#### HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

-Ashes and common salt, wet and mixed, will stop the cracks in a stove and prevent smoke escaping .- Detroit

-Lace curtains are not fashionable except for bedrooms. They then have used to go over to Canada once in a lambrequin of dark green or dark red, which colors harmonize on almost everything .- Chicago Herald.

-It is said that a few drops of carbolic acid-that is, ten drops in one pint of water-will, if poured over the earth in flower-pots, kill all living things except the plants. - Troy Times.

-If compelled to use canned fruit that is not put up at home, seek to render it palatable thus: Open the can and drain off the liquor. Put the fruit in a proper dish. To the liquor add sufficient sugar to make it like sirup; let it "come to a boil," but do not let it boil; then pour it over the fruit .-- N. Y. Post.

-Spring Roll: Four e ggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, half teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cream of tartar, add any flavor to suit the taste. Stir well and spread thin on breadpans; bake quickly, and when thoroughly baked turn it out on a cloth and spread with jelly and roll it up .- The

-Breakfast Dish-For a family of six persons, take three cups of mashed potatoes, one-half cup of flour, and half ateacup of sweet milk, two well- inside of so much linen. Getting the beaten eggs, a little salt; mix well to- fifth one on, he tugged, the perspiragether, shape them small, and drop into tion rolled off his face, and ran down hot lard, or roll them into little balls, his back, and he kicked and scrambled and fry them in a wire basket in boiling lard .- Western Plowman.

-Cane chairs are more used than ever. They are painted in colors to harmonize with the remainder of the furniture in the room. The cane armchairs have the backs and seats cushioned with plush or velvet, while the rockers are generally ornamented with bows and ends of some bright-eolored grow more ancient every day.-Ex-

—The secret in mixing pastry is, first, to have both the flour and mixing fluid as cold as possible; second, to put it together as lightly as may be; third, to do no kneading—only enough gentle pressure to hold the mixture together. When made, it should be rolled out and baked immediately; or, if it has to stand, put it in the ice-chest, or some other cold place, until wanted .- Albany Journal.

Twenty-four years ago, says John J. Thomas, we had three or four inches of sand carted on part of a garden, the soil of which was too clayey for the successful or convenient raising of garder vegetables. When this sand was well worked in the whole became an excellent sandy loam, just the soil for agree done in winter when there was little else for the man and team to do, and the fine condition of the soil remains as good as at first, and probably will for a century to come, as the sand does not evaporate, wash away, or become consumed in the growth of plants, as with manure. - Chicago Times.

## Table-Linen, Towels, Etc.

For handsome table linen, the prefer ence is for French damask of the tines finish, as it is not so heavy as the Irist cloths. The most expensive cloths are so finely twilled all over that they are as lustrous as satin, and 'the damasl Sources fo m a design in the center which is repeated in the larger sizes as a border; thus, there is a small vine around the center, with cordons or ribbons woven into the damask, and this is enlarged near the edge: small dots are woven in the spaces near the middle and these increase in size until, near the edge, they are three inches in diam eter. Fern-leaves, shamrocks, sprigs shaded moons, blocks, rings interlinked daisies, and other detached flowers are strewn about on the cloths, with the center pattern and border of some design to correspond. Snowy-white dam ask without colored borders is now used in these fine cloths, which come it sets of square cloths of different size: for br akfast, luncheon, and dinner tables, and are accompanied by doyleys. fringed tray cloths, and napkins it which the center design of the cloth is weven. Square cloths are most popular; those measuring ten quarters each way are most used, but for large dinner tables they are five yards square. There are long slender strips of colored damask sold separate from cloths with a canvas border on each edge that may be embroidered in colors, and the side finished with drawn-work and fringe these are placed down the middle of the table when color is desired, and there are also oatmeal cloth strips of this kind that ladies embroider at their leisure, and use either as buffet covers or as table strips. The cloths with embroidered colored borders are most liked when their work is done by hand, bence those with machine embroidery are not largely imported. The colored luncheon cloths and those used for breakfast tables may be of pink, buff. pale blue, or cardinal damask, or else they are white damask cloths with a border of blue or red damask.

have needle-work upon them, done in outline designs in colors. Heavy Irish damasks, with shamrocks, ferns and Greek designs, are liked for general use because of their durability; and the German damasks, with clear blue and clear scarlet borders, are chosen for the same reason; the latter have both doyleys and napkins to match. Damasks sold by the yard for table-cloths are in pure white with sprig patterns, or else in the cream white tints, just as the cloth comes out of the looms, without being bleached. Gray linen damasks are not used now, as the unbleached damasks are quite as inexpensive, and wear better, and if well laundried they gradually become white. Turkey red cloths come in blocks, and are then bordered and fringed; these are liked for plain breakfast tables, as are also the solid-colored red cloths that have red doyleys to serve as fruit napkins. The large napkins, three-fourths or seven-eighths of a yard in size, are most largely imported, and the only smaller ones shown at an and the only smaller ones shown at an one one would be bored by the true that the special to the event one time to the night.

