MAS REDUCED LABOR TO THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

to Price of Morecantics Have Gone Up at of the Rosch of Tollers.

In the present silver campaign one of is that in India silver furnishes a able currency. That the people of that seatry are happy with it; that they are resperous and getting an increasing have of the world's trade; that while Ever has fallen when measured by gold, has not fallen when measured by other products. The claims cover a wide alver on a strictly silver basis makes an Meal currency for a happy and pros-

The silver men have been unfortunate a citing Mexico as an example for this charry. Mexico lies too near our doors and knowledge of the desperate condition of labor and the middle classes in that herward land is too manife account. of labor and the middle classes in that backward land is too easily accessible. India as a guide for America is an equally unfortunate selection. Like every other free silver country it is a land of ignorance, with the great mass of its population in wretched depths of poverty boyond the conception of Americans. For all but the privileged few life is one of endfess struggle for mere existence, and the gaunt specter of famine is ever ready to stalk through this sorestricken land.

L. L. Hauser, a tea merchant of Chi-

stricken land.

I. L. Hauser, a tea merchant of Chiago, who has spent the greater part of
the last thirty-five years in India, where
he has a branch house and is interested
in tea and in several agricultural machines of his own invention adapted to
India, being a close student has made a
careful study of conditions in that land
and this. Long residence has given him and this. Long residence has given him opportunity to carefully watch the various changes which the past quarter century has brought about. Seated in his library, surrounded by curios gathered in a life spent in the Orient and with ial and private publications concern-the country at hand for ready ref-ice. Mr. Hauser talks most enter-

where is no gold coinage in India. The unit of circulation is the silver rupee, which has no fixed value. Its worth various to day according to the

which has no fixed value. Its worth varies from day to day according to the price of bullion or bar silver in the European market. To appreciate the thanges in the value of the rupee, its equivalent in American money in 1851 was 55 cents; 52 cents in 1861; 47 cents in 1871; 41 cents in 1881 and 37 cents in 1891. The depreciation in recent years has been rapid: in 1893 worth 31 cents and in 1894 only 25 cents.

"The subsidiary coins are anas, 16 being equal to a rupee; pice (copper) 4 equaling an ana; pies, also copper, 12 equaling one ana. The lowest form of currency are cowries, a kind of shell, 3840 being counted as equivalent to a rupee, or 25 cents of our money. These cowries are used by the poorest people to purchase salt, firewood and the barest necessities of life. It is a fixed law in finance that the poorer the people the denominations into which that money is divided.

"It is a stock argument among allver men that the value of silver when measured by all other products has not fallen. This is an assumption that is directly contrary to the facts. In India: a strictly silver using country with no gold coinage, the purchasing power of silver when measured by other products has declined at such a rate as to keep pace with the decline in the value of silver when measured by gold. In other words the purchasing power of the money of India has fluctuated and depreciated according to the changes in the price of silver in London. This fact entirely upsets the claim of the white metal men that silver is a stable money metal and that it is gold that has appreciated."

Taking down a large blue bound book is a stock argument among

Taking down a large blue bound book entitled "Prices and Wages," compiled by the Assistant Secretary of State for India and issued by "the Finance and Commerce Department," Mr. Hauser turned to a series of tables showing the purchasing power of the rupee over certain make products for a long series of years.

These tables cover every market center in India and show the average purchasing power of the rupee in each for many years. Selecting Cawmpore as a typical market it is shown that in 1871 one rupee would purchase 48 pounds of wheat; in 1881, 40 pounds; in 1892, 28 pounds. Of rice it would buy 34 pounds in 1871; 31 pounds in 1881; 22 pounds in 1871; 31 pounds in 1881; 22 pounds in 1871; 36 pounds in 1891. Of grain tequivalent to oats) it bought 48 pounds in 1891.

"These tables show, and my own personal experience corroborates them, that as the price of silver went down lesser amounts of goods could be purchased for a rupee. The same result would follow the degrading of our own currency to the silver standard. The great hardauth of such a decline in the value of maney, or what is another way of purting it, such an inflation of prices when measured by a debased standard of money, is that all prices do not fluctuate is the same proportion, and the wages of Jabor change but slowly. This makes money, is that all prices do not fluctuate in the same proportion, and the wages of dabor change but slowly. This makes such fluctuations bear most heavily upon those who are least able to bear such a burden, the people whose daily bread depends upon their daily labor. Their wages go up slowly if at all, while their necessities of life advance rapidly, making it impossible for them to purchase ag much. This has taken place in India antil a large part of the population of that unfortunate country are perpetually an the verge of starvation.

