ONE STATE CULLINGS.

A BRAVE 10-YEAR-OLD.

ARTLEY RESCUES A CHILD FROM DROWNING WHILE MEN WAITED.

TOWN—The other day Helen Low- that blew into the Conemaugh river child played on its banks. She tried t, got into the current and was swept Men and women who saw the child g ran about in distraction looking s or boards. Frank Artley, 10 years ld, heard the girl scream as she lost ting. He leaped over the fences and a 12 foot embankment, throwing him- out in the current without an in- hesitation. The little girl was un- er when he reached her, but he d her head out of water, and after a t struggle, swam to where he could bottom. Eager hands took the half ing child, and the boy went home t a word over his exploit. When ing people came to praise his courage rompt action, the little fellow said ew she was drowning, and that I had quick. I can swim, and I wasn't . That's all."

FIGURES ON INSURANCE.

RT OF STATE COMMISSIONER LUPER SHOWING THE BUSINESS DONE LAST YEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ARRISBURG—The annual report o George B. Luper, Insurance Commissioner Pennsylvania, shows the following ness done by Pennsylvania stock com- es.

come from fire premiums, $15,223,249 income from inland and marine prem- s, $2,169,547 38; total premium income, 97,706 88; paid for fire losses, $9,658,- 22; paid for marine and inland losses, 56,398 77; paid the commissions, $3,400,- 21; paid for salaries, $1,139,061 99; paid taxes, $406,339 84; paid for miscellan- s purposes, $1,055,779 32; total $17,325- 35; excess of premium income over s and expenses, $72,539 53.

The following summary shows the busi- s of all companies done in Pennsylvania last year: Premiums received by stock companies, $10,579,432; premiums and as- ments of mutual companies, $1,778,283 Losses paid by stock companies, $6,694,- 78; losses paid by mutual companies $1,134,? 70.

ACTIVE WORK THIS SESSION.

ALL CLASSES OF LEGISLATION ARE FURTHER ADVANCED THAN IN 1891.

HARRISBURG—The record of the house for this session as compared with last shows active work. The total number of house and senate bills reported from house com- mittees to date is 999, as compared with 917 up to May 19, 1891. The number passed by the house and sent to the senate is 290 against 292 for the same period last season. The number sent to the governor this year is against 78 last session. The governor has signed or vetoed 54 bills this session. During session the executive had acted upon 78 bills up to May 19.

From the date of the final adjournment of session of 1887, the first that was held under the present salary law. There were many more bills that session as this, but the work was pushed along much faster. Although there were a large number of very important measures considered during that session.

READING RECEIVERS CUT WAGES.

POTTSVILLE—In pursuance of the economical policy of the Reading receivers, in connection with President Harris, the first cut in wages announced here for years has been ordered but applies only to those who do not come under the regular established $2 50 basis At Glen Dowr, Taylorsville and other collieries, the miners engaged in driving breasts by the yard have been dropped 50 cents per yard, and the drivers who formally received $10 20 will be reduced to $8 per week. A number of the miners were not satisfied with the reduction and left the works.

DIED IN A DENTIST'S CHAIR.

HARRISBURG—Mrs. Sarah Radel, 40 years old, of Waynesville, Dauphin county, died suddenly at the office of a dentist, this city. Dr. Dr. A. Dashiell administered vitalized air to the lady preparatory to having a number of teeth extracted. A verdict was rendered by a coroner's jury that the unfortunate result was purely accidental, as the lady had taken the air before successfully and the doctor has been using the treatment for three years successfully.

LIGHTNING ROD SWINDLERS.

GREENVILLE.—Lightning rod sharpers have been reaping a harvest in Mercer county for the past few days. Aaron Wasser of near Greenville was swindled out of $104. Adam Hoffcker of Perry township paid $125, and others have been as effectually gulled.

FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

LANCASTER.—A broken truck on a freight train wrecked several cars on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Thorndale. An eastbound train ran into them and 20 cars in all were wrecked. Engineer C. W. Mann, and Fireman John McCann, of Harrisburg were badly injured, the former dying this afternoon. The fireman is in a serious condition.