Of course it was his own fault. It was no one would be bored by the they believe that, what is it, darling?

'Yes, my dear, I know you will; but that the properties and the went out into the night.

Of course it was his own fault. It was no one would be bored by the they believe that, they then two hostile bodies of infantry are closing, the machine guns can be brought the machine guns can be constitutional literty. The vital principles or carbivors, but they believe that, what cloths come in block patterns that have

The small tables used at afternoon

teas and at elaborate luncheons usually

#### Canada Linen.

It sometimes takes a good joke a long time to leak out, but it is almost sure to find daylight sometime. There is a zentleman living in Des Moines whose home at one time was in New York. He awhile to see the country, visit friends and probably eat peaches. On one of his trips he saw some very fine shirts the price of which tempted him greatly to invest. He thought over his wardrobe at home very carefully, and as nearly as he could figure it concluded he needed half a dozen shirts. These were the ones to buy he thought, because they were of the best quality and make and the price extremely low. He purchased, and after getting the articles on his hand, began to wonder how he would get them home and not have tae sharp eye of the officers see them. A happy thought struck him. He went to a hotel and began to put the articles on. Of course he had one on to commence with. He measured the new ones, but found they did not go in sizes, so that one fit into the other, but were about equal in the amount of cloth used in the make-up. He began like a man getting ready for lightning changes. Number one went on very easily. The next was a little closer fit. The third was a closer call. The fourth tried the strength of the cloth and thread, as well as the temper of the fellow getting and pawed the air like a drowning man catching at straws. When he got inside he looked like the last rose of sammer, of the red variety, in full bloom. Five shirts were disposed of, but the sixth lay on the back of the chair, waiting to be claimed.

Our friend wished some one would come and claim it. He did not know what to do until a thought struck him satin ribbon. The shapes in odd chairs | again. He concluded to pass himself off for an Alderman, and knowing that a well filled vest was necessary he took the sixth shirt, folded it up carefully and laid it away inside of his vest and the upper part of his pantaloons. Fixed up in true Aldermanic style, he started for the United States. The customhouse officer eyed him closely on the Canada side, but he got through on his dignified app arance. When he struck the custom house on this side he knew the officer, and was not quite so careful. He walked up and down the office, and begun to think he might be a genuine New York Alderman. The custom officer finally sided up to him and said: 'You had better go and sit down." 'Why," he asked, with some dignity, thinking he knew when to sit down. 'Look at the bottom of your pants." said the officer. He looked, and there from the stove was fast filling the room. said another juryman, thinking that the dragging on the floor was about half and all attempts to let in fresh air were foreman had not spoken plainly. Asable working. The labor of drawing of the sleeve of the sixth shirt hunting blocked by the snow. the sand was considerable, but it was daylight. He sat down without waiting for a reserved seat, and tucked the to punch up through the stove-pipe hole to the jury the incompatibility of their would have been .- Iowa State Register.

