

DUKE OF WELLINGTON

CAREER OF ENGLAND'S GREAT-EST GENERAL.

The Victories Won by Him Conferred a Crown of Glory Upon His Country—Honors Without Measure Were Showered Upon Him.

Napoleon's Conqueror.

The time may perhaps come when, war being a thing of the distant past, the successful general, through whose efforts a country is victorious over its enemies, will not receive the applause and praise of men. At present, however, we are far from this state, and no man now receives greater honor than he who has led a winning fight.

Arthur Wellesley was born May 1, 1769, in Ireland. From early life he was destined for the career of a soldier and was given a military education in France at the College of Angers. In 1787 he entered the English army and, a few years later, first saw actual service in the Duke of York's army in Holland. In 1796 he went to India with a company of soldiers under his command, where his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, arrived shortly after as Governor General.

The First Victory.

It was here that the young soldier won his first victory. It was during the Maharatta war, and with only a handful of men he came across a large force of the enemy. He completely overcame them, thus securing the brilliant victory of Assage. The victory of Assage followed and the fort of Gawighur, supposed to be almost impregnable, also capitulated to Wellesley. For this he received honors at home, was made Knight Commander of the Bath and Chief Secretary of Ireland. He also won a seat in the House of Commons and was publicly thanked by that body for his services.

The next scene of this great soldier's triumphs was Spain and Portugal, whither he went to assist in the expulsion of the French. The battles of Vimiera and Talavera freed Portugal from the French dominion and Wellesley now turned his attention to Spain. During this campaign he won the battle of Salamanca over Soult, one of his most brilliant victories, and finally pursued the French army into France. He received several titles from the English government for these victories, the last being Duke of Wellington, and large grants of money were made him. Again he was formally thanked by Parliament and it may be here noted that twelve times during his



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career was this special honor paid him. As a crowning glory after his Spanish campaign Wellington was made field marshal of England.

The Field of Waterloo.

In July, 1814, Wellington was appointed ambassador to France, and in that capacity went to the Congress of Vienna. While this body was sitting Napoleon escaped from Elba, and the sessions were broken up. It seemed probable that Napoleon would go to Belgium, and to this country's defense proceeded an army under Wellington and one from Prussia under Blucher. The battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras were succeeded, June 18, 1815, by the great engagement of Waterloo. It was undoubtedly the greatest battle in modern times. The invincible Frenchman and the undaunted Englishmen met to try conclusions, and on the issue of that contest, it is not too much to say, hung the fate of the world. To recapitulate the events of that memorable day, to show how the French forces were gradually forced to yield until victory was no longer possible, would take too long in this place. There was no question that the victory was in the hands of the English and Prussians, and that the French were no longer to be considered the conquerors of the world.

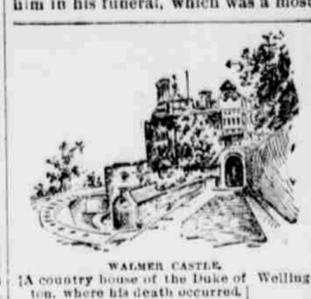
After the battle Wellington marched on Paris and there, at the request of the allied sovereigns, remained for three years in command of the army of occupation. Honors without measure were showered on Wellington by the English Government; large grants of money, an estate, and various high offices were presented to him, while the allied forces gave him medals, decorations and orders.

Wellington's Political Life.

In 1827 Wellington's political life in England began, and early in the following year George IV. called on him to form a ministry. Though a member of the Tory party, it was to Wellington's credit that he was the first English premier to yield anything to the Liberal side. The test and corporation acts, which bore hardly against non-members of the Established Church, were repealed and the removal of Catholic disabilities, another outrageous measure, was suggested. Wellington, for all

his liberalism, would not give his consent to reform Parliament, and this caused a strong feeling against him and he was forced to resign. In 1834 he was again offered the premiership, but declined, though he accepted the foreign portfolios under Sir Robert Peel. He resigned this office in a few months and henceforward took no prominent part in the civil government of the country.