BEAT HIM TO DEATH.

CLARION—The night operator at Roxburg, on the Allegheny Valley road, was assaulted last Friday night by a gang of marauders, who were "taking the town" The man was badly beaten and died from his injuries. Two of his assailants named Mock and McCann, were arrested and placed in the Clarion county jail on a charge of murder.

THE men at the Henry mine, at Rathmel, near Du Bois, who were out two weeks on account of dissatisfaction with weights allowed, have returned to work. They were given a check weighman.

GUS FITZPATRICK, aged 16 years, and his brother James, aged 20, quarreled at their home in Dunmore over a revolver. In the scuffle the pistol was discharged and James received a mortal wound.

MRS. JACOB MORAN of Uniontown and three children, one a babe, were struck by a train. Mrs. Moran and one of the children were badly but not fatally hurt. The other children escaped injury,

AT New Castle Mrs. Mary Bales, an aged lady, became demented and leaped from her third chamber window. She was picked up dead.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.—The Governor to-day vetoed the bill to give cities, boroughs and townships half of the revenues derived from foreign fire insurance companies.

The Senate passed a number of appropriation bills in addition to the following: Making it unlawful for persons to advertise themselves as doctors of dental surgery without a diploma; authorizing incorporation of drainage companies; House bill to authorize church corporations owning burial grounds to purchase other grounds; to empower the Governor to suspend the State quarantine; to create a Quarantine Board; to authorize the Governor to appoint a quarantine physician and to purchase or lease or acquire land for a State quarantine station, and to abandon the present lazaretto; to provide for the painting of portraits of John Penn, Thomas Penn, Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Reynolds; for the release of sureties on bonds required in various courts and the substitution of new sureties; to provide for publication, in separate pamphlet form, of the list of corporations; making an appropriation of $196,000 for the maintenance of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Home at Erie, and for improvements to the building, making an appropriation of $208,000 for the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans.

Several House bills were passed finally for the payment of members of the National Guard who contracted diseases while in the performance of military duty at Homestead.

In the House bills were passed finally appropriating $260,000 to the normal schools of the State, $177,000 to the Huntingdon Reformatory, and $30,000 to purchase land for the Western Penitentiary. The bill authorizing the appointment of policemen in boroughs was passed finally.

The governor to-day signed the following bills: To abolish the Philadelphia public building commission; providing for the expenses of presidential electors; requiring all deeds of sheriffs to be recorded in the office of the prothonotary; defining to whom benefit certificates issued by fraternal societies shall be paid; providing that city and county officers shall make monthly returns to the state treasurer; to authorize cities and boroughs to establish police pension funds; to prohibit the employment of minors under 14 years in or about elevators.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.—The Senate to-day passed the resolution of Senator Dunlap appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of roads; the house bill to enable taxpayers of townships and road districts to make contracts for the improvement of roads was passed finally by the senate. Representative Nesbit's road bill was reported to the senate from committee without the $1,000,000 which it contained and with an amendment providing for a county tax not exceeding one mill for improvement of roads. The senate has been doing some great hustling during the past few days, and wiped from the calender every senate bill except that which prescribes a standard quantity of bottled porter, ale and beer, to prevent deception therein. Two important measures go down. One is Logan's bill changing the basis of distribution of the State appropriation to common schools from the number of taxable citizens to the number of schools and the other the Hackenberg license court scheme. The senate will now do use of house bills only.

In the house 13 bills were passed making appropriations of $10,000 to each of the 13 normal schools in the state. A bill was also passed finally making an appropriation of $26,371 to pay the expenses of the committee on elections. The McCarroll bill to empower traction and motor companies to lease and purchase street railway lines was passed finally by the house—yeas, 142; nays, 32. As was anticipated, Governor Pattison vetoed the bill to reimburse the several counties for one-half the net cost of the re-erection and construction of county bridges which were swept away by the great floods of 1889 on the ground of unconstitutionality. He also sent messages giving his reasons for vetoing Senator McCreary's bill providing for the purchase of Giles D. Price's index to local legislation, and the bill of Senator Brown of York authorizing the erection and maintenance of eel-weirs and fish baskets. He vetoed the latter bill because it is contrary to the policy pursued by the state fish commissioners for a quarter of a century, and he thinks the commissioners, who have a made a study of the subject, should be the best judges.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The senate to-day passed a large number of bills on second reading which originated in the house, received many reports from committees (among them the general appropriation bill) and adjourned until Monday evening.

