The rapid growth of manufacturing in the South and its beneficial effect upon other industries are arousing in upon other industries are arousing in the minds of the people new thoughts and hopes for the future of their great section of the Union. One of the most reliable authorities on Southern prog-ress and development is R. H. Ed-monds, the well-known Baltimore pub-lisher, who keeps in constant personal lisher, who keeps in constant personal touch with the up-to-date sentiment of the leading manufacturers, bankers and influential men of the South. It is his repeated declaration, and as a of his own observations, that the Southern business men are almost a unit in favor of national aid in the realmost a establishment of our ships upon the seas. He finds the sentiment among men representatives of Southern indus trial and commercial progress quite at variance with that disclosed by their Representatives and Senators in Congress. The latter seem to represent a theoretical opposition to the utilization modern methods for the advancement of industrial prosperity that has kept back Southern development for

fully a generation.

In the foreign trade of the United States, as conducted between Southern and foreign ports, one of the rarest sights is the American flag floating from the sterns of the ships conducting that trade. That the demand has grown in the South for national legislagrown in the south for national regista-tion for the upbuilding of our merchant marine seems to Mr. Edmonds to be logical. He sees in the realization of the growing hopes of his people in this respect much of permanent benefit to the section he represents. He has made an especial study of ante-bellum sentiment on the subject of American mari time development, and was surprised to find that, as far back as sixty years ago, the sentiment in favor of guarding and promoting our merchant marine commanded the thoughtful attention of the most advanced of South

rn statesmen and business men. In an address before the Cotton Spin ners' Association at Charlotte, N. recently, Mr. Edmonds stated that in 1845 John C. Calhoun presided at convention in Memphis, at which the subject was discussed. In 1851 a re-port was made at a Virginia convention in favor of facilitating the mails through the establishment of steamship lines running between Hampton Roads and European ports. Another conven-tion in Memphis, held in 1853, favored Government encouragement and pro-tection in the establishment of steamship lines between Southern and European ports. The Charleston conven-tion of 1854 urged Congress to encourage the establishment of mail steam ships, even to the extent of granting State bounties in the form of rebates to shippers employing American vessels. In 1856 Louisiana's Legislature passed an act paying \$5 per ton bounty on all ships exceeding 100 tons burden built in the State. A report made to the Legislature of Alabama as far back 1838 showed that her citizens contributed \$1,800,000 a year to get their cotton to Europe, and contained the query, "If this amount must be paid, why should it not be paid to our own citizens?" No wonder a score of years later Alabama's Legislature passed an act granting a bounty of \$4 per ton on all steamers built within that State.

At Charleston, in 1839, Robert Y. Hayne discussed the subject before a commercial convention held in that city, in which he said that Southern and Southwestern States were produc-ing nearly three-quarters of the domestic exports of the Union, although importing not to exceed one-tenth the foreign merchandise entering the United States, and that foreign com-merce was "causing cities of other States to flourish while Southern cities were falling into decay." Lieut. M. F. Maury,famous for his invaluable aids o mariners upon the oceans, was impressed with the immense benefits Southern States would derive from the establishment of steamship lines be her rich foreign commerce was giving to New York and deploring the fact that the South was missing its opportunities to share therein. He saw for Norfolk, Virginia, possibilities of development which have never been re-alized, but which it seems possible are likely of fulfillment through the growing scarcity of European coal and the inevitable dependence of the world in

the future for the greater part of its coal supplies upon the United States. In our trade with other American republics Maury saw advantages even greater than those possible throughour commercial intercourse with Europe and he was never done urging upon the people of the South the wisdom of generously encouraging American maritime development through the estab-lishment of steamship lines to the West Indies, Central and South America. He advocated a ship canal across the American Isthmus and predicted enormously beneficial results to our trade

and shipping to follow. Away back in 1858 the Assembly of Virginia incorporated a \$50,000,000 steamship line under the name of the Atlantic Steam Ferry Company, but which failed to carry out its designs because of the sectional differences between the North and South. The scheme involved the immediate conscheme involved the immediate con-struction of four ships of the Great Eastern class,to regularly run between Southern and European ports. Their great value as auxiliaries to our military sources were then clearly point fore making any further investments ed out, as well as their usefulness as in Montana.

THE SOUTH WANTS SHIPS

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR NATIONAL AID TO MERCHANT MARINE.

