

# WHAT WOMEN WEAR

## STYLES AND NOTIONS IN FEMINE APPAREL.

A Charming Cotton Gown for Summer Wear—Dress for a Girl of Fifteen—Trim Blouse Waists.

THE two-column cut nicely illustrates about the simplest and the prettiest style for making cotton gowns that has been taken up this summer. The bodice has a blouse front effect. The top has a collar of folds, with a rosette on the right side. There is a brotelle effect with butterfly bows on the shoulders. The centre of the bodice is full



A CHARMING COTTON GOWN.

and the sides are plain. A belt of folds with a rosette finishes the waist, below which two long bands of ribbon trimming descend to the hem of the seven-gored skirt. The sleeves of the bodice are of the large leg-of-mutton size, with close wrists.

The skirt hangs very gracefully and has an organ-pleated back. The effect of the bands of ribbon shown in our picture, terminating in large butterfly bows, is very novel and pretty. The skirt is made wide at the hem by the large pleat at the back. All the summer materials look well in this design. The foulards, creponettes, crepons and the gingham having a stripe of lace, as well as the cotton batistes, and the lawns, and the dotted Swiss muslins, make up beautifully after this design, but if a more expensive dress be looked for the new tafetas are charming in this model. There are many new cottons which show lovely colors and designs, and which may also be cited as suitable to the design above described. As regards color, all the exquisite violet tints and delicate greens, the "doe," fawn and wood tints are all fashionably worn. Pale green, light gray, violet and light red are most worn of all.

DRESS FOR GIRL OF FIFTEEN. Here is a dainty summer gown for a girl of fifteen. The material is sheer white lawn, striped with a fine line in pale blue. The whole frock is rather loosely ac-



cordion plaited and trimmed with horizontal bands of white lace insertion. A broad belt of pale-blue moire, scattered with blurred pink blossoms, encircles the waist. Narrower moire ribbons are used as shoulder straps, being finished on top with French rosettes.

BLACK HOBIERY IS DOOMED. In Paris the cry has gone up: "No more black hosiery," and the shops in Paris are eager to please, and obedient to the voices of their fashionable customers, exhibit now heaps of silk and thread hosiery, all of the same color, but infinitely varied in

shades, from the dark gray, called steel gray, to the palest dove tint; a few white articles are seen among the lot, and far away, in a remote corner, a thousand pairs of black silk stock-opens worked, as thin as the webs of the most artistic spider, lovely, but disdained and snubbed by their friends of old, are given away almost for nothing.

EASE AND DIGNITY. A very natty and becoming garment, combining the ease of the jacket with the dignity of the coat, and thereby losing the negligee appearance of the former, is a new style of blouse. It is close fitting and completed by a waistcoat and chemise, and combines well with any sort of skirt. Brown or tan colored covert cloth is the best material, with revers of brown

moire, and waistcoat of changeable moire in blue and brown. SHIRT WAISTS. Shirt waists are trim and tidy; they give a full figure slim lines. But everybody can't make graceful connections. The average woman is hollow in the back, her skirts sag, and the waistbands yawn. To cover the difficulty, the blouse waist has been

adopted. Some of the handsomest summer silks and open-worked cottons are now made with a blouse or basque effect. The waist line is marked, but the belt need not be over baby-ribbon width.



JAPANESE GOWNS. The prettiest thin dresses are the Japanese ones. All the readers of old romances will remember how the heroines always wore pineapple gazettes at their first balls, and the prettiest gazettes are those imported direct from Japan.

One I saw was of white, with a heliotrope stripe, and had been brought over from Japan in a trading ship a great many years ago. It had been laid away in an old trunk, whence it was brought a few weeks since, with a lot of other treasures, that until now have been voted mere lumber. The dressmaker made it up over a heliotrope satin slip and low cut waist. The gauze itself was cored on the hips, but gathered very full at the back. The waist was filled in from shoulders to belt, and was trimmed with broad ruffles of the same over the shoulders, and in jabot fashion down the front of the waist. The customary belt and sash finished the gown, which had to wear with it a broad Leghorn hat, trimmed with heliotrope gauze the exact color of the heliotrope stripe. Why heliotrope and white should look so cool is beyond my comprehension, but it certainly does, and is at present the most fashionable combination of color.