The rest of Wellington's life was passed less before the eyes of the people. He held many distinguished posts to be sure and his advocacy of the bill repealing the corn laws in 1845 did much to pass the measure, but still he sought privacy even more and more. September 14, 1852, he was seized by an apoplectic fit, very suddenly, and in a few hours he was dead. All England sought to honor him in his funeral, which was a most imposing pageant. His body was carried through the London streets to St. Paul's Cathedral and it was interred by the side of Lord Nelson, England's great admiral.



WALMER CASTLE, A country house of the Duke of Wellington, where his death occurred.

A picture of the field of Waterloo in its present state is given in this page. It has several monuments upon it, commemorative of the great battle. In the center is the Belgium Lion, 200 feet high, erected on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded during the fight. It is made of metal from captured French cannon. The obelisk is erected to Hanoverian officers of the German legion and opposite to it stands a pillar in memory of Gen. Gordon, who was among the English in the battle. These latter monuments stand on the original level of the ground which has been considerably lowered that the mound of the lion may be built up.

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A Camel Through a Needle's Eye.

A house near Greensburg owned by O. J. Clauson and occupied by a colored family, was fired by lightning on Saturday and burned to the ground. A girl was rendered unconscious.

BEROLANS at Rochester on Saturday night entered the house of Andrew Reiner and stole \$110 and the suit in which he was shortly to have married a young lady of Marietta, Ohio.

THE Thompson Glass Works at Uniontown, closed down on Saturday night in the middle of July to allow repairs to be made, but there will be no regular summer shutdown.

Mrs. BEBECCA McSURTHER was fatally burned at Avonmore near Greensburg, Tuesday night. Her clothes caught fire from a bake oven in which gas had become ignited.

REINHOLD L. COOK, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected a member of the State Board on charities, in place of Dr. J. F. Edwards, of Philadelphia, who resigned.

CHARLES BELL was sentenced seven months to the workhouse at Beaver Falls yesterday for knocking out the eye of a horse belonging to Dr. J. E. Jackson.

GEORGE ARTHUR ANDERSON, of McKeesport, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Ebensburg and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary.

HARRY HAYNES, of Greensburg, shot and severely wounded his brother August in the thigh, while carelessly handling a revolver.

MICHAEL SHAFER, 30 years of age and single, was killed by a fall of coal in the mines at Crabtree, near Greensburg.

Gov. PATTERSON has appointed William T. Munkel alderman of Monongahela City, vice John Holland, resigned.

Mrs. DAVID WEAVER, of Hollidaysburg, was so severely shocked by lightning on Saturday that she may not recover.

FIRE gutted a large part of Green's Hotel, in Philadelphia, causing a loss of \$25,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Elwood Tin plate mill starts next week with machinery with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of plate daily.

The residence of James Frone of Bradenville, was burned Sunday night. Loss, \$1,200.

The dead body of Miss Ella Campbell, of New Castle was found in the Shenango river.

CHARLES HOWELL, a tramp printer from Middletown, was killed by a train at Dorcy.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, 16 years old, of Johnstown, was killed by a train.

JOHN TECKASE, a Belgian glass blower of Irwin was drowned Monday.

RAZOR-STROPPING DEVICE.

The Blade Is Always in the Right Position.

A cutler has recently brought out a razor-stropping device to be used in connection with safety razors, as here shown. It consists of a nickled frame, with a round wooden part fastened rigidly to the center of two side arms pivoted at the top. These move back and forth, reversing the blade every time the direction of the machine is changed. At the end of the arms is a spring metal receiver for the blade of a safety razor. A slight pressure on the stop when the



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seven miles an hour. The dress of the shepherd is rough and quaint. He wears a sheepskin with the wool on, in the form of a loose hooded coat.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

ELOPED WITH A DEPUTY. UNIONTOWN.—William Stillwagon, a deputy at the Central coke works, varied his duties by courting the 15-year-old daughter of John Lester, who lived close by. They eloped in a buggy and are supposed to be on their way to Cumberland. Lester has notified the police every where to arrest and hold them. Stillwagon is about 40 years old and married having a family living here.