To apprecate the desperate situation

that unfortunate country are perpetually in the verge of starvation.

"To apprecate the desperate situation of the natives of India and to see how the decline in silver has reduced them to extremities, let us consult this official export and see what it says about wages.

"It gives the wages per mouth of 'ablebedied agricultural laborers' in United States money at Lucknow as \$1.34 in 1871, \$1.23 in 1881, \$1.48 in 1891. At Bembay \$4.23 in 1871, \$3.90 in 1891.

At Bembay \$4.23 in 1871, \$3.90 in 1891.

With the single exception of Bombay, where the European population is large, form laborers now get less than they seeived in 1871. With cost of living bigher and wages lower farm laborers are certainly not enjoying many blessings from a depreciated currency. Let's see how other laborers are doing. Take the blowing mouthly wages, sgain from the sofficial report, and see how three hallowing mouthly wages, sgain from the accept. Wages of masons, carmers and bricklayers:

1871, 1881, 1891, 1891, 1891.

FREE SILVER IN INDIA | laborer has to eat has greatly incres "This is one of the beauties of a d

laborer has to eat has greatly increased.

"This is one of the beauties of a depreciated silver currency which the white metal advocates fail to point out to our wageworkers when they ask them to vote for silver, yet they are results that will invariably follow any appreciation of the currency, whether in India or the United States.

"If the voters of this country could be made to understand the poverty, squalor and suffering which is calmly accepted in India as a necessary part of existence, and see that these conditions grow worse as their money becomes more and more worthless, the possibility of any silver votes among workingmen, or among any class outside of those directly interested in silver, would be remote indeed."

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Its Decline is Due to the Introduction of

The advocates of the free coinage of silver have made many disciples in the West because they have told the farmers that the demonetization of silver was the cause of the fall in the price of wheat, and they have said that if silver were restored to its rightful place in our monetary system the price of wheat would rise to \$1 a bushel or thereabouts. The prevalence of a helief in this arrai-The prevalence of a belief in this argument is a curious illustration of the will ment is a curious illustration of the willinguess of men to accept theories which
promise to them what they want even
when they have the proof of the fallacy
of those theories at their doors. All the
Western farmer has to do if he wants
to learn why the price of wheat has
fallen is to go into his barns and look at
his reaping and threshing machines. It
is not many years since the first reaper
was put on the market. It would do
the work of several men and it reduced
the cost to the farmer of raising his crop
of wheat. Then the reaper and binder
was invented and soon came the combination reaper, binder and thresher, which
still further reduces the cost of raising
his product. In 1888 wheat could be
produced on the big Dakota farms for
16 cents a bushel. There is a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers this summer describing a combination harvester and thresher that has
recently been shipped to a farm at Yakims. Wash to be used in harvesting pers this summer describing a combination harvester and thresher that has recently been shipped to a farm at Yakima, Wash., to be used in harvesting a big crop of wheat. The machine will cut a swath twenty feet wide, will thresh the grain and put it in sacks rendy for the market as it moves over the field. As the labor cost of a product fixes its price it was inevitable that the price of wheat should fall when labor saving machinery was used in its cultivation. The Western farmers have welcomed every invention that reduced their labor. They have not been backward in buying the reapers and binders and threshing machines. They have used steam engines for power and have burned the straw for fuel to make the steam, utilizing every particle of the product; but they have forgotten that all these things have forced the price of their product down. They seek a remedy now in the free coinage of silver, which they are told would double the price of their crop in dollars, but which would certainly cut the value of every dollar in two and leave them in a worse position than that in which they find themselves today. They are just as mistaken as the sawters of England who worse position than that in which they find themselves today. They are just as mistaken as the sawiers of England who burned the first sawmill run by water power that was set up and hanged the proprietor. These men did not seek a debasement of the currency. They objected to the introduction of labor saving machinery because they did not know that it would ultimately increase their wages and improve their condition. The Westerners have accepted the labor saving machinery which has been the making of that region and they want to keep their products at the price that prevailed before the introduction of the reapers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE WONDERFUL BRYAN.

"Who is this Mister Bryan, pa, That some folks call him great?" "He thinks," the father made reply, "That he's a candidate."

