REMARKABLE PROSPERITY PRE-VAILS IN THESE TWO STATES.

mparison of Gafn in Wealth Last Year—Higher Values of Live Stock and Crops — Great Increase in Bank Deposits and in Depositors.

Missouri has gained \$128,000,000 in wealth under this Republican administration. The State of Kansas has gained almost \$100,000,000 in wealth under this Republican administration. These substantial facts, showing that greater prosperity had visited Missouri greater prosperity had visited Missouri and Kansas during the last three years, should not be forgotten by their citizens during the campaign. The Democratic party is notoriously an anti-prosperity party, and the farm-ers and wage earners in Kansas and Missouri must not allow themselves.

Missouri must not allow themselves to be led away by the f-lse promises and calamity howling of their Democratic friends. Our statements are from official figures and show the increase in wealth in these two States to be as follows:

KANSAS.	
1896.	1899.
Live stock \$80,049,272	\$132,759,873
Crops 83,303,684	111,391,831
Bank deposits 17,147,160	33,505,101
Total \$180,500,116	\$277,656,805
Increase in 1899	97,156,689
MISSOURI.	
1896.	1899.
Live stock \$93,718,709	\$113,806,386
Crops 58,219,870	78,411,465
Bank deposits 53,921,953	141,726,449
Total \$205.860.532	\$333,944,300

Increase in 1899.... 128,083,76 In Kansas it will be noted that the farmers have gained \$80,000,000 through the increased value of their live stock and principal crops this year as compared with 1896. In Missouri the farmers have gained \$40,000,000 The following detailed statement of values of live stock is official, being taken from the returns of the Department of Agriculture:

Horses	\$20,609,057	\$26,695,789
Mules	2,845,995	2,827,859
Cows	13,778,371	22,999,438
Cattle	33,903,604	62,401,253
Sheep	413,966	835,534
Swine	8,498,279	16,000,000
Total MI	\$80,049,272 SSOURI.	\$132,759,873
	Jan. 1.	Jan. 1.
	1896.	1900.
Horses	\$23,039,549	\$24,891,718
Mules	6.914,427	7.210.321
Cows	17,359,416	18,868,307
Cattle	32,565,492	36,981,329
Sheep	1,475,953	1,854,711
Swine	12,718,709	24,000,000

Total \$93,718,769 \$113,806,386 In Kansas the largest gains to farmers have been in their cattle and hogs This they well know, because their returns when selling their live stock have been so much larger this year than they were under a Democrati:

administration.

The next table shows the improvement in the price of the staple crops grown by farmers, which represents an increase of \$28,000,000 for Kansas, and over \$20,000,000 for Missouri. KANSAS.

	1000.	1800.
Corn	\$44,592,121	\$59,405,306
Wheat	19,400,505	19,963,383
Oats	3,809,401	8,608,470
Barley	19,065	859,455
Hay	13,316,122	18.045,678
Potatoes	2,015,803	4,259,866
Wool		249,673
Total Mi	\$83,303,684 SSOURI.	\$111,391,831
	1896.	1899.
Corn	835,353,730	\$48,874,510
Dats	3,374,583	4.871.844
Cotton	747,689	1,324,800
Hay	15,996,275	19,339,962
Potatoes	2,435,869	3,502,998
Wool	311.724	497,342

. \$58.219.870 Corn. oats, hay and potatoes show the largest gains in both States. While wool is not so much grown here as in the far Western States, still the increase under protection in the value of the clip has been satisfactory to those farmers who raise sheep. In Missouri this year's cotton crop was worth al-most twice as much as it was in 1896 under the Democratic administration.

Lastly, an examination of the number of bank depositors in Kansas and Missouri is full of facts upon which our citizens can congratulate themselves. The figures are taken from the last annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency: In the State of Kansas there were

in 1894; last year there were 100,840 bank accounts in that State. In 1894 the total deposits in Kansas amounted to \$17,147,160; last year the total amount of the deposits was \$33,505,101. There has been an increase of practically 100 per cent., both in the number of people who had money to deposit in the banks, and in the total amount of money on deposit in Kansas. In the State of Missouri there were

117,367 persons who had bank accounts in 1894; last year there were 213,009 bank accounts. In 1894 the total amount of deposits in Missouri was \$53,921,953. In 1899 the deposits in all the banks of Missouri and increased to \$141,726,449. While the number of depositors in Missouri had increased by 90 per cent., the total amount of money deposited had increased by 160 per cent.