IRON ORE FROM ALABAMA. NEW CASTLE.—The first consignment of Southern pig metal ever brought to New Castle arrived Saturday for the Baldwin & Graham stove works. It was purchased in Alabama. There is a coal and coke famine here, and also a metal famine. At the Atlantic furnace 12,000 tons of metal are being held for higher prices.

THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED. SOMERSET.—Two little sons of Farmer Harrison Custer tried to pull down a gun from the wall. It was discharged, the contents entering the left hip of the youngest boy, awaiting for the big tract of land owned by the boy. The child expired 20 minutes after his leg was amputated.

MINKS' FAMILIES EVICTED. UNIONTOWN.—Thirty families were evicted at the Trotter coke works and 100 negroes put into the houses. The operators are issuing eviction papers by the wholesale. So far the deputies have had no trouble in making evictions.

A FATAL SUNSTROKE. ALTOONA.—While walking on a main street here James Ross, of Philadelphia, suffered a fatal sunstroke. He was removed to a hospital. No hopes for his recovery are entertained.

H. S. McKEE, of Pittsburg, and his brother-in-law, Capt. Bredford, of Jeannette, are negotiating for the big tract of land owned by the Western Land and Improvement Company in the vicinity of Jeannette.

SAMUEL McKEE and William Minnis, both residents of Franklin, were run down at Park by a Western New York and Pennsylvania express and instantly killed. They mistook a switch for the main line.

THE house of James Front, a striking coal miner of Bradenville, near Greensburg, burned down and it is supposed to have been fired by incendiaries. The owner was away with a body of marchers.

THE dead body of a colored man, who had died from hemorrhage, was found in the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad yards at Meadville. His name is supposed to be Matthew Jefferys and his home somewhere in the east.

THE steamer Nellie Hudson is stuck fast on a sand bar in the Allegheny river at Cowanshannon, three miles north of Kittanning. She tried to pull a flatboat off and got fast herself.

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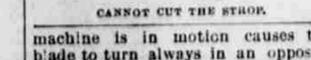
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SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 24.

Lesson Text: Lessons of the Second Quarter—Golden Text: Deut. xxxii, 9—Commemoratory.

LESSON I.—Jacob's Praying (Gen. xxxii, 9-12; xxiv, 30). Golden Text (Gen. xxxii, 9): "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." The first part of this lesson shows us Jacob filled with a sense of his unworthiness, pleading and clinging to the promises of God. The second part shows us Jacob with his thigh out of joint, helpless to resist any longer, clinging in his weakness and conscious need to the Mighty One, and obtaining that which he sought. The whole lesson teaches us how to obtain power with God and men. Here we found the word "Israel" for the first time.

LESSON II.—Discord in Jacob's Family (Gen. xxxv, 1-11). Golden Text (Gen. xxxv, 24): "See that you fall not out by the way." Here we see Jacob's special love for Joseph, the son of Rachel, and the danger of favoritism among the children. But we see also the special love of God to Joseph in exalting him above father, mother and brethren, and choosing him to be a great deliverer, and before God, who cannot err, we bow with adoration, for none can say to Him, "What dost thou?"

LESSON III.—Joseph Sold Into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii, 23-36). Golden Text (Gen. l, 20): "Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good." Joseph now enters upon his road to royalty, which means death to father, mother, brethren, sisters, home and friends, and the world, to find one's all in God. It is the way of the cross and means much suffering and long suffering, with patience and joyfulness (Col. iii, 11). If we see God's instruments, we shall be sorely cast down and discouraged, but if we see God rather than His instruments, as Joseph did, all will be well.

LESSON IV.—Joseph in Egypt (Gen. xl, 38-48). Golden Text (I Sam. ii, 30): "Them that honor Me I will honor." The twenty years' humiliation and suffering, the false accusations and imprisonment are now past, and the dreams are about to be fulfilled. Joseph can now say from his position as ruler, in the joy of his gentle bride and his two sons, "God hath made me forget all my toil; God hath caused me to be fruitful" (Gen. xl, 31, 32). Through all his sufferings and hardships for God's sake was "I" (Gen. xl, xxxii, 2, 21), but it did not look so to human eyes. Now all can see it. See the application to us in Rom. viii, 19, I John iii, 2.