## Cremation Progress in Germany.

The practice of cremation appears to

be gradually gaining ground in Germany, there being a steady increase in he number of bodies brought for this purpose to Gotha. which contains the sole establishment in the empire. It is under the control of the city authorities, and the cremations up to the end of 1882 were eighty-four--viz.: seventeen in 1879, sixteen in 1880, thirty-three in 1881, and eighteen up to September, 1882. All parts of Europe contribute to the business of the institution, while several bodies have been brought thither from America, in which country the cost of a fashionable interment is so great that it is but a slightly increased expense to have the remains cremated at Gotha. The principal items of this expense are: the removal of the corpse from the railway station to the crematory, 30 shillings, and the cremation itself. £7 10 shillings. There are several formalities to be observed before permission is given by the officials. A permit has to be obtained from the municipal authorities where the death took place, and also from Gotha, that the body may be removed from one place to another, for without this latter the railway company would refuse to find conveyance. A corpse is not allowed to be moved unless incased in metal, and zinc is, therefore, prescribed as readily melting under the action of the heat. This must be inclosed in a wooden coftin of certain dimensions, so that it may fit the receptacle in the chamber. In case a funeral service should be reuested, a further charge of £1 10 shillings is made, The Gotha estab lishment, which was erected in 1878, is very complete, and cost for the machinery and buildings nearly £5,000. The apparatus is made after the Italian model, and consists of a large coal furnace for the production of the gas, which is conducted by a pipe to the heating chamber in which the body is placed, this chamber being about twenty-one feet in length by thirteen feet in height, and divided into two parts. The gas is first of all let into the nearest section, where it burns until a white heat is produced. At the time of the operation the body is lowered into the second compartment, and the gas admitted from the other one, when the zine case rapidly melts, the garments being then consumed, and the whole process occupying about two hours. As it takes a day and night to properly heat the furnace, sufficient notice has to be sent to the authorities .-

#### London Times. Particular as to Shade.

his life was rapidly drawing to a close. called his wife to h m and said:

I am gone? "I never can fo get you, and I will ever see that your grave is kent green."

#### Colorado Winters.

Colonel Bachtell, one of the owners of the three Warrior Mines near Scofield, Gunnison 'County, Col., who has just returned from the mine, gave a graphic account of winter above "timber-line." A very careful record has been kept by Judge Bridges, of Scofield, concerning the snow-fall there during 10 the snow was seven feet deep. During the present winter there have been a total snow-fall of seventeen feet two scene as this .- Cor. Chicago Times.

The snow is deeper now than at this time in any former year within the knowledge of Judge Bridges. Persons living in lower latitudes may wonder why with such great snow-falls the snow is never greater than seven or eight feet. This is due to the lightness of the snow when it first falls. A foot of snow in the mountains will settle to three or four inches within a few days. The people in the mining camps manage to enjoy themselves these days in a very pleasant way snow-shoeing, a sport which is said to be better than either coasting or skating. The snowshoes used are not the Indian or Canadian snow-shoes, but the Norwegian shoes or "skees." The skee is a long piece of strong, tough wood about four inches wide, smoothly polished on the under side and rubbed with beeswax. furnished with a band for the foot in the middle, pointed at the front end and bent upward. A long staff is used to regulate the speed in going down hill.

Colonel Bachtell's description of the late snow-slide at the Sylvanite Mine: shop and ore-house of the same size. The houses are divided by the track must be ground from their strong foun-

there was great danger of the great mass Realizing this, and not being able to reand running the snow back into the

tunnel a drift of thirty feet was run and

not swept away was an excavation was

made in the side of the mountain so as

to bring the roofs below the level of the

mountain-side. - Cincinnati Commer-

# zial-Gazette.

"Old Jim." growth of reddish beard, battered hat with the mitrailleuse, even at such and heelless boots. He was half dazed short distance as twelve hundred in from the darkness outside, and was their new weapon had not the moving back and forth in his endeavor slightest chance against the field arto focus his eyes upon some one. No tillery of that time. Since then the one seemed to note him as a specially German field artillery has more than uncommon sight, but there was an ap- doubled its efficiency. Against their parent unspoken resolve to "give him shrapnel thrown with the present high the shake." He felt the combination velocities the mitrailleuse would have against kimself, but was too drunk to less chance than ever. The reply back out, and presently fixed his stare of the German army to the question: apon two well-dressed men, shook his What is the place of the machine gun dirty finger at them, and said: "There's in the field of battle?" has been, 'It has lots of it there! Brains!-brains! but no place, and whatever additional men no education nor money to back them and horses can be given should be deup-nothing to back them up!" and he voted to increasing the field artilslapped his own empty pocket to em-phasize his estimate of the men he not been introduced for the field, but pointed at. This would have been em- the field artillery has been largely inbarrassing anywhere but in a Western creased in proportion to the other town. Nobody paid the slightest attention to him, and he gradually worked been pursued by the French and by up within himself something like cha-grin. "All right!" said he, in None have adopted machine guns for an injured tone, "I was once the asso- the field; all have increased and develciate of gentlemen. I'm a member of oped their field artillery. When we the Idaho Legislature, and you needn't remember that France, Germany, Ausbe afraid of me. I'm well educated- tria, Turkey, Russia, have all lately A consumptive man, knowing that graduated at the Detroit High School. Now I'm only 'Old Jim'-no accountalled his wife to h m and said:
"Madeline, you know that I am about with me." The proprietor of the hotel to die; shall you ever think of me when same up and asked him to be quiet. am gone?" "No," said he, "you can't keep a mem-"Oh, yes, darling." sobbed his wife. ber of the Idaho Legislature quiet; but. good-bye, good-bye. Gentlemen wont have anything to do with me any more."