In the house the senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to aid various townships in the improvement and maintenance of roads was favorably reported. Senate bill to repeal the act of 1855 imposing a fine of $25 for violation of Sunday law passed second reading. A motion of Douthett of Butler to reconsider the vote was defeated. The bill to empower courts to grant transfers of license for the sale of vinous, spirituous malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof, passed finally.

The governor sent to the Senate a message to-day in which he announces his approval of these bills: To further define the evidence of stock ownership and the right to vote thereon; to extend limitations of actions to a right to mine ore on lands where the same has not been exercised for 21 years to provide that bridge commissioners, viewers and surveyors shall be paid by the proper county, or by petitioners to courts; to enable boroughs not divided into wards for school purposes to establish public high schools. The governor gave notice to the house of his disapproval of the Farr compulsory education bill.

The governor has approved the bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law in Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

Appropriation bills, debates, and routine business constituted the work of the House for the day.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The senate was not in session.

In the house the bill appropriating $20,000 to pay the incidental expenses of the creation of the proposed dairy and food commission was negatively reported, and the bill appropriating $8,000 for the expenses of the geological survey was affirmatively reported. A message was received from the governor announcing his approval of these bills; Providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania soldiers' orphan industrial school. Making appropriation to the Western penitentiary; to the State board of agriculture; for the support of the National Guard and naval forces; to State hospital for injured miners at Blossburg; to the board of public charities, to Western Pennsylvania institution for the blind at Pittsburg; to Western Pennsylvania institution for deaf and dumb. The consideration of senate bills on second reading occupied the rest of the time of the house, which then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

Cyclone Stories.

The conscientious reporter of the Associated Press at St. Louis did quite well when he told of an elevator being blown across the Mississippi River at that point and landed on the site of a lumber yard, which was in turn transferred to the spot where the elevator had been. A very creditable cyclone story, indeed, but not equal to one which has floated up from Georgia and runs thus: "An old colored woman in that State owns a large washpot which she claims was turned inside out by a cyclone. She says the pot is as good as ever, only the legs and handles are on the inside now, and pester her when she stirs the clothes." — Minneapolis Tribune.

THE ARBITRATION BILL.

Copy of the Measure Which is Now a Law in Pennsylvania.

An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor in the State of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, the great industries of this commonwealth are frequently suspended by strikes and lockouts, resulting at times in criminal violation of the law and entailing upon the State vast expense to protect life and property and preserve the public peace,

And whereas, no adequate means exist for the adjustment of these issues between capital and labor, employers and employes, upon an equitable basis, where each party can meet together upon terms of equality to settle the rates of compensation for labor and establish rules and regulations for their branches of industry in harmony with law and a generous public sentiment, therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that whenever any differences arises between employers and employes in the mining, manufacturing, or transportation industries of the commonwealth, which cannot be mutually settled to the satisfaction of a majority of all the parties concerned, it shall be lawful for either party or for both parties jointly to make application to the court of common pleas wherein the service is to be performed about which the dispute has arisen, to appoint and constitute a board of arbitration to consider, arrange and settle all matters at variance between them, which must be fully set forth in the application, such application to be in writing and signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the representatives of the persons employed as workingmen or by the representatives of a firm, individual or corporation, or by both if the application is made jointly by the parties, such applicants to be citizens of the United States, and the said application shall be filed with the record of all proceedings had in consequence thereof among the records of the courts.

