HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

forticulture in England is more of cience than in this country, at more attention is given to its A horticultural college for en which was established a few rs ago in that country has steadily pered. Horticulture is a branch aliarly adapted for study and ice for women, and one of the nature might do well in this atry. The course of study covers years' time, and each working has two hours of theoretical inction and five of outdoor prac-Pupils are taught to take charge arge as well as small estates, and given instruction with regard to pure designs. care of poultry. -New York

THE WHITE PIQUE PELISSE.

ow is the period when the white e pelisse flourishes once again, by the way, we have borrowed obtaining among us, but, he it cream or pale apricot. lerstood, it is generally pique glori-with black satin ribbons and fon vests. Candidly, I confess it is too stiff, yet I think it may be l most successfully to form facings drill gowns, and it may be relied on to make very smart little coats be worn over serge skirts for yachtthese looking their best, perhaps, n adorned with gold buttons. th serge skirts, too, coats of colored en have an excellent effect. A uflower-blue serge skirt and a land coat, although it perhaps gests the undress costume of a e, may be very successfully worn h a black skirt and a black tie, and wned by a Panama hat trimmed h black taffeta ribbon.—New York

WOMEN AND OLD AGE.

With all the twaddle about the inciority, of women, statistics show t they live longer than men. eir freedom from the tobacco and uor habits probably has much to with this, as the constitutions of ny men are more or less enfeebled their earlier years by their indul-nce in these habits. There are veral well-authenticated cases where men have lived in comparative alth long past their one hundredth ar. One woman lived to be one ing object to those about her. ndred and forty years old, another e hundred and forty-five; and this ident. A French woman lived to one hundred and fifty years old, l although she became little more an a living skeleton, she had her ntal faculties to the last. It may questioned whether nature has not en woman far greater powers of etion and endurance than have en bestowed upon men. Not enrance as far as brute force goes, but at quality that enables them to thstand the wear and tear of daily and rise superior to the lesser ills existence.-New York Ledger.

WOMAN AND POVERTY.

It is hard to the woman of small eans and luxurious tastes to keep thin her income and abreast with times, but a little sound sense in way of finding out short cuts to nomy will work wonders.

The woman who has learned to ske a good appearance upon next to thing becomes an object of envy to r less fortunate sisters. Is is largequestion of investigation, of watchsales, of shopping properly, of sking \$1 buy \$1 worth of goods. d only that severe teacher-experi--will teach all this. A woman be dignified even if she is poor, should she feel that because povy has flung its sombre cloak about she should drawits folds still er and hide herself from the pure shine of the world or the kindly endship of her friends.

Too many women are inclined when or to withdraw into a shell, snail hion, and become crabbed and verty spoiled. Poverty is not the eatest of crimes, as many suppose. ere are lots of things worse than at, and wealth is not the alpha and nega of happiness.

The woman of fine nature will acpt this fact gracefully and by her tample help many a disheartened man to look on the bright side of oney in unnecessary expenditure.

SWEETNESS LONG DRAWN OUT.

year or two ago Mr. Du Marrier diberately added to their stature. e strange thing, says the West-

are nearly all very tall. The men look about the same height. What is the explanation? Lawn tennis used FEMININE READERS. to account for everything. It can't HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM account for this. The best lady play. ersare, as a rule, only of average or less than average height. It certainly is not riding or dancing, for these have always been an English girl's accomplishments. One explanation given is very carious. Calisthenics-not mild blackboard or the dancing master, but the gymnasium and the trapeza -have come into fashion, and what Mr. Pinero thought that he invented in the "Amazons" turns out to be a fact. Girls are taught to stretch their muscles, and it really seems as if their figures were elastic and could be pulled out. Certainly they are taller. We shall have to wait awhile to see whether they are stronger.

PASHION NOTES.

Lily white and ecru, and cream color and snow white are used togeth-

The summer dust cloaks are made of striped taffeta, mohair, shot silk and serge.

Tinted tulle makes a cool and beautiful lining for an openwork lace-straw bonnet or hat.

Very handsome are the silk-embroidered nun's veiling toilets trimmed with eera lace in rich Venetian gui-

Yellow and white are a favorite combination for this season, superseding in popularity the always coollooking green and white effects.

Pale apple green and softest primrose yellow is a favorite combination this season, also lovely tints in rose or fashion from our babies. Pique pale pink in combination with deep

The new silk ginghams are very pretty and popular, and have little except name in common with the material that please me but little; stout, homely materials usually associated with the fabric name.

