turned almost green and groaned aloud:

"Oh, mine Gott! I wish I did know der name of dot adversary of mine."

"Why?" said the captain.

"I would see if we could not gombromize doze mesunderstanding."

The Prohibitionists of Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, July 1.—The Prohibition State Convention met at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the wig-wag with fair attendance, many ladies being present. Jay Doherty, chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the body to order, and in short address introduced Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard temporary chairman, who spoke at length. Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was appointed temporary secretary; Mrs. E. B. Lewis, assistant secretary. Committees were appointed. A telegram of greeting and sympathy sent to the Mississippi State Prohibition Convention in session at Jackson Miss.

After hearing a number of interesting addresses the meeting adjourned, till to-morrow.

## "Smith's Hotel."

Gen. Scott used to narrate how, on his return from the northern frontier, he traveled from Philadelphia to Baltimore in a stage-coach with a gentleman from the latter city whom he had met before. As they drew near the end of their journey, Gen. Scott asked Smith who kept the best hotel in Baltimore. "I do," said Smith. "I was not aware," said the general "that you had gone into the hotel business." "Yes," rejoined Smith, "I've been in it for some time, and I can promise you as good a table and as comfortable a room as any hotel in Baltimore." So the general decided to go to Smith's hotel, where, soon after his arrival, he discovered his mistake, and found himself the honored guest of Mr. Smith's hospitable private mansion, one of the most elegant in the city. Naturally he was much embarrassed, but he was made to feel at ease by his host, when he subsequently visited Baltimore he used to go to "Smith's hotel" in preference to the noted caravansaries kept by Barnum and by Guy.—Ben Perley Poore.