Sec. 2. That when the application duly authenticated has been presented to the court of common pleas as aforesaid it shall be lawful for said court if, in its judgment the said application allege matters of sufficient importance to warrant the intervention of a board of abitrators in order to preserve the public peace or promote the interests and harmony of labor and capital, to grant a rule on each of the parties to the alleged controversy, where the application is made jointly, to select three citizens of the county of good character and familiar with all matters in dispute to serve as members of the said board of arbitration, which shall consist of nine members all citizens of this commonwealth. As soon as the said members are appointed by the respective parties to the issue the courts shall proceed at once to fill the board by the selection of three persons from the citizens of the county, of well-known character for probity and general intelligence and not directly connected with the interests of either party to the dispute, one of whom shall be designated by the said judge as president of the board of arbitration.

Where but one party makes application for the appointment of such board of arbitration the court shall give notice by order of court to both parties in interest, requiring them each to appoint three persons as members of said board within 10 days thereafter, and in case either party refuses or neglects to make such appointment, the court shall thereupon fill the board by the selection of six persons, who, with the three named by the other party to the controversy, shall constitute said board of arbitration.

The said court shall also appoint one of the members thereof secretary to the said board, who shall also have a vote and the same powers as any other member, and shall also designate the time and place of meeting of the said board. They shall also place before them copies of all papers and minutes of proceedings in the case or cases submitted to them.

Sec. 3. That when the board of arbitrators has been thus appointed and constituted and each member has been sworn or affirmed and the papers have been submitted to them, they shall first carefully consider the records before them, and then determine the rules to govern their proceedings. They shall sit with closed doors until their organization is consummated, after which their proceedings shall be public. The president of the board shall have full authority to preserve order at the sessions, and may summon or appoint officers to assist, and in all ballotings he shall have a vote. It shall be lawful for him, at the request of any two members of the board, to send for persons, books, or papers; and he shall have power to enforce their presence and to require them to testify in any matter before the board, and for any wilful failure to appear and testify before said board when requested by the said board, the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the county where the offense is committed shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. That as soon as the board is organized the president shall announce that the sessions are opened and the variants may appear with their attorneys and counsel, if they so desire, and open their case, and in all proceedings the applicant shall stand as plaintiff, but when the applicant is jointly made the employers shall stand as plaintiff in the case. Each party in turn shall be allowed a full and impartial hearing and may examine experts and present models, drawings, statements and any proper bearing on the case, all of which shall be carefully considered by the said board in arriving at their conclusions, and the decision of the said board shall be final and conclusive of all matters brought before them for adjustment and the said board of abitration may adjourn from the place designated by the court for holding its sessions, when it deem it expedient to do so, to the place or places where the dispute arises, and hold sessions and personally examine the workings and matters at variance to assist their judgment.

Sec. 5. That the compensation of the members of the board of arbitration shall be as follows, to wit, each shall receive $4 per diem and 10 cents per mile both ways between their homes and the place of meeting by the nearest comfortable routes of travel, to be paid out of the treasury of the county where the arbitration is held, and witnesses shall be allowed from the treasury of the said country the same fees now allowed by law for similar services.

Sec. 6 That the board of arbitrators shall duly execute their decision, which shall be reached by a vote of a majority of all the members, by having the names of those voting in the affirmative signed thereon and attested by the Secretary, and their decision, together with the papers and minutes of their proceedings shall be returned to and filed in the court aforesaid for safe keeping.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Scores but a Single Victim.

Of all the various legal measures that have been adopted in order to discourage suicide none has worked very well. Since the New York law was passed but a single conviction has been had under it. This was twelve years ago, when a man undertook to drown himself. He was rescued and was sentenced to Sing Sing, and he is there yet.

The Largest on Record.

The tow boat J. B. Williams is now on its way from Louisville to New Orleans with the largest tow of coal ever put together. It contains 1,000,000 bushel of coal, which is from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels more than any other tow on record. The surface of the barges measures nearly three acres.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Charcoal is a good blood purifier.

In France trains are lighted by electricty.

The occupants of a balloon a mile high command a radius of ninety-six miles.

Scientists say a head of lettuce contains almost as many inhabitants as China.

The bones and muscles of the human body are capable of over one thousand two hundred different movements.

Henry Villard, the New York capitalist, is about to send an exploring expedition to South America at his own expense.