"And does he look like other folks, And does he drink and eat?" "His looks and acts are common, and He walks upon his feet."

"He has no wings, then, has he, pa, To cleave the ambient air?" "He has no wings, my son, but he Has wheels beneath his hair."

"And did you see and hear him, pa— This wonder from the West?"
"That I did both, my weary look, I fancy, will attest."

Then tell me of the silvery song
This warbier has to sing."
He simply waved his arms and yawped,
But didn't say a thing."
—Cleveland Leader.

Who the ' Foilers" Are.

Who does Cancidate Bryan mean by the "toiling gasses," in whose be-half he presumes to speak? Does he mean that only tillers of the soil come under that head Does he mean that the 5,500,000 persons engaged in manuthe 5,500,000 persons engaged in manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries are not tailers? Does he mean that the 3,300,000 persons engaged in trade and transportation do not belong to that class? Does he mean that the 900,000 teachers in schools and epiversities, the 110,000 ministers of the gospel, the 120,000 physicians and surgeons and the multitudes of other persons engaged in professional service in the United States are not toilers? Does he mean that the 4,300,000 men sad women engaged to domestic and personal services are "plutocrats" and drones? Such is apparently the drift and intent of his assertion.

It is time that such demagogic twad-

And infent of his assertion.

It is time that such demagogic twaldle was dropped. The "toiling masses" consist of the great bulk of the American people. The number who are not toilers are as scarce comparatively as common sense in the ranks of Populism
-New York Commercial Advertiser.

I'm a Popocratic candidate
On a Jingo, bunes, buncombe plan.
From the coast of Mains to the Golden Gate,
There's scarcely such another man.
I'm the brand-new fresk with the limber

jaw.
And I travel all the land about.
With a gold-bug paddy stuffed with str.
And you ought to see me punch his sn

I belt him here and I belt him there,
Till the sound is borne across the sea,
And Queen Victoris tears her hair
Till she's just, as build as build can be;
And the English syndicates all quall,
As I beat the unicorn about;
And the lion squata upon his tail
For fear I'll come and twist it out.

From Lizard Point to the Baltic shores
All Europe soon will stand aghast,
When they find the lords of the silver o
Have got a chech on the mints at last.
Then we'll build a great financial wall
As high as the light of Barnegat,
And we'll close the door against them all
Except a hole for the free-trade cat.

was pointed out to him and it was expected that in the future he would carefully verify his excespts from the good book before uttering them. But he has gone on from blunder to blunder. His latest misquotation placed Demetrius in a false light. Every Bunday school scholar is aware that it was not Demetrius who made the famous exclamation: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." but the workmen whom he called together. Of course, owing to circumstances not under his control, Demetrius is unable to come out in a card and set Mr. Bryan right. They used to tell a story of "Prince" John Van Buren which may interest Bryan. John also was a little shaky when it came to quotations. Once, in the course of an address to a Sunday school, John undertook to tell the children the story of Jacob and Esau. In the middle of his narrative the man who sat behind him on the platform pulled his cont-tail and whispered: "Be careful, John; you are getting the hair on the wrong man."—Rochester Post and Express.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

Foreigners Withdrawing Money in Pos of Free Coinage and Populism.

of Free Coinage and Populism.

Financiers teil us that the vaults of Europe are full of idle money and that foreigners, who have more clearly perceived the dangers of free coinage than our own people, have been withdrawing money from this country for years. The older civilizations of the world do not offer favorable opportunities of investment and until our people show a promise of honesty this gold will continue to be hoarded in European banks and safety deposit vaults.

be hearded in European banks and safety deposit vaults.

Those who are attributing the hard
times to the present monetary system
of the United States have only theory
upon which to base their arguments.
The country never enjoyed a more prosperous era than during the four years of
Harrison's administration under the
same sound money standard. In fact, all
through the 'Si's times were generally
good. The election of a man piedged to
destroy the protective feature of our
revenue system and the presence of an
overwhelming majority of "revenue men
only" in both houses of Congress, making certain the repeal of the McKinley
tariff bill, first excited distrust and insecurity among the manufacturers and
capitalists of the country. Nothing is
so timid as a million dollars except two
millions, is common phrase embodying so timid as a million dollars except two millions, is common phrase embedying a great truth. The want of confidence becoming general capital became scarce. Foreign investors withdrew their funds. Credit was hard to get. Failures followed and down the toboggan slide we went until the people were eager and ready to accept any theory, no matter how hair-brained or visionary, as a solution of the impending difficulties.