very weil love his fellow-man. There is no reason why he should hate him, except that his whole downward course

would turn all his nature into gall. One man in the room remarked: "Did you notice that no one in the room laughed at his wit?" (meaning his allusion to the difficulty in keeping a member of the Idaho Legislature quiet.) "I didn't laugh," the stranger continthe past three years. During the win- ued, 'For the reason that once I had ter of 1881-82 there were thirty-one an uncle who got drunk and acted just storms, and an aggregate snow-fall of in that way, to the mortification of the twenty-five feet four inches. The whole family, and I guess pretty much greatest average depth of snow at any every one of us has some drunken kin one time was seven feet. During the back in the States somewhere." The winter of 1882-83 there were forty remark struck me as a curious one-not storms, with a total snow-fall of twen- a bad generalization. Every man has ty-eight feet three inches. On April enough to think of that is unpleasant, if he stops to think it all over: and, as was said, most of them had drunken kin eighteen storms up to January 8, with enough to knock the fun out of such a

### Bringing in a Verdict.

At a little back-woods settlement in Vancouver's Island, an Indian had been stealing potatoes from a farm belonging to Mr. Sproat, the local justice. One day, in order to frighten this Indian, the man in charge, who was a Western back-woodsman, fired his gun vaguely in the direction of the potate field. To his astonishment he found that he had shot the native dead. An inquest had of course to be held. The woodsman did not look upon a slain Indian as a very great affair, and several came to Mr. Sproat and said: "You are not going to trouble Henry about this, are you, sir?" Mr. Sproat, being not only the man's master, but also a magistrate, had to reply that however much he felt for the man's misfortune, he must let the law take its course. But where was a surgeon to be found to make the post-mortem examination? A care-worn looking man stepped off a the offenders for such violations, before po and said he was a surgeon. This state-The buildings consist of the boarding- ment being naturally received with some house, 16x24 feet, and the blacksmith hesitation, he produced from an old army chest his commission, his degree, and ample proof of not only having that runs from the tunnel. Their first | been a staff-surgeon. He performed the intimation of danger was on Friday post-mortem, and soon produced a shot evening, during the heavy storm. The from the lung and proved that the inmen in the cabin heard a terrible roar- dian had died from gunshot wounds ing coming, and, knowing it to be a in the chest. Other evidence was less of protest and opposition, an obedience slide, most of them ran into the covered forthcoming; one of the witnesses testiway that separates the buildings and fying that the prisoner had said "Jack, then into the tunnel. The slide rushed | I've shot an Indian." The "Judge" laid upon the strong log buildings, shaking down the law to the jury, which were them terribly, and it seemed as if they composed of twelve of the most intelligent of the men, and they were sent indations by the tremendous weight of to another room to consider their versnow and ice that was grinding and diet. It was nearly half an hour before crunching its way across the log roof. they returned. The foreman then said: The sides were moved and the roof was | "We find that the Indian was worried sprung down several inches. Then all | by a dog?" "A what?" the Judge exwas dark and still. The gas and smoke claimed. "Worried by a dog, sir," suming a proper expression of magisthe snow, which they found to be about particular attention to the medical evi- as above stated. fifteen feet deep and packed nearly as dence, and to the production by the decevery little while the roar of other Indian, he again dismissed them to slides could be heard, many of them their room, begging them to come back passing over-head, closing up the air- with a verdict reasonably connected longer than before. When they at last of snow on the roof moving. If it did returned, the Judge drew a paper tothe chances were that it would either ward him to record their finding. crush or grind the building to pieces. "Now, men, what do you say?" Their decisive answer was: "We say that he main long in the tunnel on account of was killed by falling over a cliff." The lack of air, when they heard an ap- Judge snuffled his papers together, and proaching slide, like prairie dogs, the told the jury they might go to their whole eleven would rush into the tun- work, and he would return a verdict nel, where they were safe. This was for them himself. For a full mile in kept up for forty-eight hours, when every direction from where the dead finally silence told them the storm was body was found the country was as over. Digging out was the next thing. level as a table. The jury was not so By following their track to the dump conscientious as anoth r in the same part of the world, composed of the friends of some people accused of stealdaylight, the first for two days, was ing pork: "We find the defendants not seen. The reason the buildings were guilty; but believe they hooked the pork."-Portland Oregonian.