Checked Taffeta Sleeves. If the sleeves of a pet cloth dress or a serge frock have given out replace the old ones with a pair of big sleeves made from the new checked taffetas. You can also have a vest or waist finish of the silk and the effect is quite stunning. Palm leaves thirty feet in length are found along the Amazon.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

HAVE A GOOD PLANT SYRINGE. Any one growing flowers in pots, even on a very limited scale, ought to have a good brass syringe. Such an instrument is good for a lifetime, and it will come into play almost daily the year round. With it, effective work can be done in showering plants with water or insecticides, as all parts of them can be reached. The use of the whisk-broom as a sprinkler belongs to the "dark ages" of plant culture.—American Agriculturist.

GRANULATED BUTTER. Granulated butter can be produced in a square box-churn, a barrel-churn, or, in fact, in any other churn that has no inside fixtures, where the churning is done by the concussion of the cream falling from one side of the churn to the other. The churning should be done at about as low a temperature as it is possible and have the butter "come" in a reasonable time—say forty-five minutes to an hour. When the cream breaks so as to clear off the glass in the churn reduce the temperature still more by the addition of cold brine or cold water and salt. Then run the churn again a short time till the granules are of the size of clover seed or wheat kernels, or whatever size is desired. Now draw off the buttermilk and wash the butter two or three times with pure, cold water. This will harden the granules so that they will not mass together and each one be as round as shot.—New York World.

TROUBLE IN REARING TURKEYS. We cannot do anything now as easily as we could some years ago, the soil does not yield as it used to do, and parasites more than ever trouble all our domestic animals. And poultry suffers more than any others, perhaps on account of the too common neglect of sanitary precautions, in their management. Turkeys are naturally delicate and need great care when young to get them over some periods of their growth at which they are more susceptible to diseases than at others. These periods are when they get their complete feathers, and when the age of puberty arrives and the sexes begin to show their distinctive characters. But unless the greatest care is exercised at all times in feeding them and protecting them from cold and impurities of all kinds they become diseased and die very quickly. The feeding is too often improper, an excess of food being given and that not of the right kind, but the most common neglect is with regard to the coops and the feeding ground. The food should be given a little and often, and the young birds must have a good range to procure the insects that are their natural food. Cracked wheat and barley are the best, and a small quantity of finely broken bones fresh from the butcher is desirable. But clean coops, fresh ground, and pure water are indispensable. The disease in this case is cholera, known by the yellow discharge from the bowels. This is contagious, and indicates that the ground or the coops are infected from a previous year. It is not worth while to try to cure them; the only remedy is the causes pointed out.—New York Times.

SUMMER CARE OF SHEEP. In the hot days of the midsummer it is a trying time for the sheep with their flannel coats under the hot sun, or during sultry days. At such times the sheep should never go unseem more than half a day. They are apt to suffer from looseness of the bowels at such a time, and while this is not of itself a very serious import, yet it attracts the flies, and once fly blown and neglected a sheep becomes the sorriest, most woe-begone animal in existence. Under such extreme misery the wretched animal hides itself in some fence corner, or a thicket, and gives up, slowly perishing without complaint or effort to resist. The shepherd, therefore, must watch the flock, and, as a precaution, count them every time he sees them. The ewes from whom lambs have been taken may need to be milked, and if this is neglected, the udder may become swollen, and possibly sore, and blown by the flies; or a mere scratch on any part may become blown, and once the maggots make an entrance in any way it is difficult matter to dislodge them. The best application to any sore or wound on a sheep is tar; it covers the spot with a dry film, and its odor is offensive to flies, while it has a stimulating effect on a wound that hastens healing. Crude petroleum is also useful in this way. The feet are not to be forgotten. They should be examined weekly lest some grit may gather under the sole and make it sore, and the filth, poisoning the wound, will quickly produce the first appearance of foot rot. This is most important to be done when the weather is wet, and the filth is more apt to gather and remain as an irritating matter under the softened crust of the hoof. The hoof should be kept free of all ragged horn by paring.—American Agriculturist.

SANITARY FARM LIFE. The following extracts are from a paper published in the Hygienic Gazette: It would seem that the most sanitary of all places of abode for human beings would be in the free open country under the direct influence of sunshine, pure air, water and natural food; so it is, and so it would remain, but for the insanitary influences created by man himself, whereby he defeats his own desire to live and move