The Situation Viewed Through Southern Eyes — Ante and Post-Bellum Sentiment in Favor of the Restoration of Our Ships to the Seas.

The rapid growth of manufacturing in the South and its beneficial effect \$400,000,000 worth of foreign exports \$400,000,000 worth of foreign exports a year, shipped almost exclusively in vessels that fly the British,German and other foreign flags, the South may well be deeply concerned in the upbuilding of a merchant marine because of the

magnitude of its present export trade."

This trade he expected would rapidly multiply, and he predicted a cotton crop in the not distant future of 100,-000,000 bales.

It is not surprising to find that both of the great political armies are now vying with each other in their espousa of an American Merchant Merine That the representative men in both parties have formally and finally rejected the suggestion of "free ships"— which means the purchase of British instead of American built ships for our maritime needs—may be taken as an indication of both the conservatism and progressiveness which augurs well for early effective and permanent leg-islation in behalf of our too long neglected shipping upon the seas. It is this unanimity of sentiment that is converging upon a demand for such legislation that will have become so insistent and imperative as to compel such legislation at the next session of

M'KINLEY IN NEW YORK.

A Brooklyn Editor Expects Him to Carry State by 300,000 Plurality.

To start with I think the re-election can be that is yet in the future. Of course, the wish is father to the thought, a condition present, I take it, in the mind of every earnest Republican. The very fixedness of that belief is, I am aware, a handicap, if I may put it so, to the purpose I have in mind, of stating the facts about the Presidential situation in this city and State with judicial impartiality.

I have besides my newspaper con-

nections and as an employer of many men who work for a living in various walks of life from factory to office, some other means of getting at the sentiment of my fellow voters. I have been President of the Union League Club, and of the Oxford Club, one a Republican social and the other a purely social organization, both thoroughly representative of Brooklyn citizenship in its best estate. I am a member of many other clubs, including the Brooklyn Club, which, while not proressedly Democratic, is a home for most of the so-called silk-stocking ele-ment of that party. If I say that among all the men with whom I come in contact either in a business or social way the feeling in favor of Mc Kinley is stronger now than it was four years ago, I but report the exact truth as it appears to me. This county of Kings forms the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, and contains about a million and a quarter of population. It is normally Demoeratic by about 15,000 majority. Me Kinley carried it in 1896 by 32,253 plurality and the State of New York by 268,325 plurality. The gold Democratic vote in Kings County was 3709. If a conservative man like ex-Supreme County Justice Van Wyck, of this county, is nominated for Vice-President at Kansas City and the Chicago platform modified so as to assure the dropping of the 16 to 1 issue, it may make a difference of 10,000 votes in this county in favor of the Democratic Presidential ticket, but not more. In the event of an out-and-out Bryanite being named for Vice-President or a re-affirmed Chicago platform, New York State will, in my judgment, give McKinley over three hundred thou-sand plurality and Kings County's quota will not fall far short of 40,000 votes.—William Berri, in Brooklyn Daily Standard Union.

Cuban Postal Affairs.

Recent developments in the Cuban postoffice troubles show that the re tween Southern and European ports.
For many years he urged the investment of Southern capital in such lines, imperatively demanded by Postmaster-General Smith some months ago, the great and growing power ter-General Smith some months ago, when he ordered that a system of re form should be immediately commenced in order that the expenses might then be reduced. President Mc Kinley had ordered both the Directa-General of Posts and the Governor-General of Cuba to obtain the approval of the Postmaster-General upon all requisitions which showed a deficiency in postal management there. While reports have been made monthly to the Governor-General, not a single report ever reached Postmaster-General Smith, so in January last he began to investigate matters on his own ac count, finding that the expenditures were far in excess of the receipts. He then ordered retrenchment, but was not obeyed.

Encouragement for lawlessness fre quently comes home for roosting purposes. The Democratic politicians who have been encouraging rioting in Ida-ho and St. Louis may realize this fact.

Will Soon Be Republican.
The completion of another line of

railroad to the South marks anothe step in the march of prosperity. The South is emerging from the calamity fog, despite her politicians,

For Clark's Benefit.

The Supreme Court has decided that a public office is not property. The Hon. W. A. Clark should beed this be-

THE TIN PLATE INDUSTRY DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

M'KINLEY'S MEASURE SAVES \$100 000,000 TO THE UNITED STATES,

We Are No Longer at the Mercy of the Welsh Trust Which Was Independent of Our Laws and Contributed Noth-ing to Our Reveuue.