A yellow crepe de chine, with broad bands of black lace around the skirt and a black lace corselet, cut low, with black lace sleeves, is one of the pretty garments just finished for a fair matron.

While there is a similarity in pre-vailing styles of dressing the hair at present, yet it is safe to say that every woman is a law unto herself in this matter; and while some aim to be eccentric, others, happily the majority, endeavor to choose the most becoming

The seams in the skirt of cloth or serge gowns are stitched once or twice on each side, making two or four rows of stitching, or if ladies' cloth is used a band of cloth, an inch wide, is stitched over the seams. On black moire skirts overlapping jet sequins are used in place of stitching.

The girl who prides herself upon style seldom wears any but dark or subdued colors in the street. If she has a bit of brightness on her hat it is apt to be tucked away under the brim. But for house wear even the stylish young woman may revel in bright hues and thereby make herself a pleas-

Gay girls and tailor made women have the shirt craze. The last straw you are the only girl I ever loved." is a colored English percale in rose, pink, blue, custard or lilac with white dots, rings or disks, link hole cuffs and collar bands; with them a standing or turned down collar of white linen is worn. The shirts are made by a regular shirtmaker and so are the collars.

Both modistes and milliners have combined in great earnest for ribbon trimmings for the decoration of their as that?" own gowns and millinery for the spring season. They make use of watered and plain satin ribbons, Persian effects on grounds of black, dark green, phlox red and amber, of velvet ribbons with satin or linen back or

others. Transparent materials will be very stylish this summer. Among the fabrics used grenadine, beige, spotted muslins, braid and ribbon are about the prettiest. In Paris smart toilets of black grenadine and beige are made up over pink. The spotted muslins are made up over colored silks, surahs and delicate hued taffetas being very

popular. Handsome white linen dresses are embroidered with sprays and bouquets of flowers in natural colors. The waists of these gowns have sleeveless Eton jackets with turned back revers of the prevailing color of the embroidery. Grayish blue linen embroidered with yellow is the material employed for one of these dresses made abroad.

A plain costume of thick navy blue serge is not a princess dress, but it has that effect, opening on the side over a panel of satin of emerald green, with an edge of fur. This long line starts from the shoulder, and gives length to the figure, making it appear slight. A steel buckle fastens the satin knot at the waist. The large sleeve of blue serge falls over a narrow cuff of emerald satin.

Large neck scarfs for summer wear are made of plain silk chambray net e, to look her finances squarely in in white, black and cream shades, and face and avoid laying out her in delicate tints and deep tones of yellow, blue, cardinal, pink, green, etc. Chiffon, gauze, silk muslin, etc., oney can work wonders, as the ac- plain or accordion plaited, are also fine-natured woman who has called into service for these dainty rned it all well knows.—New York | bits of neckwear. The trimming takes the form of edgings of black, white, cream, beurre or beige lace.

Chatelaine bags, belts, shoes and sailor hats of white canvas are being mitted that, finding his Punch displayed. The bags are mounted cauties looked better very tall, he with gold or oxidized silver, and the belts have clasps to correspond. The shoes have white kid trimmings and sinster Gazette,, is that this year silk lacings, and the jaunty, cool look-ature has taken a hint from Punch. ing sailors are finished with kid, e have only to go into the park of leather or tarpaulin, and trimmed morning to see it. We can judge with a band of canvas or white gross or ourselves. And it is not that there grain ribbon. These accessories are ourselves. And it is not that there grain ribbon. These accessories are some very tall girls, but that they beautiful with dark blue outing suits.

BUDGET OF FUN.

He Couldn't Forget-Getting Experience-The Fitness of Things-Not in It-A Surprise-Ambiguous, Etc.

"Now tell me truly, dear," she said,
"Will you forget me when I'm dead
And leave naught to remind you Of me?

"Don't fear that I shall e'er forget-The only need to pay, my pet,
The bills you leave behind you,
Said he,
—New York Journal,

GETTING EXPERIENCE.

Visitor-"Where is your mamma?" Little Girl-"She has gone out for five minutes two hours ago."—The Club.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING. First Barber "What do you think of people who shave themselves?"
Second Barber—"They ought to be compelled to cut their own hair."-

RETURNING FROM THE HONEYMOON. He (angrily)-"Why do people stare at us so?

She-"Probably wondering, as we are, why we married each other."-

NOT IN IT.