These facts and figures do not show the increase in the business done at the stores, mines and factories, nor the larger amount of wages paid to the thousands of people who earn their livelihood in these two States.

While the Democratic orators are en-larging upon the benefits that will happen to the country if a Democratic President and Democratic Congress be elected this year, our citizens should not neglect the blessings and prosper-Republican administration that is now in power. It is unwise to throw away the substance for the shadow.

M'KINLEY'S AMERICANISM. Englishmen Do Not Enthuse Over H Renomination. A copyrighted London cablegram to

the New York Tribune says if there be any doubt in the United States re-specting English opinion of McKin-ley and Republican politics, it may be dispelled by the reticence of the London and provincial press respecting the work of the Philadelphia convention. There are few comments on it, and such as there are have a perfunctory sound. These are not eulogies of McKinley,, and the Republican party is not embarrassed by English patronage or flattery. The party platform is described as moderate and the nominations as good as the circumstances permitted. The nearest approach to compliment is the Spectator's remark that McKinley is possibly too much of a politician, but that he has won

and receives internationa' respect. The English press is preoccupied with affairs in Sould Africa and China, and has no space in reserve for a trivial incident in Anglo-Saxon history, such as the closely. tory, such as the election of a President by a nation of eighty millions. Moreover there are no illusions here respecting either President McKinley or the Republican party. Both are known to be downright American, and not in any sense English. President McKinley is not suspected of having ever made an apology for introducing the tariff bill which bore his name, and the party which renominated him, so far from repudiating protectionism, has refirmed it and added to it sub-

sidies for American shipping. Nobody in England ever speaks of McKinley as anything but an uncompromising champion of American ideas and policies. Hence his renomination is received here without enthusiasm and with quiet reserve, as possibly not the best choice, but one which divides the Republican party least.

Career of Roosevelt. Born in No. 28 East Twentieth street, New York City, on October 27th,

Eight generations of his father's family lived there.
Of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish and

Was graduated from Harvard in 1880, a leader in college athletics and with a well-trained mind.

Studied law and in 1881 was elected to the Assembly. Was re-elected in 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Introduced many reform measures for New York City. Was Republican candidate for Mayor

in 1886 against Hewitt and George. Lost by 22,000 plurality.

Member of United States Civil Strv-

ice Commission under Cleveland.
Resigned in 1895 to become a Police

Commissioner of New York. Became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897. Commanded the Rough Riders in the

war with Spain.

Was elected Governor of New York in 1898. Will be elected Vice-President of the

United States in 1900. Want Campaign Watchword.

The insincerity of the Democratic anti-trust cry may be measured by the fact that the party refused to vote for the anti-trust legislation introduced the anti-trust legislation introduced into the last session of Congress. Had the measure passed they would have been handicapped in the approaching contest, and have demonstrated the fact that they do not hate the trusts enough to sacrifice a good campaign catchword.

In reply to the charge that the Re-publican Congress made heavy appro-priations, it may be said that they were made from a full treasury, in view of an income that exceeds ex-penditures, while the last Democratic Congress spent far more than was col-lected, and even sold bonds to pay current expenses in time of peace.

Evidently.
Democratic Governor of Missouri has evidently proceeded on the theory that the lawless element engaged in shooting down innocent and inoffensive citizens is entitled to his protection under the "government by

consent of the governed" clause. Lentz Knocked Out.
Representative Lentz received his Waterloo blow right at home. The Ohio Democrats declined to adopt his resolutions on the Idaho mining riots and their platform contains no reference to the long drawn out effort to

manufacture campaign material. Mules Are Valuable.

Mules are not kicking these days. They find they are better appreciated and better tree od because they are worth \$12 a head more to the farmers this year than they were at the be-ginning of 1897, before the Republican administration.

Will Be Overruled.

Chairman Jones says it will be the policy of the Democrats to plan their campaign so as to carry every State in the Union. Does this mean that they will ask for a new trial in Ore-

'Twas Even Thus. The Ohio Democrats were the first to start the free silver craze. The Ohio Democrats always were political

Two of a Kind.

Philadelphia has kept all of its convention pledges. In this respect Philadelphia resembles the Republican

party. Their Sound Judgment.

quiters.

It appears that the Oregon voters, after due deliberation, decided that the emperor threat was-intended for political suckers only.