LESSON V.—Joseph Forgiving His Brethren (Gen. xliv, 1-15). Golden Text (Lev. xix, 18): "If thy neighbor contend against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him." The sin of twenty years as at last uncovered and brought home to them, but there is forgiveness for them. They see now the reality and fulfillment of the dreams they despised, and they bow down to their brother Joseph as their great and only deliverer. When the Jews again look upon their brother Jesus, after perhaps 2000 years since they saw Him last on the cross and heard not His cries, they will find a wonderful parallel to the history of Joseph.

LESSON VI.—Joseph's Last Days (Gen. l, 1-16). Golden Text (Gen. l, 1): "Let the path of the just as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Still misunderstood by his brethren after so great kindness, he has again to comfort them and reassure them of his unchanging love. If we have trouble, let us in any degree like him, let us be assured and question His love no longer, but with implicit confidence make Him glad by our faith in Him, see Heb. xii, 22, as a fitting close to this story.

LESSON VII.—Israel in Egypt (Ex. i, 1-14). Golden Text (Ex. xvi, 3): "Our help is in the name of the Lord." The hour comes to the book of redemption, but before the deliverance we must see the bondage. The word to Abraham concerning the affliction of his seed is being fulfilled (Gen. xv, 13), but the words of deliverance are just as true, and they also shall be fulfilled. It is again the story of the cross—humiliation before exaltation.

LESSON VIII.—The Childhood of Moses (Ex. ii, 1-15). Golden Text (Ps. xli, 15): "I will deliver him, and honor him." Here is God working, even through His enemies, to accomplish His purpose. Moses who fight against Him are all unconsciously made to further His ends to their own confusion. Consider Joseph's faith and its reward in the light of Heb. xi, 23. Let your own hearts fear no evil. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Consider the three arcs of Scripture, at which this is the only one made to preserve its contents. We are preserved in Christ (Jn. 14:1).

LESSON IX.—Moses Sent as a Deliverer (Ex. iii, 10-20). Golden Text (Isa. xli, 10): "Fear thou not, for I am with thee." Moses at the age of forty thought that Israel had no deliverer, but when he was told that he was eighty he is slow to obey the call of God and asks, "Who am I that I should go?" The great lesson for us is to hear God say "I am, I will send thee; I will be with thee." We are nothing except as we are messengers for God. The man who says as we have said, "His message is everything. We are nothing except in so far as we carry His message correctly and in His name."

LESSON X.—The Passover Instituted (Ex. xii, 1-14). Golden Text (I Cor. v, 7): "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us." The great lessons here are the safety of the firstborn under the blood and their occupancy that it is the blood alone that saves, but there is no safety for us unless we are under it; then as saved ones we are continually to feed upon Him who saves us, even as He said, "He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me."

LESSON XI.—Passage of the Red Sea (Ex. xiv, 19-29). Golden Text (Heb. xi, 29): "By faith they passed through the Red Sea." In the cloud we saw God as Israel's light and shield and guide and avenger. In the incident of the lesson we see how God led His people through the Red Sea. He may show His power in their behalf; that He may be glorified. When we find ourselves in straits and see no way out, let us stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. Consider that He who divide the sea is our God, the creator of Heaven and earth, and there is nothing too hard for Him (Jer. xxxii, 17).

LESSON XII.—The Anointed King, a Missionary Lesson (Ps. li, 1-12). Golden Text (Ps. li, 8): "Ask of Me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." This is the picture of the Lord God of Israel, and Joseph and Moses. Israel's great Deliverer, Joseph and Moses, will in due time be King and Messiah, but not until He shall have received His bride, the church, and returned with her for the salvation of Israel and judgment of the nations.—Lesson Helper.