Taking the earth all over into consideration, the amount of rain that falls on its surface comes to about five feet annually.

The hydra fusca, a sort of polypus, may be turned inside out like a glove, and will continue to live and eat as heartily as ever.

Professor Barnard's photographs of the Milky Way will show the existence of 500,000,000 suns. It has previously been supposed that it contained about 20,000,000.

The rapid changes of temperature which water gauge glasses on boilers must undergo, soon cause their fracture. The slightest scratch or jar is frequently sufficient to insure their failure.

A new kind of wire for telephone use, having an aluminum-bronze core with a copper-bronze envelope, is being experimented with in Germany. It is said to have a low resistance and great tensile strength.

A crab when living near the ocean's surface has well developed eyes. In deeper water only eyestalks are present—no eyes, while in specimens from still deeper water the eyestalks have joined, forming a pointed beak.

We are accustomed to think of metals as incombustible, but the contrary is the case. With the exception of the so-called noble metals—gold, silver, platinum and a few others—all metals burn or absorb oxygen when heated sufficiently in the air.

Much research and investigation warrant the assertion that man is not the only animal subject to dreams. Horses neigh and rear upon their hind feet while fast asleep; dogs bark and growl, and in many other ways exhibit all their characteristic passions.

Seamless steel boats, each made of only two plates, each plate riveted to a bulb keel bar, which forms also the stem and stern posts, are being made by a firm in London. They are less costly than the ordinary metallic boat, and keep in tighter and more seaworthy condition than wooden boats.

A ten-ton cutter constructed of aluminium, said to be the first sea-going vessel made of this metal, is being built at Bordeaux for the Comte de Chambrun. [illegible] to watch him, so that he [illegible] weight of a vessel of similar [illegible] structed with a steel frame. Her hull will weigh only 2500 kilos, whereas if built of the ordinary material it would weigh 4500 kilos.

The Upper Right-Hand Corner.

It has become a custom which all thoughtful people invariably observe, to place the stamp on the upper right-hand corner of the envelop. But few people have ever stopped to think what is the reason for this choice position. The canceling stamp and the postmarking stamps are fastened side by side on the same handle; and if the stamp is correctly placed one blow makes both impressions. If, however, the stamp is on the lower right-hand corner, the postmark falls on the address and both are illegible; while if the stamp is on the left-hand side, the postmark, which is always at the left of the canceler, does not strike the envelop at all, and a second blow is necessary. So, if the stamp is anywhere except in the upper right-hand corner, it makes just twice as much work for the clerk, and this, where he is stamping many thousands of letters every day, is no small matter. There has been in use for some time in the London General Postoffice a most ingenious machine for canceling and postmarking postal cards, which differs from others in the greater rapidity of its work. Two hundred cards can be placed in at once, a crank is turned, and, click! click! they fall into a basket all stamped.—Washington News.

Transportation of Frozen Fish.

John Wallace, a prominent fish shipper at Kalama, Washington, gives, in Ice and Refrigeration, some interesting facts in relation to the rail shipment of frozen fish, which may be of general value. As our readers well know, a large quantity of frozen salmon finds its way from the freezing plants at the fisheries to the East. In shipping the trade recognizes the fact that fish frozen solid will in part refrigerate themselves. They therefore pack them tightly in boxes and load into refrigerator cars. These cars are first reduced to as low a temperature as practicable, and then the floor is covered with several inches of chilled sawdust. The boxes of fish are then loaded in, leaving a space of several inches between the sides, ends and top of the car, which also is filled with cold sawdust. Then the car is closed and sealed. No ice is placed in the tanks of the car, but it has been found by quite extensive experience that fish so packed for shipment reach their destination in perfect condition in reasonably warm weather without ice, and that, too, after a passage of fifteen to eighteen days. The saving effected is the first cost of the ice; then cost of freight on the ice, and also a gain of 1500 pounds of fish in lieu of that much weight of ice, which by the practice of the Northern Pacific road is allowed free.

TEMPERANCE.

THE GREATEST CURSE.