"The manufacture of tin plate in the United States was created by the Mc-Kinley tariff of 1890, the particular section relating to tin and tin plate going into effect on July 1, 1891," said General Dick, Secretary of the Repub-

lican National Committee.
"From that date until the end of 1899 we have produced in this country 1,404,552 tons of an article for which there is a great demand here and which both our late President, Mr. Cleveland, and the Democratic prospective President, Mr. Bryan, declared could never

be made in the United States.
"Under the McKinley tariff of 2.2 cents per pound, our tin plate industry thrived. It was per ditted to exist under the Wilson bill, with a duty of 1.2 cents per pound, but it would not have lived under the Wilson bill had not manufacturers been enabled their plates at a lower cost, partly due to the cheapness of wages, and partly due to the cheapness of raw material, both conditions of cheapness being proof the Democratic free-trade

"Stimulated again by the Dingley protective tariff, the tin plate indus try now gives employment to thousands of workers at wages much higher even than those paid under the McKinley tariff of 1890. Consumers, moreover, are buying their tin plate at much lower prices than before the

enactment of the McKinley law.
"Immediately preceding the estab-lishment of this industry in 1891, we paid to the Welsh manufacturers almost \$26,000,000 for their tin plate. Our average imports had been at the our average imports had been at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. Last year we imported less than \$4,000,000 worth, so that there has been saved to this country upward of \$100,000,000 to least the extensive the seathlish worth of at least through the establishment of the tin plate industry.
"Objection is made by our Democrat-

ic friends to the tin plate industry because there has been an advance in its price in the last two years. But this advance has been less than the averadvance of iron and steel articles, and it is fully in harmony with advances in the cost of raw materials, and with the advance in the price of tin plate in Wales.

"Another objection made by the Democrats to the tin plate industry is that it is now controlled by a trust, but they never made any objection to the control of our market by the British Tin Plate Trust before the establishment of our own industry.
"The tin plate trade in Wales is reg-

ulated by the manufacturers, and every pound of their product is sold through one selling agent, no matter to what part of the world it may be shipped. There was no getting away from the prices that the Tin Plate Trust wanted to charge. They extorted from us whatever products they saw fit, and the Democratic party fought tooth and nail when the Republicans attempted to divert the profits of this business into our own

"Admitting that there is a Tin Plate Trust, is it still not better that our requirements should be filled by a trust in this country, rather than by a trust in Wales? The American trust is subject to American laws. It pays American taxes. The British trust is not subject to our laws, and contributes not one cent to our system of taxation or revenue. "Another reason why, it seems to

me, an American Tin Plate Trust is better than a Welsh Tin Plate Trust is because the American institution has built factories here, has created a demand for building material and building machinery. The Welsh Tin Plate Trust buys its building material and machinery in England. Still another, and the most important reason why the American Tin Plate Trust is more : dvantageous to us than the Welsh Tin Plate Trust is because the American concern employs thousands and thousands of men here, paying them among the highest rates of wages that are received by any wage earners in this country. The Welsh earners in this country. Tin Plate Trust, on the other hand, employs English labor, paying low wages, which are spent in Wales, whereas the earnings of our workmen are spent right here at home, creating a demand for the products of our farms and other factories.
"Naturally the Democrats do not like

anything that even suggests prosperity for their country. Mr. Bryan, their leader, is for free trade, and should be be nominated for and elected to the office of President this year, then the American tin plate manufacturers, and the workers in those mills, can rest assured that every effort will be made by the Democratic party to strike a blow at the American tin plate industry, which will divert an annual business of at least \$25,000,000 into the pockets of their friends, the English manufacturers and English wage-earners.'

Croker and Wealth.

Mr. Croker grows quite effusive in its discussion of the aggression of his discussion of the aggression of wealth. This is the same Mr. Croker whose son recently 2-rehased a \$4000

Mythical.

A secret alliance with England has been nicely arranged in the minds of the Democratic orators-for campaign

Jerry Simpson, who has had considerable experience in the art of getting out from under shaky things, has just retired from Populist journalism.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED

Subject: Practical Charity—The Benevo-lence of Doreas Extolled — Her Work Contrasted With Present Day Methods —Wounan God's Handmaiden.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage, who is still traveling in Northern Europe, has forwarded the following report of a sermon in which he utters helpful words to all who are engaged in alleviating human distresses and shows how such work will be crowned at the last; text, Acts ix, 30, "And all the widows stood by him weeping and showing him the coats and garments which Dorcas made while she was with them."