Then it was that those malcontents

Then it was that those malcontents found their seed sown on fruitful soil. Tillman in South Carolina, Alfgeld in Illinois and Bryan beyond the Mississippi exercised their baleful influence to excite class against class, the employer against the employer, the West against the East. They have been instrumental in breeding discontent, in causing strikes and creating a condition of affairs that must ultimately lead to anarchy. When must ultimately lead to anarchy. When the Chicago rioters stopped the govern-ment mails, stoned trains and attacked those who did not sympathize with them in their lawless actions, a leader of this movement and the governor of a great state denounced the federal government for interfering with their destructive de-signs.

signs.
It is such men as Altgeld who have done more to prevent the return of pros-perity than anything else. The people must crush out now and forever the elemust crush out now and forever the element of society represented by the candidate of Populism. It will not do to merely defeat them. They must be overwhelmed. Then and not until then will the dawn of prosperity reappear. Then as the silver lunacy fades from the public view and general confidence returns, our markets will again fall under the control of natural developments and the gold now stored up in the vaults of Europe will return to America to be invested in our various enterprises, creating a new demand for labor and all industrious people will prosper.—Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Want More of This?

election of the Bryan ticket would The election of the Bryan ticket would mean four years more of the industry-wrecking, labor-robbing, business-killing Wilson-Gorman tariff. It would mean four years more of impoverished revenues and increasing deficits. It would mean four years more of what we have lind during the past three years.

Have not the people had enough of this kind of experience? How is it with the farmers? What is the Wilson-Gorman law doing for them?

Let us briefly cite: It knocks the farmers' wool market out with a free-trade club.

nde club.

It knocks off 20 cents per bushel on very bushel of onions he sells.

It knocks off 2 cents per pound on his

It knocks off 2 cents a pound on his It knocks off 3 cents a pound on his

ams and bacon. It knocks off 18 cents on every bushel his barley.
It knocks off 10 cents on every bushof his apples. It knocks off 3 cents on every dozen

f his eggs. It knocks off 50 cents on every one his sheep.

It knocks off 9 cents on every bashof his wheat.

It knocks off 10 cents on every gallon

of his honey.

It knocks off \$3 per head on his cattle and \$15 per head on his horses.

It knocks off 10 cents on every bushe of his potatoes.

It knocks off 7 cents on every pound of his hops, and 5 cents on every bushel of his corn.

It knocks off \$2 on every ton of his

It knocks off \$2 on every ton of his

hay.

It does more knocking off than this, but this is enough to show that it is time for the farmers, as well as the re resentatives of all other American industries to go to the polls and knock out the party that proposes to continue in force the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

The knocking off farmers here given in force the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. The knocking off figures here given show the difference in the duties on im orts under the Republican protective tariff and the present non-protective tariff. They show that the farmer is hard hit by the Wilson-Gorman law, and that is what ails him today, . The sooner we get back to protection the sooner will all American industries retive and prosperity be restored.

Plenty of Gold.

Plenty of Gold.

There is no scarcity of gold. In the forty-five years from 1851 to 1895 the total production of gold has been \$5,870,382,250, which is nearly twice the total production of the world in the 358 years before 1850. In 1895 the production of gold was \$205,000,000, and for 1896 it is estimated by the director of the mint at \$220,000,000. This production is far in excess of what the mines of California and Australia turned out at the time of their greatest productiveness.

The production of silver has greatly increased since 1850. The trouble with aliver, as money for general transactions, is that no coin can be made of it larger than \$1. A man can carry \$1000 of sold in his pecket as easily as he can easily \$100 of silver.—Leulaville Commercial and the content of the conte

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearled Womankind.

celp from Gay Gotham.

those that we have been wearing, a change in the weaves and

UCH that is orns. mental about fall dresses will be of ribbon, and so novel devices for laying on such trimming are at a premium. But the recently popular ribbon collars are to be retained, and since they are to be very like

colors of the ribbons used is noticeable. Women whose desire for constant change is so great as to make them unreconciled to this, may turn their collars around till the bow is under the chin. That bow makes the entire circle of the neck about once in ten years. First it was right in front, then under one ear, next at the back, then under the other ear, and now it may be in front again, only this time we have skipped one ear in the circuit. The bow under the chin is not as generally becoming as is the smooth collar and the bow in the back, but the coming fancy will tie it in loops that extend prettily to either side of the chin. Even this framing of the face will fall to please a great many, and these may put

correct. The favored colors are at first rather a startling lot. Mirror velvet appears

the bow at the back and be entirely



PASHIONABLY BERIBBONED.