At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder—Alcoholic Poison.

The great gorgon of misery and incubus on our civilization—Alcoholic Poison.

The great destroyer of mutual confidence, and corrupter of judicial integrity—Alcoholic Poison.

The extinguisher of beauty and destroyer of manly vigor—Alcoholic Poison.

The prolific enemy of affection and blight of happy homes—Alcoholic Poison.—Democrat's.

SOBER BRAINS WANTED.

Twenty years ago it was often true that a young man who drank beer, or wine, or even whisky in moderation, might be advanced to places of greater trust and responsibility. It is now scarcely possible. The habit is simply fatal to success. I do not believe there is a single reputable business house in Chicago where intoxicants of any kind has anything like an even chance for promotion. The taking of a single glass of beer may, and often does mean, losing the chance of a lifetime. Brainy boys and young men, teetotalers from principle, are plenty enough to fill all the places in the line of promotion.—Chicago Interior.

POWER OF A KIND WORD.

Many years ago a poor German immigrant woman sat with her children in the waiting room of an eastern station. A lady passing to a train, struck by her look of misery, stopped a moment to speak with her. The story was soon told. Her husband had been buried at sea. She was going to Iowa, and "it was hard to enter a strange world alone with her babies." The stranger had but one instant. She pressed a little money into the poor creature's hand and said: "Alone! Why, Jesus is with you! He never will leave you alone! Ten years afterward the woman said: "That word gave me courage for all my life. When I was a child, I knew Christ and loved him. I had forgotten him. That chance word brought me back to him. It kept me strong and happy through all troubles."—[Philadelphia Methodist.

COMPOUNDED OF STRAIGHT WHISKY.

One of the special features of the report of the Congressional Committee on the Whisky Trust is that portion of it in which the adulteration of whisky by means of compounds is denounced, and insistance is made upon furnishing only the straight article to the trade, just as if that article was perfectly harmless. Of course adulterated liquors are bad and ought to be prohibited, but eminent scientific authority says that pure alcoholic liquor taken as a beverage, is even worse. At a conference held some years ago in New York, the late Dr. Willard Parker, in an address on alcoholism, speaking of alcohol, said: "It is neither food nor beverage, but is a poison as much as arsenic or any other poison and produces its deadly effects on those who use it," and added: "The purer the alcohol, the purer the poison." He further said he "would prefer to drink the adulterated if obliged to take either."—Traveler.

HOW WOMEN OUTWITTED A RUMSELLER.

It was toward the close of the war. The boys from the front were coming home to Moore's Hill, Ind. The college halls that had been deserted at the first call of the bugle were to be peopled again. The town's life was to be taken up again where it had been left off, and the people had turned face expectantly to the future, says a correspondent of the Commercial Gazette.

Quick to see that the growth of the college meant business opportunity to the town, at this very time a man established a saloon in the place. The news spread through the village, "a grog-shop has been opened." You may imagine the sensation that it stirred—a grog-shop in Moore's Hill—and the worthy old president of the college in his catalogue [illegible] community as a moral one, [illegible] see nog-shicking, but the sentiment [illegible] the dark days of the war, the struggles with poverty at the hearthside, equalled only by those other struggles where cannon roared, had sharpened the wits and quickened the wills of the women of Moore's Hill. In '65 with them to hear was to think, to think was to act; and the first customer had scarcely entered Moore's Hill's new saloon before the door was darkened by a woman's figure. She was the spokesman for her neighbors—come to buy out the shop, and in her hand she held the purchase money.

"But I ain't here to sell out. I've got to make a living, and I'm going to make it. I've got as much right in Moore's Hill as you have, and money won't make me get out."

Thus spoke the keeper. If the potency of money had failed to oust him, one would conclude that the attempt was over. By no means! A private meeting was held, where was evolved the most novel method of warfare ever waged by woman against man.