and have a being, which would be a type of health and happiness. Why is this so? A description of a farm home, constructed upon sanitary conditions and envied by insatiation may answer the question. House built on damp or low ground. Damp, unventilated cellar. Air and sunlight excluded from cellar. Ceilings of rooms too low, causing bad ventilation in winter and discomfort from heat in summer. No provision made for proper heating in winter. Too much foliage about the house excluding air and light. Slops, wash water from clothing and sewerage thrown on the ground near the house. Barn and barnyard located on damp or low ground. Stable manure thrown out into barnyard, where it remains uncovered from rain or sunshine. Its juices washed over the barnyard and adjacent grounds. The well or spring from which water is drunk located so that it is likely to be contaminated with drainage from slops, and barnyard. How can such ill-conditions be remedied? The following suggestions may answer the questions: Build the house on a knoll, ground sloping in every direction. Let it face the south or southeast. Cement cellar bottom and walls. Make ceiling of rooms ten to twelve feet high. Give access to sunlight and air into every room. Build only two stories with high garret over all the house. Spread the house out over much ground, and never have the kitchen in the basement or cellar. Provide a comfortable room inside the house for bath-room, and make provision for warming this room in winter. Provide long drainage away from the house and water supply, for house slops, sewerage, laundry and wash waters. Build the barn on a dry elevation. Provide a cement concealed receptacle under cover for manures; these, with their juices, are the savings bank of the farm. Never permit decaying or fermenting vegetable or animal matter to exist for a moment anywhere on the farm. Drain and dry up swamps—they are the source of bad air diseases, which arise from decaying vegetable matter. Such generally are the conditions of sanitation on the farm. There are many minor suggestions which might be made, but they will readily occur to one who will think. It is well to cultivate a habit of purifying the surroundings by burning everything that is obnoxious that can be made to burn.

# SABBATH SCHOOL

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 5.

Lesson Text: "The Baptism of Jesus." Mark I., 1-11—Golden Text. Mark I., 11—Commentary.

1. "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." This is the gospel specially of service. In it we are reminded of the words, "Behold, I will bring forth my servant, the Branch," while "Behold, the Man whose name is the Branch" is seen more clearly in Luke's gospel (Zech. III., 8, vi., 12). Here Jesus is the patient servant and sacrifice for others, spending and giving spent to serve the sons of men. This gospel service may be in some measure reproduced in us (I Cor. iv., 11), but as we are in this first verse introduced to the Son of God so we must be sons of God before we can serve God. "Let My Son go that He may serve Me," said the Lord of Israel (Ex. iv., 23). 2. "As it is written in the prophets, Behold, I send my messenger before Thee, which shall prepare Thy way before Thee" The whole story of His sufferings and glory is written in the prophets (I Pet. i., 11; Luke xix., 25-27). They also speak of the herald who should precede Him, John the Baptist, in the spirit and power of Elijah before His first coming, and Elijah himself before His second coming. Compare Mal. iv., 5, Luke i., 17; Math. xvii., 10-13. As to preparing His way, every believer can, in a measure, be His messenger to do that. What an honor to be sent of Him in His name! 3. "The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make it straight." When John was asked if he was the Christ, or Elijah or the prophet, he said that he was neither, but only a voice proclaiming the Christ (John i., 23). He sought no honors for himself, but rejoiced to decrease that Christ might increase (John iii., 30). 4. "John did baptize in the wilderness and preach the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins." A sample of his preaching may be found in Math. iii., 7-12, and Luke iii., 7-14. He made it plain that unless their lives afterward manifested that they had been truly repenting, their baptism would amount to nothing. One of the last commandments of Christ was that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem (Luke xxiv., 47). 5. "And there went out unto Him all the land of Judea, and Jerusalem, and all the country about about of Jordan, and they were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins." There must be a sense of sin, a true conviction of sin, and the deeper the better, before any one will be baptized. John came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. It is the work of the Holy Spirit (John xv., 26, margin), and He uses the word and the lives of believers. In Acts v., 31; 21, 18, Christ is said to give or grant repentance. 6. "And John was clothed with camel's hair, and he did eat locusts and wild honey." Thus was Elijah clothed (II Kings i., 6), and, as to locusts, they were among the creatures which God had permitted Israel to eat (Lev. xi., 22). John was certainly not extravagant in his manner of food and raiment. What a contrast with Jesus, who loved Esau because of his vision and would bless him only in connection therewith (Gen. xxv., 28, xxvii., 3, 4). Jesus has taught us not to think too much about either food or raiment (Math. iv., 4, 8, 25), but has assured us that if we make His kingdom and His righteousness our first concern He will see to all our need in that direction (Math. vi., 33). 7. "And he preached, saying, There cometh one mightier than I after me, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. John sought not to attract people to himself, but to the Lamb of God, whom he came to herald. He had no ambition to himself a name, but only to honor Him, as he said, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii., 30). He sought not glory for himself (John xv., 8) but his witness was "Not I" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10). 8. "I indeed have baptized you with water, but He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." Both Matthew and Luke add "and with fire" (Math. iii., 11; Luke iii., 16), which, as seems, from the context, refers to the judgments of His second coming as King and Son of Man. As the Servant, which he peculiarly in Mark, He does not speak of fire. But how much we do need to be filled with the Spirit—in fact, it is essential upon us, and as much a command as to love God (Eph. v., 18). Then what a comfort to know that He, who is our Saviour, Brother, Friend, is the one who baptizes with the Holy Ghost (John i., 33). We need not think we must beg an entrance into His love (John xii., 13). 9. "And Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee, and was baptized of him in Jordan." Jesus came from Nazareth at that time, and was baptized of John in Jordan. In Luke iii., 23, it is written that He was about thirty years of age. In Math. iii., 14, 15, it is said that at first John forbade Him because of John's greater need to be baptized of Him, but Jesus said, "suffer it to be so now; thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." He humbled Himself from heaven down to the manger of Bethlehem, and the home in Nazareth, and a low life of rejection, even to Gethsemane and Gethsemane, all for us, and surely it is becoming in us to humble ourselves for Him, yet it seems strange to say so, for whereas He actually came down from great glory, we, being nothing, have nothing to come down from but sinful pride. "And straightway coming up out of the water He saw the heavens opened, and the Spirit like a dove descending upon Him. Here in this gospel we meet the first "immediately," used about eighty times in the New Testament, and forty times in this gospel, all eleven times in this chapter, sometimes translated "and" or "forasmuch." It is the word for a good servant. The opened heavens make us think of Ezek. i., Math. iii., John i., Acts vii. and I. Cor. xv. and xvi., in each of which chapters heaven is opened and always concerning Christ or His church. The Spirit coming as a dove makes us think of the dove that found no rest except in the ark while the waters of judgment were on the earth. Jesus, the true ark, is the only place where the Spirit can rest fully. If we are filled with Spirit, we will rest only in Jesus. 10. "And there came a voice from heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." See also chapter ix., 7, where the same testimony was given at the transfiguration. In John viii., 29, Jesus says, "I do always those things that please the Father," and in Rom. xv., 3, it is said, "Even Christ pleased not Himself." Since the Father is well pleased with Jesus, when we are well pleased with Jesus and accept and abide in Him, God is well pleased with us for Jesus' sake. Let us abide in Him (I John ii., 28).—Lesson Helper.