## Machine Guns in War.

The announcement that an American officer has received permission to inspect the British machine guns at Woolwich has called attention to their One day lately I was sitting in the ho- advantages and disadvantages in war. el at Spokane Falls, idly watching the A writer to the Pall-Mall Gazette thus group of talkers as they grew earnest criticises the employment of machine over the gold of Coeur d'Alene or the guns on the field of battle: "If the lands of the Big Bend country. Sudden- range is correct and the mark remains y I became aware of a disagreeable steady great execution will be done, presence, and, turning my eyes as much but the slightest error will throw every as I could without seeming to look up, | bullet out, except at short range. Thus saw a very dirty man, with a rank the French found that their attempts by the bright light of the room, coming yards, were perfectly futile, and that arms. Exactly the same course has passed through the furnace of war, and had most of their crotchety dross burned out of them, their unanimous opinion ought surely to outweigh the theoretical ideas of a few partisans who still cling to the notion of finding in the machine gun a weapon worth the cost of the men and horses required for its use. They admit that it can not

## Temperance Reading.

"LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE."

Oh, offer not the cup to me, Oh, offer not the cup to me.

Though sparkling in its ruby light:

No beauty in its face I see,

Though, like the sunlight, glad and bright.

I see within its limpli depths

But sorrow, sore disgrace and shame—
The death of all my fondest hopes,

A blot upon an honored name

"Tis filled with sorrow and despair. Though lovers of its charms can sing Its pleasures bought with deepest care. I see, within, a drunkard's wife, His children wan from want of bread, Shut out from every joy of life, a wretened tather, worse than dead.

That cup to me doth madness bring:

How many proud and noble souls, That once did boast an honored name Have never lived to reach the goal They sought upon the tower of fame! That cup, with all its maddening power, And, darkly, ruin brooded o'er
Until they met a drunkard's fate.

-Myra Doug'ass, in Eullou's Monthly.

### LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

ddress of the President of the National League, Giving a Sketch of the Movement, and the Plan for Its Extension in

To the Friends of Law and Order: In response to numerous inquiries the fol-

owing information is given: The Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States was organized in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., February 22, 1883, by delegates representing twenty-five Law and Order Lagues, located in eight of the United States. The attendance was large, the interest deep, and the meeting in all respects a

Success.

The origin of the law and order movement was an effort on the part of a few citizens of Chicago, in the fall of 1877, to enforce the laws forbidding the sale of liquors to minors. The cause of the movement was the discovery of the appailing fact that, in violation of those laws, the saloon keepers of Chicago were selling intoxicating liquors to many thousands of Chicago boys.

The process of the movement was extremely simple. One or two reliable witnesses made notes of persons and places violating the law, and then commenced prosecutions against pile of lumber, where he was working, lice magistrates or justices of the peace, and upon the trial of the complaints proved the facts, and demanded judgments indicting the

penalties of fine and impresoment prescribed by the law. The practical success of a persistent demand that the laws be enforced and obeyed was smply wonderful. The working force of the Chicago League did not exceed a halfdozen men, with the encouragement and sup-port of not more than a hundred citizens. Treating the movement at first with decision. the saleon-keepers soon found it too serious which they found themselves unable to withhold. It is estimated that five-sixths of the evils of seiling liquor to minors have been per-manently suppressed in the city of Chicago through the efforts of the Citizens League, with corresponding benefits to families, taxpayers and the community generally. These statements are made on the basis of the official reports of the Chicago Learne. Those reports have been freely published in the newspapers of the city, and have been the subject of frequent comment in the public press and in public addresses, and their cor reetness has never been seriously questioned,

so far as I am informed. Actual experiment proved that equally great and decisive results were obtained by a similar course in smaller cities, and in country towns. suspicion of it. Mr. Locke said: "In

The accounts published in the newspapers poies the men began terial gravity, his worship pointed out standard organizations in other converted to prohibition "-General States. Like results followed wherever the effort was faithfully made, and the movement sleeve inside his boot top. The cigars for air. By driving one pole after ancost more than twice what the duty other a hole was finally made through went over the case, and calling their ization of a National Law and Order League, ization of a National Law and Order League,

Calls for information and personal assisthard as ice. As the storm still raged, tor of the shot found in the body of the ance have been received from many parts of the Union, and inquiries for documents and directions have also come, to hand from for-

eign countries.