Next morning, before the astonished barkeeper could interpose, a file of solemn-faced, determined women passed through the door of the saloon, and having arranged themselves deliberately about the room, drew out their work bags, and adjusted their sewing caps. A customer now an then straggled in at the door. He glanced sheepishly along the walls at the awful sight that stared him in the face, fumbled out a few remarks about the weather, the crops, and darted out into the fresh air. The village doctor peered through the door, and fled over the hills so fast that, tradition says, the boys might have played nine-pins upon his coat tails. Thus it went—rather, one should say, thus went the customers. At noon not a dram of liquor had been sold. The women had determined to knit the saloon out of town! Twelve brought a fresh relay of knitting women, but the saloon keeper, poor man, had no relief force, and he stood at his post all day long, unassisted. At six in the evening the throng of the morning appeared again; and the next morning the keeper saw once more his friends of the afternoon. Twice he tried to smoke his unwelcome visitors away, thrice he tried to lock them in; but he always failed. For days the unequal conflict raged. Meantime, no customer dared run the gauntlet; business was at a standstill. The needles flew unceasingly the woolen stockings grew and grew, and the saloon owner unconditionally surrendered. The knitting needle is mightier than the demijohn, or words to that effect! Now to make this narrative of a local legend romantic, one need only add that the despised and persecuted, the outwitted and outknitted vendor of liquors became one of the best known and most liked citizens of the community, and such is the fact.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The temperance people of Muskegon, Mich., are building a $4000 temple.

The W. C. T. U., of Pittsburg, Penn., have had a "coffee wagon" made to accompany the city fire department.

One of the most hopeful signs of the steady advance of Prohibition sentiment is to be found among collegiate young men.

In the present English House of Commons there are five Good Templars, and it is believed that the number of members who are total abstainers is about sixty.

Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, National W. C. T. U. Organizer, has added 500 to the membership of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during her recent series of engagements in the Southern States.

The W. C. T. U., of North Carolina, have purchased a plot of ground at Waynesville, upon which they will erect a suitable structure for the Mary Allen West School of Methods. Miss Willard has contributed $25 to the project.

According to Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns, of London, who is a standard authority on temperance questions, the Irish spend $11 per head, the Scotch $15.14 per head, and the English $19.16 per head for liquors annually. This upsets some old and general notions on the subject of the drinking habits of different Nations.

RELIGIOUS READING.

HOW VICTORIES ARE WON.

If you will look into the oldest book of biographies on the globe, you will find that the men who have conquered the strongest temptations have not only the courage of their convictions, but have had the indwelling power of God. Joseph, spurning a tremendous temptation, not because Potiphar saw him, but because God saw him; Daniel, facing both a laugh in the palace and the lions in the royal park; Paul, defying Nero because "the Lord stood with me and strengthened me,"—these are the models for your imitation. Good impulses are abundant and cheap. They will never hold you in a sharp fight unless you have the staying power which Christ imparts. To stand the sneers of scoffers, to resist the sudden rush for wealth, to conquer fleshy appetites, to hold an unruly temper under control, to keep base passions subdued, and to direct all your plans and purposes straight toward the highest mark requires a power above your own.

Christ's mastery of you will give you self-mastery; yes, and mastery over the power of darkness and of hell. Faith will fire the last shot, and when the battle of life ends, you will stand among the crowned conquerors in glory.

The faith fight is a "good fight," because it is for the best objects, it ensures a clean heart, a pure conscience and God's approval. It is a good fight because God supplies us with weapons. It is a winning fight, because the omnipotent Christ takes you into His own keeping, and neither man nor devils can pluck you out of His hand. When the Son of God is conquered you will be conquered and not before.

"Faith is a living power from heaven,
It grasps the promise God has given;
Securely built on Christ alone,
Your soul can never be o'erthrown."
—[The Fight of Faith.

HAD AN EYE ON HIM.

"That young Brown has become a Christian, has he?" So said one business man to another. "Yes, I heard so." "Well, I'll have my eye on him to see if he holds out. I want a trusty young man in my store. They are hard to find. If this is a real thing with him, he will be just the man I want. I've kept my eye on him ever since I heard it. I'm watching him closely."