Prosperity the Advance Agent.
Turn about is but fair play, and prosperity will attend to the advance work for President McKinley this year.

OUR COAL, IRON AND TIN DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HOW THESE THREE CREAT INDUS TRIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED.

Production in the United States, Under a Protective Tariff, Has Far Exceeded That of Other Countries — Activity in Our Factories.

Three great industries-coal, iron and tin plate—have made especial progress under the development of our manufacturing system, coal production being of itself a measure of the development of manufacturing, since coal enters so largely into that industry.

The coal production of the United Kingdom during thirty years, during

all of which time that country has been under a low tariff, only increased from 115,000,000 tons to 226,000,000 tons, or a little less than 100 per cent. Germany, which adopted a pro-tective tariff about the middle of the period under consideration, has in-creased her coal output from 36,000,000 tons to 144,000,000 tons—a growth of 300 per cent. France, also a protection country,increased her output from 14,697,686 tons in 1868 to 35,784,644 tons in 1898, an increase of 150 per cent. The United States, which has been constantly under a protective tariff law during that period (with the exception of three years), increased her output from 31,648,960 tons in 1868 to 258,539,650 tons in 1899—an increase of over 700 per cent. It must be remembered, in addition to this, that the United States has consumed in her factories, on her railways, and among her people practically all of this enor mous increase, our exports of coal averaging less than three per cent. of our total production, while Great Britain has been for years a large ex-

porter of coal.

Our production in 1894, the year in which the free trade tariff was en-acted, fell to 170,000,000 tons, as against 182,000,000 in the preceding year, and the value of the product fell from \$208,000,000 in 1893 to \$186,000,-000 in 1894, a loss in a single year of \$22,000,000 in this one article in which labor forms so important a part of its value.

In 1891, under protection and the activity of the great industries of the country, the average number of days in which the men in the coal mines of the United State: were employed was 232. In 1893, the year in which a low tariff President and Congress came into power, the number of days in which the miners were employed dropped to 201 and in 1894 dropped again to 178; while in 1897, the last year of the Wilson tariff, the number was but 179, a reduction of twenty per cent. in the time in which they were employed as compared with 1891. The figures for 1898 show a marked increase in the number of days employed and an increase of 38,000 men, as compared with 1893; while it is apparent that the figures for 1899 will, when completed, show a much larger increase, since the product in 1899 was 30,000,000 tons greater than in 1898, and 88,000,000 greater than in 1894, an increase of near twenty per cent. in production and twenty-five per cent.

in value of the product.

Pig iron product.on in the United States has increased from 3,835,191 States has increased from 3.835,191 tons in 1880 to 13,620,703 tons in 1890, which year placed the United States at the head of the iron and steel producing nations of the world. The pig iron production of 1892 was 9,157,000 tons. In 1893, the year of the inauguration of Democracy and free trade, it fell to 7,124,000 tons; in 1894 to 6,657,000 to , and in 1896 was but 8,623,000 tons. The year 1897, 'which protection was again adopted, showed an incre.se to 9,652,680 tons, and in 1899 an increase to 13,620,703 tons. Thus the fall from the last year of President Harrison to 1894, the year in which the Democratic tariff was enacted, was 2,499,622 tons, or twenty-seven per cent., while the increase of 1899 over 1896, the last full year under the Democratic tariff,was 4,997,-

576 tors, or fifty-seven per cent.

The average annual price of steel rails during the period of protection, from 1880 to 1893, fell from \$67.50 in 1880, to \$28.12 in 1893. In 1894, the year in which the low tariff was adopted, there was a fall of \$4 per ton, but the price returned to \$28 in 1896, dropping to \$18.75 in 1897, the year adopted, \$17.62 in 1898, and returned in 1899 to \$28.12, the figure at which it stood in 1893 and 1896. Under this long period of protection

and the development of the manufact-uring industries which accompanied it, the imports of iron and steel fell from \$71,266,699 to \$12,100,400, and the manufacturers, besides supplying the enormous addition to the home market, which this reduced importation implies, also increased their exportation of iron and steel manufactures from \$14.716.524 in 1880 to \$93, 716,031 in 1899. In the year 1900 the total will amount to \$120,000,000, or more than eight times that of 1880.

Result of Protection.