The inherent merit of the movement alone passing over-head, closing up the air-holes. Whenever a slide ran over them, with the facts. They remained away there was great danger of the great mass. In page, then before. When they at last neid. The obsers and advicates of the exist-ing Law and Order societies have only gone where they have been called, and in most cases only where the calls have been urgent and repeated. This has not been from any unwillingness to do the noble work of the movement, but because they are all busy men with many responsibilities and cares, who find it difficult to spare the time to make journeys and assist in organizing Citizens' Leagues in other localities.

To promote the organization of Law and Order Leagues in places where they do not now exist, and to point out the easy way in which such organizations may be effected, is the specific object of this address. The con-stitutions and by-laws of the Citiz ns' Leagues stitutions and by-laws of the Citiz ns' Leagues of the city of Chicago, the States of Illinois and M seachisetts and the United States are appended to the printed proceedings of the convention by which the latter was organized, and may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Shaffer. 25 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. Those proceedings and the appendix thereto contain all necessary informapendix thereto contain all necessary informa-tion for the organization of law and order societies, with other interesting matter, insocieties, with other interesting matter, in-cluding brief reports of the speeches of Bishop B. H. Padaock, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, ex-Governor Thomas Taibott, Hon. Rufus S. Frost Dr. Daniel borchester Andrew Paxton, President F. F. Finendorf, and others, at the National Convention. The en-tire proceedings show that the National League was the result of a spontaneous move-ment in favour of a latter accessors of the ment in layor of a better entorcomeat of the laws, and that the organization entered upon its work with an earnestness prophetic of

Mr. Elmendorf departed this life October II, 1883, and at a meeting of the Excentive Com-mittee, held in Boston December 5, the undersigned was elected to succeed him as Presi-dent of the League. I have on another occa-sion paid my tribute of escena for his character and services, and sorrow for the loss sustained in his decease, and therefore forbear to dwell up on them here. I hoped and expected that his successor would be an emi-nent citizen of Boston, but I have not felt at liberty to decline the respons bilities imposed by the choice of my associates in the important work of law enforcement.

The proceeding to organize a Law and Order Leigue is not difficult. Any good ettizen can effect such an organization in his locality. He need at first only obtain forms of organization from the Secretary, and invite a few of his tellow citizens to meet him and consider his fellow citizens to meet him and consider the matter. If they agree, they can at once select officers and form a League. The working force required is a Prosecuting Agent. The money needed is the amount required to pay the agent and defray the incidental expenses. Public meetings of Citizens' Leagues are generally held in churches, and on Sunday evening, the enforcement of the laws being recognized as promotive of all the best interests of society. terests of society.

It is particularly requested that a full and prompt report of all organizations that have heretofore been, or shall hereafter be, organized be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States League. It is important that this be done, that the central office may have the necessary information of the extent and success of the movement, and that documents may be sent to the proper officers of the dif-ferent State and legal organizations.

The annual meeting of the United States League for 1884 will probably be held in August. Due notice will be given of the time and place of the meeting, that the State Leagues may send delegates. The membership of the National Convention will consist of delegates chosen by State Associations that agree with the object of the United States League, which is to secure by all proper manual conventions. League, which is to secure by all proper means the enforcement of such laws and ordinances as may from time to time exist in the United states, and the several States of the Union, relating to the liquor traffic. It is therefore important that all local Leagues shall become members of a State organization, in order that the delegates to be appointed may properly represent the different Leagues within the

wveral States.
While the present work of the law and order movement is concentrated on the single point of enforcing the laws for the regulation and restraint of the liquor traffic, and especially the preservation of the youth of the country from the evils it engenders, the vital principle of the movement is as broad as the domain of government, and is essential to the endurance of constitutional liberty. The vital principle

izens, unless it can be shown that those encial indulgence to disobey the laws. All other classes are required to yield obedience to the requirements of the law-making power, and the last persons who should ask to be

bade an exception to that rule are the saloon-keepers and liquor dealers.