RAILROAD RULES AGAINST ALCOHOL. The rules of all railway companies forbid to some extent the fact that alcohol in its various forms is to be used by the employees for their responsible duties. It is reported that on the New York and Pennsylvania line total abstinence while on duty is insisted upon by the railway companies; on the Erie, abstinence without exception is insisted upon; on the Erie and Erie, abstinence is insisted upon as essential to promotion, and on one of the employee's signatures of the abstinence pledge is required before engagement. The Rock Island Railway Company has been enforcing its anti-drink rules lately with great vigor. The Erie Railway Company recently issued an order to the official staff of the Bassau Trans-Caspian Railway, requiring all officials and employees guilty of indulging in intoxicating drinks to be reported to him.

Wood is an article of diet in Siberia.

RELIGIOUS READING.

A SENATOR'S FEELING.

It was an ugly customer before the gospel fold held him. For manners, a good deal like a polar bear; and for temperament, he was a twin with one David writes of, who was such a son of Babel that a man could not speak to him. It was a matter of wonder that he should be a senator, what sort of a creature the gospel would make of him, provided he should ever come under its power.

And we had a chance to see; for he who came from Bohemian travel in the greatness of his strength, came out way, and, to the astonishment of us all, this rough and rugged stranger to the covenant went and sat down at Jesus' feet. There was no mistake about it.—The eye we had seen flash with vengeance was filled with the tears of penitence, and the voice that was accustomed to mutter harsh threats, we have heard utter something and subdued tones of prayer. There has been a great change in the hidden man of the heart, all the disciples rejoice in believing. And we have welcomed into the fold.

But some of the sheep are shy of him, and a good many of the lambs are afraid of him. He is no wolf now—that is certain—would that he once was, and abundantly less like a bear than he was in former days. And the change that has been wrought does make the whole flock glad, and that most cordially. But the dear brother is, after all, as coarse, rough, shaggy, smooth, harsh and forbidding sort of a disciple as ever entered the fold. If good manners, gentlemanly deportment, kind and condescending demeanor, if any one of these had been developed, he would not have got in. But this great shepherd would not give the key to any of them; though he is on most excellent terms with them all, and would have been as pleased as any of them to have had that disciple as like them as two peas in a pod. Yet for high and important reasons he did not let him in. He does not wash him out. No, not one of us, but we do wash, and we will not mind the matter, we wash our own sins more like a lamb. We have to use his shaggy mane and bear his harsh and terrible voice. We do not wash the shaggy mane, but we wash the face when they see him coming, and that the young people are scarce when they hear the blunder of his paw on the door. There is so much that is repulsive to them in him that they think less of the heaven which they do not see going. They say so, and we chide the young people. Yet we ourselves have a vast desire to have our Bohemians a peg or two lower, to say the least, on the scale of respectability.

Some of us have tried to be a trifle brotherly in the matter, and with winning words of the kindest kind, we have sought to turn the stubborn hardness of the rough discipline into a little of that courteousness and softness which better becomes the gospel of Christ.

But he was cast in too rough a mould, and made of sterner stuff than was computed. He will go ahead through life in his own way. We may give him a hint now and then, but we are to look out that we do not get a rap with the paw of a lion.

We have made up our minds, with tolerable unanimity, that inasmuch as the Great Deliverer of the world has welcomed him, with such exclusive qualities, and we can see, under a forbidding exterior, evident traces of divine grace, that we will love, forgive and hold on in our good fellowship. It has struck some of us too, among the possibilities, that our grain and rough, but there may be something in it, not a particle more, than to let him be a little more brotherly to us, and that, likely as not, is for bearing himself, with right down Christian good will, with some follies of ours. So we think we had better bear one another's burdens, in the hope that what is wrong on both sides may yet be in each other the perfect image of Him who loved us and redeemed us by His blood.

I have grieved him deeply, and I am afraid others have. We must all cease from it, if we would enjoy a revival; for there can be no revival where he is not, and how can he be content who is constantly grieved? He comes to us as a friend, and desires to speak to us; but how have you slighted him? He speaks in the Bible. There are a thousand minutes in the hours we are awake daily; but when he offers to speak to us, words of health, counsel, or loving consolation, we turn our backs to him, and we are to give him five minutes out of a thousand? Our business, company, or the news of the day, is preferred by listening to him, and he is grieved at our neglect.