in all sorts of beautiful solid shades, which have a bloom upon them that softens what, at first view, seems to be a shade of almost primary vividness. Coral red, emerald green, brilliant purple, bright chamois yellow, startling blue white, Ivory, corn color, amber, cream and all the shades of yellow, save only the harsh butter color that we learned to dislike season before last, are among the new solid shades. A black and white check ribbon with a wide satin or velvet edge of some one of these already named brilliant shades is one of the novelty effects. Dresden colorings and designs will be a drug on the market. They will, of course, be away down in price, because fickle Dame Fashion has turned up her pretty little nose at the very thing she could not seem to get enough of a little while ago, But dresden ribbon will make a dainty finish to petticoats, will finish off a liftle negligee jacket, will serve as inside ruffle to a house dress, and will be just the thing for many purposes where silk is serviceable and dressy and where the very latest coloring and effect is not imperative. So take advantage of the low prices and

To-day's first two pictures present at tractive methods of using ribbon that advertises itself as Lew and up-to-date In the first example the ribbon is emerald green satin, and the skirt's seams and hem are piped with it. A puffing of wider ribbon in the same shade trims



GAINSBOROUGH SUGGESTION

med. Two green buttons are put or each ghoulder just above the pull, and green slik culls reach from the wrist to well above the elbow.

Bashes have been recognised for several months by the well-informed, and will be generally worn this winter. In the second illustration the man was white satin ribbon, and the collar and bows upon the sleeves were of the same. Then gathered ribbon showed between the puffs of the shirred yoke. The material here was figured chaltie and below the shirred yoke of the goods was a richly embroidered girdle-like portion. Bell epaulettes of pleated chiffon topped the fitted sleeves. An indication that sashes will soon have a rush of favor lies in the fact that so many made ones are offered. These consist of sash bow made and attached to a folded sash belt. Some very heavy and rich brocade weave sashes will be



HOULDERS MASKED BY PLEATED CAPS.

tied. The great difficulty in tying a sash is that heavy ribbon drags so at the knot that there is a sagging where the tie is made, and just now spick and span exactness is the rule.

The new lace trimmings, too, are very attractive, if they do not abound in as just name it." striking effects as those of ribbon. One is shown in the third picture that is particularly pretty. It consists of drapery and epaulettes, with wrist ruffles to match, and is put upon a dress of black surah. A draped vest of old rose silk covered with mousseline de sole is included in the jacket bodice, whose fronts and basque are finished with bias folds. Paste buttons hold the wired collar together, a rosette of black satin ribbon is put at each side and puffings of the same show on the sleeves. This hat is indicative of a change in millinery styles that is taking us back to genuine Gainsborough effect. This means wide, graceful brims, crowns low or high as you choose, and for trimming a sweep of graceful plumes, or one heavy spray of blossoms, or a handsome knot of ribbon. Imagine one of the girls whom you have always thought a little slow and positively homely, not a bit of turn to her rather thin black hair, features ing it back. long, high forehead, and eyes "nothing in particular," mouth "old"—that is blood in his head already." the lips thin and the curve down at the corners, the chin rather long and thin. Well, this is the girl who will cut you out entirely for beauty this season if



AGAIN THE EPAULETTES WIDEN.

she is half as sensible as homely girls

Though sleeves that are tight from waist to elbow are worn, they are not entirely in sight, for the upper portion of the arm should be masked. The method of doing this that is shown by the final two pictures is a popular and attractive one. In the first dress it consists of triple epaulettes of accordiou pleated shot taffeta; in the other, the epanlettes are green slik, belt and collar matching. Both are suitable for afternoon reception wear, but the second can be worn longer than the other. so economy is in its favor. A graygreen woolen suiting was the fabric of the first, the skirt being plain and the bodice having a back of suiting. chief. Gifts of money for necessaries The front is white slik covered with shirred and puffed white chiffon, and the boned corselet belt is entirely of shirred chiffon with points at the top and bottom. The bolero is pink and green shot taffets, is entirely covered with rich lace and is edged with chenille marabout. Wood brown suiting gives the skirt of the other costume. and its bodice is red an green shot silk. A red chiffon vest and an embroidered chiffon jabot are the remain-ing trimmings. Copyright, 1806.