The Law and Order Leagues deal with the laws as they are, and seek their enforcement whether they provide for license, local option or prohibition. If any there be who regard the laws as too severe, or as not strennous enough, they may apply to the law-making power for any change they may desire. It is not the province of the Law and Order Leagues to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the laws, except so far as such disussion may bear on the question of their enforcement. For further information in regard to any

phase of the subject, application may be made to the Secretary, whose address is above given. Persons who desire to contribute to the pecuniary support of the National Law and Order League may remit to ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, the Treasurer, at Des Moines, Ia, or Mr. J. C. Shaffer, the Secretary, at Chicago, or Hon. Rufus S. Frost, at Boston. The supremacy of the Laws is a platform on which all good citizens can stand together; and the enforcement of the laws enacted to prevent intemperance, pauperism and crime, and promote industry, prosperity and good citizenship, is a work in which all who are interested in preserving the youth of the country from habits of dissipttion and vice can heartily unite. Charles C. Bonney, President of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States.

CHICAGO, January, 1884.

#### Converted to Prohibition.

A few weeks ago Mr. Locke, of the Toledo Blade, came here expressly to see for himself the actual state of the liquor traffic. He was strongly prejudieed against prohibition, and fully expected to find an open liquor traffic here. His explorations were extensive and minute, and he made inquiries of all sorts of people. He found liquor dens here, hidden away in dark places, down cellars and in attics; arrangements prepared to smash the bottles (two or three of them in all) if the "seizers" should rush in upon them. If the officers could seize even a spoonful or a half spoonful it would be one hundred dollars and costs and six months in jail at hard labor; but if the last drop were spilled, no fine, no

Il accompanied Mr. Locke to two large manufacturing villages with about four thousand people each. One of them had great mills of cotton, woolen, silk, flour, iron, saw-mills and many other industries. We called upon the manager of the largest cotton estabment, who said: "There is no liquor traffic here - at least I think so. I hear nothing of it, and see no indication of it. If there were liquor sold here, I should certainly hear of it and see indications of it."

Mr. Locke said: "In Ohio, such a town as this would have forty licensed saloons, besides an unknown number not licensed." The other village was devoted to paper making-the largest establishment of its kind in the world. There was no liquor-selling there, nor In some cases the results were even more Ohio, such a place as this would have complete and satisfactory. at least forty licensed saloons. I am Neal Dow.

### Helping the Drunkard.

Sam Tippler is a confirmed inebriate by heredity and habit; he is a good mechanic, and can earn good wages when he is in a condition to work: but his habits are such that he is idle most of the time; he is a burden to his family who are very poor and needy. If Sam was only out of the way the family, could take care of themselves. With him on their hands to provide with beer and the necessaries of life, they are in great want and destitu-

tion. The degradation of the family is telling fearfully against the future of an otherwise promising family of children. The thing to do in such a case is to send that man to an inebriate asylum, a workhouse or a jail. Several young men representing different benevolent Temperance organizations have made repeated efforts to reform him without success, and ne only goes on from bad to worse, a curse to himself and his family. Something ought to be done in this case; his family can not be expected to make a complaint against him; the civil authorities are not likely to make it unless he is guilty of some overt act. If there is any relief to be had it must be by some judicious man who acts officially in behalf of a benevolent association organi ed for just such work. When the man has served out his sentence he should be received, kindly provided with work, and made to understand that on the first offense he will be committed again, and continue to be committed as often as he drinks .- Christian Union.

## Temperance Items.

More than thirty of the mining companies of Colorado make total abstinence a condition of employment.

"How DID you first begin?" was asked of a young man who had lost his situation through drink. "My mother gave me a bottle of brandy and water to keep me warm on my journey to London," was the reply. "I liked the feeling it produced, and soon found my way to the public-house.'

A SINGLE CASE of hydrophobia will stir the authorities up to kill every unmuzzied dog found on the streets. But delirium tremens may kill scores of men in brown-stone fronts and in huts of poverty, and the same authori-ties will hold inquests and sigh over "the mysterious ways of Providence." -Chicago Inter Ocean.

Ar the N. W. C. T. U. Convention two gentlemen were talking together one evening before the meeting had begun. One said: "No political party can afford to lose the influence of such women as compose this Convention" "Then," said a lady near, "political parties must have principles, the motherhood of the age demands it for her sons." "She will not demand in vain," replied the other, "there is no withstanding the power of woman with God and Truth on her side."

LORD WOLSELEY recently delivered a lecture on "Success in Life." He recommended total abstinence on the ground of expediency. If, he said, two