Democrats used to say that Europe would not buy American goods if . barred out European goods by a protective tariff. In the 1895 fiscal year under the Wilson bill, Europe bought from us to the extent of \$634,000,000. Last year, under the Dingley protective tariff, Europe's purchases amounted to \$959,000,000. The balance to the cred't of the protective tariff was \$320,000,000 last year in our trade with Europe alone.

The Golden Fields.

The Kansas wheat fields present a beautiful golden hue and the harvesting goes merrily on. They are most unattractive places for free silver ora-

A Trap Well Set.
The New York Journal set the trust trap and caught a fine batch of Demo-cratic office holders. It was baited with ice instead of cheese.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Mission of Christ — How Divine Power Will Heal the World— Jesus the Surgeon Who Will Extir-pate the Disease of Sin. [Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON. D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage puts in an unusual light the mission of Christ, and shows how divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall back; text, Matthew xi, 5, "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

"Doctor," I said to a distinguished sur-

Doctor, 1 said to a distinguished surgeon, "do you not get worn out with constantly seeing so many wounds and broken bones and distortions of the human body?" "Oh, no," he answered; "all that is overcome by my joy in curing them." A sublimer and more merciful art never came down from heaven than that of surgery. Catastrophe and disease entered the earth so early that one of the first wants of the world was a doctor. Our crippled and agonized human race called for surgeon and family physician for many years before they came. The first surgeons who answered this call were ministers of religion—namely, the Egyptian priests. And what a grand thing if all clergymen were also doctors, all D. D.'s were M. D.'s, for there are so many cases where body and soul need treatment at the same time, sonsolation and medicine, theology and therapeutics. As the first surgeons of the world were also ministers of religion, may these two professions always be in full sympathy! But under what disadvantages the early surgeons worked, from the fact that dissection of the human body was forbidden, first by the pagans and then by the early Christians! Apes being the brutes most like the human race, were dissected, but no human body might be anfolded for physiological and anatomical suploration, and the surgeons had to guess what was inside the temple by looking at the outside of it. If they failed in any surgical operation, they were persecuted and driven out of the city, as was Archagathus because of his bold but unsuccessiul attempt to save a patient.

But the world from the very beginning tept calling for surgeons, and their first kill is apoken of in Genesis, where they mmployed their art for the incisions of a acred rite, God making surgery the predesessor of baptism, and we see it again in II Kings, where Ahaziah, the monarch, tepped on some cracked latticework in the palace, and it bower floor, and he was occupantly and temple of the world phebotomy, and Damocedes cured the dislocated ankle of King Darius and the cancer of his que

But for disordered in the same way might suggest what had better be done for the patients!

But notwithstanding all the surgical and medical skill of the world, with what tenacity the old diseases hang on to the human race, and most of them are thousands of years old, and in our Bibles we read of them—the carbuncles of Job and Hezekiah, the palpitation of the heart spoken of in Deuteronomy, the sunstroke of a child carried from the fields of Shunem, crying, "My head! my head!" King Asa's disease of the feet, which was nothing but gout; defection of teeth, that called for dental surgery, the skill of which, almost equal to anything modern, is still seen in the filled molars of the unrolled Egyptian mummies; the ophthalmia caused by the juice of the newly ripe fig, leaving the people blind by the roadside; epilepsy, as in the case of the young man often falling into the fire and oft into the water; hypochondria, as of Nebuchanezzar, who imagined himself an ox and going out to the fields to pasture; the withered hand, which in Bible times, as now, came from the destruction of the main artery or from the destruction of the main artery or from the good Samaritan nursed, pouring in oil and wine—wine to cleanse the wound and oil to soothe it. Thank God for what surgery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering!

But the world wants a surgery without pain. Drs. Parre and Hickman and Simp

gery has done for the alleviation and cure of human suffering!

But the world wants a surgery without pain. Drs. Parre and Hickman and Simpson and Warner and Jackson, with their anneasthetics benumbed the patient with narcotics and ethers as the ancients, did with hasheesh and mandrake, and quieted him for awhile, but at the return of consciousness distress returned. The world has never seen but one surgeon who could straighten the crooked limb, cure the blind eye or reconstruct the drum of a soundless ear or reduce a dropsy without pain, and that surgeon was Jesus Christ, the mightiest, grandest, gentlest and most sympathetic surgeon the world ever saw or ever will see, and He deserves the confidence and love and worship and hosann of all the earth and halleluiahs of all heaven. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

I notice this surgeon had a fondness for the confidence and the deaf hear."