Joppa is a most absorbing city of the Orient. Into her harbor once floated the rafts of Lebanon cedar from which the temples of Jerusalem were builded, Solomon's osen drawing the logs through the town. Here Napoleon had 500 prisoners massacred. One of the most magnificent charities of the centuries was started in this seaport by Dorcas, a woman with her needle embroidering her name ineffaceably into the beneficence of the world. I see her sitting in yonder home. In the doorway and around about the building and in the room where she sits are the pale faces of the poor. She listens to their pliant, she pities their woe, she makes garments for them, she adjusts the manufactured articles to suit the bent form of this invalid woman and to the cripple that comes crawling on his hands and knees. She gives a coat to this one; she gives sandals to that one. With the gifts she mingles prayers and tears and Christian encouragement. Then she goes out to be greeted on the street corners by those whom she has blessed, and all through the street the cry is heard, "Dorcas is coming!" The sick look up gratefully in her face as she puts her hand on the burning brow, and the lost and the abandoned start up with hope as they hear her gentle voice, as though an angel had addressed them, and as she goes out the lane eyes half put out with sin think they see a halo of light about her brow and a trail of glory in her pathway. That night a half paid shipwright climbs the hil? and reaches home and sees his little boy well clad and says, "Where is Dorcas?" And they tell him, "Dorcas has becake her for many a week are gathered now, for Dorc

We see in this subject Dorcas, the disciple, Dorcas the benefactress, Dorcas the lamented, Dorcas the resurrected.

If I had not seen that word disciple in my text, I would have known this woman was a Christian. Such music as that never came from a heart which is not chorded and strung by divine grace. Before I show you the needlework of this woman I want to show you her regenerated heart, the source of a pure life and of all Christian charities. I wish that the wives and mothers and daughters and sisters of all the earth would imitate Dorcas in her discipleship. Before you cross the threshold of the hospital, before you enter upon the temptations and trials of to-morrow, I charge you in the name of God and by the turmoil and tumult of the judgment day. O woman, that you attend to the first, last and greatest duty of your life—the seeking for God and being at peace with Him! When the trumpet shall sound there will be an uproar and a wreck of mountain and continent, and no human arm can help you. Amid the rising of the dead and amid the boiling of yonder sea and amid the live, leaping thunders of the flying heavens caim and placid will be every woman's heart who hath put her trust in Christ—calm notwithstanding all the tumult, as though the fire in the heavens were only the gildings of an autumnal sunset, as though the fire in the heavens were only the gildings of an autumnal sunset, as though the swyl voices of the sky were but a group of friends bursting through a gateway at even time with laughter and shouting, "Dorcas the disciple." Would God that every Mary and every Martha would this day sit down at the feet of Jesus!

Further, we see Dorcas, the benefactress. History has told the story of the crown; epic poet has sung of the sword; the pastoral poet, with his verses full of the redolence of clover tops and a-rustle with the silk of the corn, has sung the praises of the needle. From the fig leaf robe prepared in the garden of Eden to the last stitch taken on the garment for the poor the needle. From the fi

woman was a representative of all those who make garments for the destitute, who knit socks for the barefooted, who prepare bandages for the lacerated, who fix up boxes of clothing for missionaries, who go into the asylums of the suffering and destitute bearing that gospel which is sight for the blind and hearing for the deaf, and which makes the lame man leap like a hart and brings the dead to life, immortal health bounding in their pulses.

What a contrast between the practical benevolence of this woman and a great deal of the charity of this day! This woman did not spend her time idly planning how the poor of the city of Joppa were to be relieved. She took her needle and relieved them. She was not like those persons who sympathize with imaginary sorrows and go out in the street and laugh at the boy who has upset his basket of cold victuals, or like that charity which makes a rousing speech on the benevolent platform and goes out to kick the beggar from the step, crying, "Hush your miserable howling!" Sufferers of the world want not so much theory are practice; not so much tears as dollars; not so much kind wishes as loaves of bread; not so much smiles as shoes; not so much "God bless you," as jackets and frocks. I will put one earnest Christian man, hard-working, against 5000 mere theorists on the subject of charity. There are a great many who have fine ideas about church architecture who never in their lives helped to build a church. There are men who can give you the history of Buddhism and Mohammedanism who never sent a farthing for evangelization. There are women who talk beautifully about the suffering of the world who never had the courage, like Doreas, to take the needle and assault it.