It grieves us to speak to him. He loves to hear us speak to him, but we are not to be grieved to speak to him. In prayer, duties and insults, resulting from selfish passion, friendship can bear. But cold neglect, continued day after day, will friendship can long endure? Who would not withdraw from the company of one who would not hear after him in his private life, and not speak to him who would only address him by a few words once or twice a day, and then with cold formality? We have grieved him, also, by not thinking much of our sins, our duty and the life to come. His work in the world is to regenerate men of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come. This work, according to the plan God has seen fit to adopt, he cannot accomplish in the minds of those who will not think of these things. He invites us to accept of His gift, by making the things of the Spirit, by entering for our own spiritual state, and that of others, and if he will not do it, he grieves. He desires that men should repent and be saved, and if we will not seek to persuade them to repent and be converted, he is grieved at our indifference to what he sees to be infinitely more important than anything we do care for.

Look over our country and see the dearth of revivals; see the youth passing by the age of most frequent conversions; think of the heathen without, needing preachers and interpreters, and others; and you will most surely enjoy a revival.

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TEMPERANCE.

A SENATOR'S FEELING.

At an informal dinner given in Albany during a recent session of the Legislature, Senator Coggshall was observed not to empty his glass of wine. When asked why he did not he arose and I recited a poem, of which he was the author. It was entitled, "Papa, Be True to Me" and was as follows:

What makes me refuse a social glass? Well, I'll tell you the reason why. Because a famous blue-eyed lass, is ever standing by. And I hear her, boys, above the noise of the just an merry day. As with baby glasses she kisses my face, and says, "Papa, be true to me."

Then what can I do to my lass to be true, better than let it pass by? I know you'll not think my refusal to drink a breach of your courtesy; For I hear her repeat, in accents so sweet, and her dear little form I see, As with loving kisses she kisses my face, and says, "Papa, be true to me."

Let me offer a toast to the one I love most, whose dear little will I say. Whose influence sweet is guiding my feet, ever in the righteous way. May the sun ever shine on this lass of mine, from sorrow may she be free, For with baby glasses she kisses my face, and says, "Papa, be true to me."

The legislators who were seated around the table did not insist upon Senator Coggshall draining his glass of wine. Next day the "Blue-eyed lass" was the beautiful little daughter, called the Senate Chamber and was christened "The Daughter of the Senate."—Lima (N. Y.) Reporter.

WHAT A MOTHER DID FOR DRINK. The Rev. W. H. Stone, M. A., vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, when speaking at the Public Hall, Beckenham, on the degrading influence which strong drink has upon women, gave the following startling and deplorable incident, which forcibly illustrates how low and utterly devoid of all natural feeling the drink-curse will bring a person. A child suffering from diphtheria was taken to a hospital where it was found necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy. The silver tube was inserted below the child's throat, with satisfactory results, and the doctor had great hopes of the child's recovery.

The mother came to the hospital to see her child, and, finding it was getting on so well, was profuse in her thanks to the doctor, the nurses, but pleaded hard that she might take the child home and nurse it herself. The doctor, who was greatly interested in the case, gently requested her to have a little patience, and allow the child to remain about three days longer, when it would be more advanced in the operation. But the mother was most persistent in her request, and at last the doctor reluctantly gave way, and after giving her very minute instructions with regard to the treatment of his patient, sent them home, stating he would call himself the next day, and I see how they were getting on.

An acquaintance with his promise, the next day he went to the house, and I was shown in a room almost devoid of furniture, and which he at first thought was empty, until upon a corner he espied a little bed, on approaching which he was addressed to find that it contained the mother and child. On making inquiries for the mother a woman lying in an upper room, shouted down "Oh, is Mrs. — you want? Why, see, look that silver tube out of the child's throat and panned it for eighteen pence, and is out spending the money in drink."—"Abstainer's Journal."

TEACHING BY EXAMPLE. At the recent elegant banquet of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, given at the Hotel Savoy in this city, and attended by the large deputations from numerous colleges, an interesting incident occurred.

Some comment by all promptly turning down the wine-glasses which had been placed at their plates. This was not only a good thing for those young men to do on their own account, but they presented a praiseworthy object-