So young Brown went in and out of the store, and up and down the street. He mixed with his old associates, and all the time Mr. Todd had an eye on him. He watched how the young man bore the sneer of being "one of the saints," if he stood up manfully for his new Master, and was not afraid to show his colors. Although Mr. Todd took rides, went to church, or did what he pleased on Sunday, he was very glad to see that Brown rested on the Sabbath day and hallowed it. Though the Wednesday evening bell never drew the merchant to prayer-meeting, he watched to see if Brown passed by. Sometimes he said, "Where are you going, Brown?" and always received the prompt answer, "To prayer-meeting." Brown's father and teacher were both questioned as to how the lad was getting on.

For a year or more Todd's eyes were on Brown. Then he said to himself: "He'll do. He is a real Christian. I can trust him. I can afford to pay him. He shall have a good place in my store."

Thus, young Christians, others watch to see if you are true, if you'll do for places of trust. The world has its cold, calculating eye on you, to see if your religion is real, or if you are just ready to turn back. The work is pleasant and the pay good. These places may be for you when, through his strength, you have proved yourself true. Fix an eye on him, and he will keep you in the way.—[Exchange.

WHAT FAITH IS FAITH.

The strong men of earth are not the doubters or the disbelievers. Men who are forever telling what they do not possess. Who cares what a man does not believe? The question is, What does he believe? What has he that is of any value? What he has not is of no use to any one. Men who do great works believe something. The inventors, the discoverers, the men who cross oceans, explore lands, solve problems and discover great principles, are men who can see what other people never have; they can see a building before a stone is laid or a timber hewn. They can see a complete machine before a single part of it has been formed. Men who see the invisible, who discern the signs of the times, who observe the hand of God in nature, who see the working of his providence where others see only blind chance, are charged with eternal power and filled with thoughts of God; and passing through this world they fill its solitary places with songs and cause its deserts to rejoice and blossom like the rose. Have faith in God. "Without faith it is impossible to him," but if we have faith like a grain of mustard seed we can move mountains.—[The Christian.

CLOUDS AND SHOWERS.

"And have you never any clouds?" was the question of an aged couple, who glorified God by the gladness of their faithful lives.

"Clouds?" said the old woman, "Clouds?" why, yes, sir, else where would all the blessed showers come from?"

Cloudless lands are deserts, cloudless skies drop no blessings on the thirsty soil; only the clouds drop fatness from above, and there must be a little cloud as big as a man's hand, before we can hear the "sound of abundance of rain."

Let us learn to thank God for clouds, clouds that waft fruitfulness upon their wings; clouds that screen us from the burning sunshine; clouds that moderate the summer's heat, and are a shelter from the sun's directer rays. And while we ask of the Lord rain in the time of the latter rain, and he causes bright clouds, and sends rain upon the just and upon the unjust, and let us praise him for the sunshine, and praise him for the storm, and rejoice that "clouds and darkness are round about him, justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne."—[Common People.

THE SUBSTITUTE.

A man who was drafted for the army of Napoleon I., and who furnished a substitute who was slain, was included in another draft. He told the officer that he was dead. They said he was crazy. He told them to look at the books. They said, "Here is your name and you furnished a substitute." "Yes," he said, "and the man was killed and you can't touch me." The Emperor held that the man was right. So the Great emperor of heaven recognizes the doctrine of substitution. Christ brings us out from under the penalty of the law. The law condemns; he comes not to condemn. Is it not high madness to go out of this hall rejecting the Savior, who has laid down his life that you and I might be saved?—[Moody.

KEEPING THE VINEYARD.

Friends, the Lord of the vineyard will after awhile appear at the gate. The day of vintage will come. When the grapes in olden times were gathered there was sporting through all the land and the sound of musical instruments. What kind of clusters shall we be able to show at last in our vineyard? Will they be stunted and sour or ripe and large? If faithful in the planting, and the trimming and the watching the vintage will be glorious. Let the messengers of God put the full clusters into the wine press and then, with all the banqueters of heaven, the instruments chorded to the right pitch, we will drink new wine in our Father's kingdom. God forbid that ours should be the lamentation, "They made me the keeper of vineyards, but my own vineyard I have not kept."—[Christian Herald.