The University press at Oxford has appliances for printing 180 different inguages.

TEMPERANCE TALKS.

THE RUM TRAFFIC SHOULD BE SUPPRESED.

Dangers that Always Lark in the Flowing Bowl - Now Bright and Juffmentint Fon Enverious Dragged Down by the Domon Drink.

The editor of the Murray (Ky.) Ledger makes this public announcement of his conversion:

"All contracts for whisky advertised in the Ledger have expired, and from this date no whisky advertisements shall appear in these columns at any price. If the saloon people wish to expatiate on the merits (?) of any pecuiar brand of their damnation, they can look elsewhere for a medium through which to extol its virtnes. The Ledger makes no claim to sanctification, but when a saloonkeeper tells us that a six-dollar ad, in the Ledger has sold for him \$1,200 worth of whisky, it makes us feel that we have been in a small measure responsible for the damage done, and we promise to 'sin no more.'

Another paper says:

"Our opinion of Kentucky editors ontinues to improve. The example of the editor of the Hustler of Jackson might well be followed by the proprietors and managers of many city and country papers making loud claims as respectable, moral organs, and yet who regularly advertise the products of the brewery and distillery for money."

The Hustler, upon receipt of a proposition to print the advertisement of a large liquor firm, replied that the ad. would go in free of charge if the editor were allowed to write it himself. He submitted the following:

"Hell and damnation put up in bottles from a quart up to a barrel, sent to any address on receipt of price. Our stuff is the best, at least the devil says so, and he knows. It will make a man steal from the blind, wreck his home, lie, cheat, burn; in a word, if there is anything mean it can't make him do,

His kind offer has not been accepted. -American Issue.

The moral effect of early acquaintance with scientific truth is illustrated by a little story which the Rev. Dr.

Plumb tells in the Boston Transcript: A millionaire brewer, a Senator in another State, said to Mrs. Hunt: "I shall vote for your bill. I have sold out my brewery, and am clean from the whole business. Let me tell you what occurred at my table. A guest was taken dangerously ill at dinnerinsensible and there was a call for brandy to restore him. My little boy af once exclaimed, 'No, that is just what he doesn't need! It will paralyze the nerves and muscles of the blood-vessels so they will not send back the blood to the heart.'

"When the liquor was poured out to give the man, the lad insisted on push-"'You will kill him; he has too much

father afterward asked.

"'Why, it is in my physiology at

It seems the text-books, prepared by such men as Prof. Newell Martin, F. R. 8. of Johns Hopkins University, had succeeded in giving the lad some definite information which was proving useful.

"Senator," said Mrs. Hunt, "are you sorry your boy learned that'nt school?" "Madam," the man replied, raising his hand, "I would not take five thousand dollars for the assurance this gives me that my boy will never be a drunkard."

A Sharp Rejoinder. Some years ago Rev. E. Klumph, now of Elm, Wayne County, Mich., while seated in a village store, accosted a saloonkeeper with the remark:

"Come over to the church to-night and hear me lecture on temperance." The reply was: "I won't; you said whisky sellers were robbers." "I didn't," replied Mr. Klumph.

"What did you say?"

"I said you were worse than a rober. I said you took my innocent boy, and sent me home a maudlin fool. I said you took an intelligent man, and sent a lunatic to the asylum. I said you took a respected citizen, and sent a criminal to prison. I said you took a kind father, and sent a fiend to throw his family into the street. I said you took a loving husband, and sept a demon to kick his wife. I said you took the immortal soul, and sent it to hell. I said you were worse than a robber." Sharp and yet terribly true.

Union Signal Notes. London consumes yearly 45,000,000

gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine, and 4,500,000 gallons of spirits. News of the drought in Khama's country, Bechuanaland, tells of great loss of cattle and suffering among the people of the brave Christian temperance are being sent from England.

The synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in Johannesburg has entered into a crusade for total prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to natives. In one mine alone no less than twenty per cent. of the natives are daily incapacitated for work through intoxication.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has condemned and protested against the cultivation and sale of opium in India (except for medicinal purposes) and its export China. It recommends ministers to I form and suide their people with mercane to the great balls of the opinionist.