I notice this surgeon had a fondness for the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear hand haller way a where we way the come of the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more hospitals, for there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear "Without money and without price." You may spiritually have blind even belind even the way the way and worl and spiritually have blind even death and your dumb can wanter, and your can dumb tongues loosened, and your soul save the them remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt, the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt. It can distinct the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt. It cures, and you result surgery is apt to hurt. The world is the time remember that surgery is apt to hurt. The world is the time the time the time them

heaven. "The blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear."

I notice this surgeon had a fondness for chronic cases. Many a surgeon, when he has had a patient brought to him, has said: "Why was not this attended to five years ago? You bring him to me after all power of recuperation is gone. You have waited until there is a complete contraction of the muscles, and false ligatures are formed, and ossification has taken place. It ought to have been attended to long ago." But Christ the Surgeon seemed to prefer inveterate cases. One was a hemorrhage of twelve years, and He stopped it. Another was a curvature of eighteen years, and He straightened it. Another was a cripple of thirty-eight years, and he walked out well. The eighteen-year patient was a woman bent almost double. If you could call a convention of all the surgeons of all the centuries, their combined skill could not cure that body so drawn out of shape. Perhaps they might stop it from getting any worse, perhaps they might contrive braces by which she might be made more comfortable, but it is, humbly speaking, incurable. Yet this divine surgeon put both His hands on her, and from that doubled up posture she began to take on a healthier hue, and the muscles began to relax from their rigidity, and the spinal column began to adjust itself, and the cords of the neck began to be more supple, and the eyes, that could see only the ground before, now looked into the face of Christ with gratitude and up toward heaven in transport. Straight! After eighteen weary and exhausting years, straight! The poise, the gracefulness, the beauty of healthy womanhood reinstated. The thirty-eight years ease was a man who lay on a mattress near the mineral

baths at Jerusalem. There were five apartments where lame people were brought, so that they could get the advantage of these mineral baths. The stone hasin of the bath is still visible, although the waters have disappeared, probably through some convulsion of nature. The bath, 120 feet long, forty feet wide and eight feet deep. Ah, noor man, if you have been lame and helpless thirty-eight years, that mineral bath cannot restore you. Why, twenty-eight years is more than the average of human life. Nothing but the grave will cure you. But Christ the Surgeon walks along those baths, and I have no doubt passes by some patients who have been only six months disordered or a year of five years, and comes to the mattress of the man who had been nearly four decades helpless, and to this thirtyeight years' invalid said, "Wilt thou be made whole?"

The mightiest scientists have put their

The mightiest scientists have put their skill to its retuning, and sometimes they stop the progress of its decadence or remove temporary obstructions, but not more than one really deaf car out of 100,000 is ever cured.

It took a God to make the ear, and it takes a God to mend it. That makes me curious to see how Christ the Surgeon succeeds as an aurist.

We are told of only two cases He operated on as an ear surgeon. His friend Peter, naturally high tempered, saw Christ insulted by a man by the name of Manchus, and Peter let his sword fly, aiming at the man's head, but the sword clipped and hewed off the outside car, and our Surgeon touched the laceration and another ear bloomed in the place of the one that had been slashed away. But it is not the outside car, that hears. That is only a funnel for gathering sound and pouring it into the hidden and more elaborate ear. On the beach of Lake Galileo our Surgeon found a man deaf and dumb. The patient dwelt in perpetual silence and was speechless. He could not hear a note of music or a clap of thunder. He could not call father or mother or wife or children by name. What power can waken that dull tymnanum or reach that chain of small bones or revive that auditory nerve or open the gate between the brain and the outside world? The Surgeon put His fingers in the deaf ears and agitated them. and kept on agitating them until the vibration gave vital energy to all the deaf narts, and they responded, and when our Surgeon withdrew His fingers from the ears the two tunnels of sound were clear for all sweet voices of music and friendshin. For the first time in his life he heard the dash of the wayes of Galilee. Through the desert of nainful silence had been built a king's highway of resonance and acclamation. But yet he was dumb. No word had ever leaned from his lip. Speech was chained under his tongue. Vocalization and na centuation were to him an impossibility. He could express neither love nor indignation nor worship. Our Surgeon having unbarred his ear, will now unloose t

sands of dollars.