The Gas-"You and I don't stand much of a show when there are a pair of spoony lovers around, do we?" The Lamp-"Nope; get turned down every time."-Buffalo Courier.

WHAT HE WAS.

Bobby-"Papa's the captain of our ship and mamma's the pilot.

His Teacher - "And what are you?" Bobby-"I'm the compass, I suppose-they're always boxing me.'

THE PITNESS OF THINGS.

"Mamma is thinking of buying a

"Really! What kind?" "Oh, she's not particular as long as it matches the carpet." - Boston

A SURPRISE.

Cholly-"Do you aw-aw-know, Miss Cuttah, that I-aw-have thomtimes thought"-

Miss Cutter-"Really? Why how nice! And how did it happen?"-New York World.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Featherstone-"I hear you are going to move, Mr. Bingway?" Ringvay-"Move! I should like to know where you heard that." Featherstone-"Your landlord told me so."-Puck.

AMBIGUOUS.

Chumleigh-"Oh, Miss Vavasour, Miss Vavasour-"How fortunate the other girls with whom you are ac- of hearing, and I'm atraid it would be quainted ought to consider them useless forme to try to serve." selves."-King's Jester.

MORE ASTONISHING STILL.

Kennard (on a first glimpse of the sea) - "Astonishing! Who would have thought there could be as much water

Underhill-"True, and remember, you only see what's on top."-Truth.

HIS OBJECTION.

Jilson-"What do you thing of the proposition to put the United States flag on postage stamps?"

Jenks-"Don't like it." "Why not?"

"Old Glory has never been licked." -Washington Star.

TOO LIBERAL.

"Is Cholly parsimonious at all?" "Parsimonious? Why, he is liberal to recklessness.

"How did you discover that?" "I heard him telling Chappie that he was going to give him a piece of his mind."-New York Press.

NO DECEPTION.

Young Fastkind-"I thought you told me this horse was without fault?" Stableman-"So I did, sir."

Young Fastkind-"Well, I notice one of his eyes is blind." Stableman-"That's not his fault, sir; it's his misfortune."--Harper's

PAMINE MEASURES,

"Ever wrecked on a desert island?"

"No.

"I was once, for four weeks." "Didn't you nearly starve?"

"No; but I caught an awful cold. I ran out of eigarettes on the fourth day and had to cut up my gum shoes."-Indianapolis Journal.

AN INEVITABLE RESULT. "Well, Ethel, congratulate me. I've just sold my horse.'

"Good; who bought him?" "Your father." "Great Scott, George, do you realize what you have done? Alas! in two weeks father will be forbidding me to

see you."-Harper's Bazar. HE READS THE PAPERS.

Mother-"How comes it that your shirt is on wrong side out and one stocking missing? Have you been swimming?"
Son-"Well, mother, if you're go

ing to be an investigating committee, I simply can't remember anything about it."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

REMARKABLE HARITS OF LETES.

Diner-"Waiter, there are lots of flies in this soup.

Waiter-"Yes, sir: carious thing about flies, sir, they have the whole restaurant to fly about in and yet they are not content until they get into the soup, where they are not only drowned, but scalded into the bargain. Yes, sir; fires is curious things."-New York Press.

TRAINING AN OFFICE DOT.

Gaswell-"How is your new office

boy getting along?"

Dukane—"I've been able to get a little work out of him since I broke him of the stamp-collecting habit, of smoking eigarettes and of whistling, I am now trying to persuade him not to go out to look at the score oftener than once in two minutes."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A MATTER OF FORM.

Mrs. Gray-"I don't see her von have such good luck with M. Ship. Your dresses set beautifully, but sho never gives me a fit, though she is fussy enough in her measuring, goodness knows. Sometimes I think her measuring is all folderel and is only done for effect. It doesn't seem to do

any good in my case, at any rate." Mrs. White-"Perhaps it may be, as you say, a matter of tor.a." - Boston Transcript.

NOT THE PAULT OF THE SYSTEM

Banks strengthens his memory by the use of a system of muemonics, to learn which he paid the inventor \$2).

Rivers intrusted a package to Banks's care the other evening and the latter apologized next morning for having failed to deliver it. "The fact is, Rivers," he said, "I

forgot all about it." "But how about that 325 system of

mnemonies?" "That system," retoried Bucks, hotly, "is all right. I forgot to apply it, that's all." - Chicago Tribane.

"I am very much puzzle I about Dickie Doddlev," said one young woman.