"CAN'T you give me employment, mam?" said the tramp. "I haven't had anything to do for months." "Poor fellow! What can you do?" "Well, mam, I am a good waterer. If I could sit out here on your front porch and watch the front gate, so's no one could steal it, you'd find I was very competent."

SATURDAY TRAVELING IN BRITAIN. The British Board of Trade reports that in 1892 there were twenty-one passengers killed in train accidents in the United Kingdom. In the same year there were 116 passengers killed in the same class of accidents in the United States.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. In 1891 the legalized liquor traffic gave this country 390,000 criminals, 830,000 paupers and 300,000 idiots. Mr. Fowler declares that he would rather have a million of 100,000 total abstainers than a million moderate drinkers. Liquor licenses are refused to all establishments within 400 yards of schools and churches in the District of Columbia. In Glasgow, Scotland, fifty-nine out of sixty-two criminals tried at one session of a court testified that drinking had led to their crimes. The newly-elected Mayor of Austin, Minn., has announced his intention to have the law of closing the saloons on Sunday rigidly enforced. The State Board of Health of Arkansas has been given authority to revoke the license of any physician who is guilty of habitual drunkenness. Baltimore's Y. M. C. A. has declined the proceeds of a farce held for its benefit by the German branch of the association because beer was sold. Nearly every woman in St. Louis has signed a petition asking that a temperance man be appointed marshal to look after the enforcement of the liquor law. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a resolution which provides for concerted action by the United States and several European powers to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms to the natives of New Hebrides Islands. The Army Temperance Association of England is allowed \$2502 by the Government toward its working expenses. The Secretary of State for War in his speech on the east makes paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the excellent results which have followed the operations of this association both at home and abroad.

# TEMPERANCE.

## A WOMAN'S WARD.

"A beautiful hand," you may hear, "Dimpled and dainty and small, A hand to lead." Ah! the pity It leads to a soul's downfall, Beautiful! Ah! I can never See beauty in it again. For the stain of blood is on it, The blood of my fellow-men.