Do not think that the cases He took were all inoneyless. Did He not treat the nobleman's son? Did He not doctor the ruler's daughter? Did He not effect a cure in the house of a centurian of great wealth who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue?

They would be not be some pocket built as the control of the synagogue?

in the house of a centurian of great wealth who had out of his own pocket built a synagogue?

They would have paid Him large fees, and there were hundreds of wealthy people in Jerusalem and among the merchant castles along Lake Tiberias who would have given this Surgeon houses and lands and all they had for such cures as He could effect.

For critical cases in our time great surgeons have received \$1000, \$5000, and in one case I know of \$50,000, but the Surgeon of whom I speak received not a shekel, not a penny, not a farthing.

In His whole earthly life we know of His having had but 62% cents. When His taxes were due, by His omniscience He knew of a fish in the sea which had swal lowed a piece of silver money, as fish are apt to swallow anything bright, and He sent Peter with a hook which brought up that fish, and from its mouth was extracted a Roman stater, or 62% cents, the only money He ever had, and that He paid out for taxes.

This greatest Surgeon of all the centuries gave all His services then and offers all His services now free of all charge. "Without money and without price" you may spiritually have blind eyes opened and your dumb ears unbarred, and your dumb tongues loosened, and your not wounds healed, and your soul saved. If Christian people get hurt of body, mind or soul, let them remember that surgery is apt to hurt, but it cures, and you can afford present thetics in the divine promises that soothe

anodyne: All times work covered by a good to those who love God." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

What a grand thing for our poor human race when this Surgeon shall have completed the treatment of the world's wounds! The day will come when there will be no more sick, and no more eye and ear infirmaries, for there will be no more slick, and no more eye and ear infirmaries, for there will be no more blind or deaf, and no more deserts, for the round earth shall be brought under arboriculture, and no more blizzards or sunstrokes, for the atmosphere will be expurgated of scorch and chill, and no more war, for the swords shall come out of the foundry bent into pruning hooks, while in the heavenly country we shall see the victims of accident or malformation or hereditary ills on earth become the athlets in Elysian fields. Who is that man with such brilliant eyes close before the throne? Why, that is the man who, near Jericho, was blind and our Surgeon cured his ophthalmia! Who is that ercet and graceful and queenly woman before the throne? That was the one whom our Surgeon found bent almost double and could in nowise lift up herself, and He made her straight. Who is that listening with such rapture to the music of heaven, solo melting into chorus, cymbal responding to trumpet, and then himself joining in the anthem? Why, that is the man whom our Surgeon found deaf and dumb on the beach of Galilee, and by touches opened ear gate and mouth gate. Who is that around whom the crowds are gathering with admiring looks and tlanks; giving and cries of "Oh, what He did for me! Oh, what He did for my family! Oh, what He did for my family! Oh, what He did for the world!" That is the Surgeon of all the centuries, the oculist, the aurist, the emancipator, the Saviour. No pay He took on earth. Come, now, and let all heaven pay Him with worship that shall never end and a love that shall never die. On His head be all the crowns, in

THE GREAT DESTROYER.

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

the Pulpit and the Pew-Why "Big Joe,"
the Miner, Refused to Drink With
His Comrades—A Memento of His Littie Girl His Safeguard Against Evil.
From the pulpit and the pew, where the
Christian peoples meet,
Comes a call to me and you that we must
heed:
"Lo! they perish in their sin
Whom the Saviour died to win,
For the Church of Christ has failed
them in their need!
The Devil's Doors are open, when the
Gates of God are shut,
And the arms of hell their victims fast
enfold,
Drag them in and hurl them down,

enfold,
Drag them in and hurl them down,
In each Licensed-Liquor town,
Where the souls of men weigh lighter
far than gold!

Let the steeples loud proclaim
To the peoples, in His Name—
In the name of Christ the Crucified who
suffered cruci shame—
By His death upon the Cross
To redeem the world from loss—
"Rise and smite the Liquor Traffic, in His
Name!"

To the pulpit and the pew comes the lesson of it all—

In the hearts of good and true it must be heard:

"That the Cross of Christ may win, Ye must close the ways of sin, And must walk the narrow pathway of His Word!

The Gates of God must open, the Devil's Loors be shut,

By the hands of Christian Patriots at the polls;

the hands of Christian Fatriots at the polls; For the sake of Him who died Must your greed be crucified, must prove that gold is lighter far than souls."

—A. A. Hopkins, in the New Voice.