I am glad that there is not a page of the world's history which is not a record of female benevolence. God says to all lands and people, "Come, now, and hear the widow's mite rattle down into the poor box." The Princess of Conti sold all her jevies that she might help the famine stricken. Queen Blanche, the wife of Lo

the whole thing may be a faisehood and a sham.

The church of God has lost nothing; the world has lost nothing. It is only a nuisance abated. It is only a grumbler easing to find fault. It is only an idler stopped yawning. It is only a dissipated feshionable parted from his wine cellar, while on the other hand no useful Christian leaves this world without being missed.

missed.

The church of God cries out, like the prophet, "Howl, fir tree, for the eedar has fallen!" Widowhood comes and shows the garments which the departed had made. Orphans are lifted up to look into the calm face of the sleeping benefactress. Reclaimed vagrancy comes and kisses the cold brow of her who charmed it away from sin, and all through the streets of Joppa there is mourning—mourning because Dorcas is dead.

Has that Christian woman who went away fifteen years ago nothing to do with these things? I see the flowering out of her noble heart. I hear the echo of her footsteps in all the songs over sins forgiven, in all the prosperity of the church. The good that seemed to be buried has come up again. Dorcas is resurrected!

After awhile all these womanly friends of Christ will put down their needle forever. After making garments for others some one will make a garment for them; the last robe we ever wear—the robe for the grave. You will have heard the last cry of pain. You will have witnessed the last orphanage. You will have come in worn out from your last round of mercy.

I do not know where you will sleep nor what your epitaph will be, but there will be a lamp burning at that tomb and an angel of fod guarding it, and through all the long night no rude foot will disturb the dust. Sleep on, sleep on! Soft bed, pleasant shadows, undisturbed repose! Sleep on! God you will have be were wake to weep!

Then one day there will be a sky rending and a whirl of wheels and the flash of a pageant, armies marching, chains clanking, banners waving, thunders booming, and that Christian woman will arise from the dist, and she will be suddenly surrounded—surrounded by the wanderers of the street whom she reclaimed, surrounded, what means this? It means that reward has come; that the victory is won; that the crown is ready; that the banquet is spread. Shout it through all the flying heavens! Doreas is resurrected!

In 1855, when some of the soldiers came back from the Crimean war to London, the Queen of England distribu

tional air,, and the people, with streaming eyes, joined in the song:
God save our gracious queen!
Long live our noble queen!
God save the queen!
And then they shouted "Huzza! Huzza!"
Oh, it was a proud day for those returned warriors! But a brighter, better and gladder day will come when Christ shall gather those who have toiled in His service—good soldiers of Jesus Christ, He shall rise before them, and in the presence of all the glorified of heaven He will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" And then He will distribute the medals of eternal victory, not inscribed with works of righteousness which we have done, but with those four great battlefields, dear to earth and dear to heaven—Bethlehem, Nazareth, Gethaemane and Calvary!

THE GREAT DESTROYER.

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Drunkard's Child, by Charles W.
Harris—A Harrowing Story—Desperate
Deed of a Sot's Wife—Pitiful Note She
Wrote Before Suicide.

You ask me why so oft, father,
The tears roll down my cheek,
And think it strange that I should own '
A grief I dare not speak;
But O my soul is very sad,
My brain is almost wild;
It breaks my heart, to think that
Am called a drunkard's child.

My playmates shun me now, father, Or pass me by with scorn, Because my dress is ragged, and My shoes are old and torn; And if I heed them not, "there goes The drunkard's girl," they cry, Oh then, how much I wish that God Would only let me die.

You used to love me once, father,
And we had bread to eat;
Mamma and I were warmly clad,
And life seemed yery sweet;
You never spoke unkindly then,
Or dealt the angry blow;
Oh, father, dear, 'tis sad to think
The rum has changed you so.

Do not be angry now, father,
Because I tell you this,
But let me feel upon my brow,
Once more thy loving kiss,
And promise me those lins no more,
With drink shall be defiled,
That, from a life of want and woe,
Thou't save thy weeping child.
—Lutheran Observer.

Who is Responsible?