That white hand has held the wine cup; I've seen it lift easily To lips too weak to refuse it The rosy, death-laden cup, The red lips parted in laughter, And left on its brim a kiss. Is it strange that poor, weak mortals Should perish their souls for this? They laughed at the drunkard's weakness, Sure of their strength; yet they fell From the fair, strong heights of manhood! Into sin's infernal hell! Ah! that the hand of a woman. Hands that God trusts with so much, Should lead His children far from Him, And blot out His face with a touch. For God in woman has given A power that's next to His own The tenderest gift of heaven Entrusted to her alone. A terrible fact confronts you, A woman, and yet how grand! A soul may do in the balance, Heid by your own white hand. —Florence A. Jones, in Womankind.

DRINKING AND DEATH. In his book, "The People's Pledge With," Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, says "Some of my most successful work has been in the line of after-dinner speeches, and I have been asked how I could go through ten or twelve courses of food and six or eight different kinds of wine and then have any head on my shoulders. The answer is very easy—I don't. I never drink wine or any other liquor. I don't want to give away any other business man's secrets, but I venture to say that the best after-dinner speaker in the United States are the most moderate drinkers. If you will cast your eyes at the table in front of some man at a big dinner who gets up and makes a capital speech, you will probably see one of two things—either that his glasses are all turned upside down or that they are empty at all. In other words, he has been drinking little or nothing."

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS. A belief that has caused an enormous amount of misery, ill health, poverty and crime in this world, is that which many people hold, that drinking is good for the health, to give strength, to "build up," to keep off disease, to help digestion, and so on. This is a complete mistake. Nothing could be further from the truth. Scientists are telling us every day that liquor can never do us any good at all. Here is what Dr. J. G. Cleveland, of Boston, says in the Temperance Cause: 1. Alcohol interferes with appetite for food. 2. Digestion is delayed and made imperfect by alcohol. 3. Disease of the stomach and the organs of digestion is caused by alcohol. 4. Alcohol unduly hastens the circulation of blood and causes congestion of blood vessels. 5. Alcohol increases the work of the heart and thereby exhausts its power. 6. Alcohol softens the muscular fibres of the heart and weakens it by changing the fibres into fat. 7. Alcohol congests the blood vessels of the brain, and by inducing fatty degeneration, may excite apoplexy. Alcohol causes the blood vessels of the brain to become gorged with blood till, frequently, they burst. 8. The substance of the brain is injured by the "stain" of its thought-product of liquor.

ALCOHOL DOES NOT KEEP OUT THE COLD. Varied and partial experiment has proved beyond a possibility of doubt, that instead of being a preserver of heat in those who use it—alcohol is a reducer of heat. The Arctic explorers, Captains Ross and Perry, Dr. Kane and others discovered that alcohol did not keep out the cold, and that men who did not use it endured exposure to several cold better than those who did.

WHAT LIQUOR DOES. Liquor keeps the people from the land to which they desire to go. I believe in the land for the people, and I desire every workman to become a land-owner himself. The terms of the United States in 1880 were valued at \$1,197,696,776. The liquor money of the nation would buy them all in less than two years' time. At the assessed valuation, with every two schooners of beer the drinker swallows 230 square feet of land. All the real estate of the nation in 1880 was assessed at \$1,936,766,925. The drink bill of the United States would purchase it, in less than three years, and the savings in taxes, productive capital and labor, raw material utilized, wealth created, etc., would bank more than an equal amount. Liquor opens hell-holes between the people and the land. —John Lloyd Thomas.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. In 1891 the legalized liquor traffic gave this country 390,000 criminals, 830,000 paupers and 300,000 idiots. Mr. Fowler declares that he would rather have a million of 100,000 total abstainers than a million moderate drinkers. Liquor licenses are refused to all establishments within 400 yards of schools and churches in the District of Columbia. In Glasgow, Scotland, fifty-nine out of sixty-two criminals tried at one session of a court testified that drinking had led to their crimes. The newly-elected Mayor of Austin, Minn., has announced his intention to have the law of closing the saloons on Sunday rigidly enforced. The State Board of Health of Arkansas has been given authority to revoke the license of any physician who is guilty of habitual drunkenness. Baltimore's Y. M. C. A. has declined the proceeds of a farce held for its benefit by the German branch of the association because beer was sold. Nearly every woman in St. Louis has signed a petition asking that a temperance man be appointed marshal to look after the enforcement of the liquor law. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a resolution which provides for concerted action by the United States and several European powers to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors and firearms to the natives of New Hebrides Islands. The Army Temperance Association of England is allowed \$2502 by the Government toward its working expenses. The Secretary of State for War in his speech on the east makes paid a well-deserved tribute of praise to the excellent results which have followed the operations of this association both at home and abroad.

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