His Shield and Buckler.

Many a rough-looking man carries in his pocket, safe from all eyes but his own, some memento or relic that is to him as shield and buckler against the powers of wil

some mement of reine that is to mim as a shield and buckler against the powers of evil.

A story is told of a big, burly miner who steadily refused to join his comrades in their drinking bouts, or in any of their revels in which evil was done. He was not surly and morose, but he steadfastly declined all invitations to take part in his companions' carousals. He was jeered at and subjected to all sorts of annoyances, but yield he would not. One night, when the revelry ran high, and many of the men were half drunk, they declared that "Big Joe," as he was called, simply "had to drink with them."

"I will not, boys," he said firmly.

They declared that if he did not they would force liquor down his throat, and then run him out of the camp.

"You ain't no better than the rest of us!" said one man angrily.

"Well, why can't you join us and be friendly and sociable like, when we're trying to have a good time? Ain't signed the pledge, have you?" with a sneer.

"No, I have not signed any pledge, boys.

"Well, boys, I'll tell you," he said. "It's

ing to have a good time? Ain't signed the pledge, have you?" with a sneer.
"No, I have not signed any pledge, boys.
Well, boys. I'll tell you," he said. "It's something I don't like to talk about, but I'll tell you, and perhaps you'll not expect nor want me to drink with you when I've told you the truth"

He thrust his hand down into an inside pocket in his gray flannel shirt, and drew forth something wrapped in an old silk handkerchief. Inside the handkerchief was a wrapping of tissue paper, and in the paper was a little shining curl of yellow hair. Big Joe held the curl up between his thumb and finger and said:
"Boys. I've got a little motherless girl ocarly 2000 miles from here, and that curl came from her head. I used to drink a lot—enough to ruin my wife's happiness, and when she was dying I promised her that I'd never drink another drop, and that for our little girl's sake I'd be a better man, and when I left my little one with her grandmother, I promised them both what I'd promised my wife, and my little girl cut this curl from her head and gave it to me to 'remember her by, and she said 'Maybe it will help you to keep your promise, papa.' It has helped me. I've worn it next my heart night and day, and I'll never, never drink a drop, nor do anything she would be sorry to have me do while it is there. Now do you want me to drink with you, boys?"

The man who had threatened to have whisky poured down Big Joe's throat was the first to say "No," and from that time forward he was never asked to break his promise. His little girl's curl of shining yellow hair was his shield and buckler, and with God's help, it was to him a sure defense.—J. L. Harbour.

Beer and Health.

No less an authority than the Scientific News alleges that the use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs. Profound and deceptive fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion and perversion of functional activities, local inflammation of both the liver and the kidneys are constantly present. Intellectually, a stupor amounting almost to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all higher faulties into a mere animalism, sensual, selfish, sluggish, varied only with paroxysms of anger that are senseless and brutal. In appearance the beer drinker may be the peture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body or mind, will commonly provoke agult. incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold, or a shock to the body
or mind, will commonly provoke acute
disease, ending fatally. Compared with
inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and more generally diseased. The constant use of beer
every day gives the system no recuperation,
but steadily lowers the vital forces. It is
our observation that beer-drinking in this
country produces the very lowest kind of
inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of ruffians
in our large cities are beer-drinkers. Recourse to beer as a substitute for other
forms of alcohol merely increase the danger and fatality.—From the Good Templar
Record and Prohibition Advocate, England.

A New Point of View.

Questioning the wisdom of Boston's present system of punishing drunkards as criminals a correspondent of the Record writes:

"If the city will, through its licensed agents, help rob a man or woman of their scanty savings, as well as their brains for the time being, then the city ought, out of the license money received, provide a home and care for them until they recover their senses again. Don't throw a man into a criminal institution for drinking what the citizens of Boston vote to sell publicly. Let people who sell rum and who vote to sell rum be consistent."

The Crusade in Brief.

The Crusade in Brief.
Liquor and lawlessness are closely akin.
From the ranks of the moderate drinker is the great army of drunkards recruited, pose of drowning their troubles generally wind up by drowning their reason.

If we take the mass of evidence we can come to only one conclusion from the scientific point of view—that total abstinence must be our course if we are to follow the dictates of reason and common sense.

People who begin to drink for the pur-Young women have a silly prejudice against joining temperance societies. We were going to use a stronger word than "silly." but that will do for the present.