A Rochester correspondent sends us the following sad story, the harrowing details of which the papers of that city recently printed.

A Rochester correspondent sends us the following sad story, the harrowing details of which the papers of that city recently printed.

In Rochester a coal driver, earning \$1.50 a day, whose family consisted of his wife and three children, two girls, aged ten and three, and a baby boy of twelve months. Through the winter scarcely a dollar of this man's earnings went to provide for the necessities of his family.

In spite of the toil of the wife there has been neither fuel for the fire nor food for the table, day after day. Meager crusts of bread broken into three fragments have made the suppers for the little ones, while the wife went fasting, because his earnings have gone to swell the profits of the salonokeeper.

On Tuesday morning. April 3, with neither coal nor bread in the house, the poor woman, worse than a widow, because her husband was not dead, listened to the cries of her children for food, and sent the little ten-year-old girl to the grocer to buy a loaf of bread on credit. The credit was refused; she owed a bill of \$1.89\$ there. "No more bread without cash." said the grocer. Driven by the cries of her little ones the woman herself went to the grocery, and although the grocer would sell her nothing on credit he gave her out of pity a loaf of black bread. With that alone for food, in the chilled, cheeriess rooms of their tumbledown hom, the children and their mother lived unif, noon.

Driven to desperation, the sorrowing woman, on the frayed tableclath, where lay the last morsel of the black bread, penned this note to her husbrad: "I had nothing left to do but to take my children and go where the unger could not pain us. I was refused; and I had nothing left to do but to take my children and go where the unger could not pain us. I was refused credit and could no longer stand the tartible poverty that I have endured for years. I was weak and it was all too much for me. I hope I will be forgiven for my act, but if my heart could be seen the act would not be called a crime. I am sorry, but I cannot preven

A Novel Temperance Society.

A Novel Temperance Society.

A peculiar society, having as its object the suppression of the liquor traffic, has been organized in Great Bend. The organization is composed of the society young women of the town and is called the D. D. M. B. Club. The initials stand for "Don't Drink, My Boy." The girls stand on guard all day long, each a day at a time, taking note of those who patronize the saloons. A complete record is kept of those with whom they are personally acquainted, but the club is especially directed toward suppressing the evil among the young men of the town. Meetings are held once a week to exchange information which they have secured.

to exchange information which they have secured.

On first offence—that is, the first discovered offence—a card is sent to the goung man informing him that he has been seen entering a certain saloon at a certain hour on a certain day, and if the offence is repeated be can consider himself ostracized by the good society of Great Bend. The club members are piedged never to tell an outsider the name of the offender, but if the offence is repeated they make his name public in a little pamphlet called the Monthly Bar Record.—Great Bend (Kan.) Correspondence Kansas City Times.

The growth of sobriety among the working classes is one of the most promising features of the social conditions of to-day, and it has been enforced by the immense development in the responsibilities of daily and it has been enforced by the immense development in the responsibilities of daily life. Never were intoxicating liquors and paralyzing drugs more in reach of the people, but their excessive use is confined to very few. The man who is known to be addicted to them soon falls into disrepute in and being unable to secure employment in any important capacity he must in a short time degenerate into the class of incorrigibles and cease to have any recognition among decent people.

There can be no doubt that the use of powerful and dangerous physical forces in the ordinary operations of life will constantly increase, and the need of sober, reliable and competent men become so urgent that no man of irregular or intemperate habits will be able to secure employment of any sort in the years to come, and the time will not be distant, either.—New Orleans Picayune.

How Drink Deludes.

The effect of alcohol is to make a dazzling palace of the vilest slum; through alcoholized eyes grime, filth and rags are beautiful. Drink makes the one-room dweller contented with his lot. We may despair of breeding discontent while drink holds sway. People who would reform society must make the dethroning of drink a plank in their platform.

The Crusade in Brief.

The Crusade in Brief.

The Sons of Temperance, an English society, has an adult membership of 42.775, a gain on the year of 2309.

In 1885 the city of New York drank more than 5.000,000 barrels of intoxicating stuff, and paid \$140,000,000 for the privilege.

During the last twenty years the deaths from alcoholism in Great Britain have increased \$2 per cent, among men and 145 per cent, among women.

William Amend, the "champion been drinker of New York," ded recently in Bellevue Hospital of the worst case of cirrhosis of the liver ever seen there.

If you want to boom your city or town

If you want to boom your city or town