"I don't find him so interesting as all that," replied another.

"It takes an emergency to develop character. We went rowing together the other evening-he employed a man to handle the oars-and do you know, he never attempted to rock the

"Is there anything puzzling about

"Certainly. I didn't know whether to attribute it to intelligence or indolence."-Washington Star.

TRAPPED BY THE JUDGE.

Serving on a jury is a disagreeable duty, from which the ordinary man aiways seeks to be excused. Not long ago, in an Omajha court, Mr. John Dos was called, and, after giving his name, asked to be excused.

"What excuse have you?" asked the judge, sternly. "Hey?" asked Mr. Doe, "you'll have

to speak louder, judge." The question was repeated, and Mr. Doe replied: "Well, judge, I'm hard

'Can you hear an ordinary conversational tone?" asked the judge. "Hoy?" exclaimed Dov, placing his

hand behind his ear. "I say, can you hear an ordinary conversational tone?" ssked the judge,

pitching his voice a little higher. "Well, it bothers me a great deal," replied Doe. "Ther," said the judge, in a low

tone of voice, "we'll have to excuse you if you can't hear well." Low as the tone was, Mr. Doe heard it, and he started away with a pleasant

smile on his face. "Wait, Mr. Doe," said the judge, quickly. "If you can hear that, you can hear well enough to serve as a juror. We cannot excuse you.

And John Doe collapsed and fell into the nearest chair. - Golden Days,

Burnt Zulus Dreaded the Ice.

"The natives of tropical countries are seldom so much astonished as they are when first introduced to snow and ice," said E. A. Forster, of Chicago. "When the World's Fair was in progress I saw a joke played upon two members of a Zulu band which was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all present except the Zulus themselves. The manager of tribe, whom I knew intimately, knowing that none of the Zulus had ever seen any ice, thought it would be great fun to see how they would not when brought in contact with it. He accordingly told two of them that he wished them to go down town with him. He informed me what he was going to do, and invited me to accompany him, which I did. We stopped at the office of one of the large breweries, and, after explaining our errand, were readily granted permission to go through the ice house. "On arriving at the door of the ica

house we all entered, the Zulus, wao were barefooted, following closely behind. All along the walls inside great cakes of ice were piled. My friend, the manager, climbed up on top of the cakes and told the Zulus to follow They obeyed. When the cold him. chill of the ice first struck their bare feet they didn't know what to make of it. They looked at one another for a minute, and jabbered something in their

outlandish tongue. They stood for about a minute, then, giving vent to a yell, they sprang to the ground, and, rushing to the door, they threw themselves on the ground outside, where they lay writhing about, nursing their feet, and insisting that they had been severely barned."-St Louis Globe-Democrat.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 19.

Lesson Text: "First Disciple of Jesus," John 1., 35-49-Golden Text: John L. 42 -Commentary.

25, 36. "Again the next day after John steed and two of disciples, and, looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." During the time of fasting Lamb of God." During the time of fasting and temptation of our Lord John had gone on preaching and baptizing and preparing the way of the Lord. Then on a certain day he saw Jesus coming unto him and said, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The

away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The opening verses of our lesson tell us of the day following. This ery of John is the answer to Isaac's question asked so long ago. "Where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" (Gen. xxli., 7.)

37. "And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus." John was not seeking to draw people to himself, but to prepare them for and point them to the Lamb of God. When he heard later in his ministry that all were following Jesus, he ministry that all were following Jesus, he said, "This my joy is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease" (John iii., 29, 30). We do well when our testimony leads men to follow Jesus. Let us live to point

38. "Then Jesus turned and saw them following and saith unto them, What seek ve? They say unto Him, Babbi, where dwellest Thou?" We may imagine Him saying to us every time we go to church, or prayer meeting, or Bible class, "What seek ye?" Let us acquire the habit of asking ourselves, what am I going for? And may our hearts ever say, "I would see Jesus," "I would know Him" (John xii., 21; Phil. iii., 10)

39. "He saith unto them, Come and see 39. "He saith nute them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt and abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." If the reckoning is the same as in chapter xiv., 14, then it was about 10 a, m., and they had several hours with Him. We wonder what home was so fortunate as to have Him for a guest, and where He entertained those two that day, but it is more important for us to open our hearts to Him and have Him abide with us continually.

40. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." The other was promably John himself, as he would not be likely to mention his own name. From Math. iv., 18: Luke v., 10, we gather that these four, Si-mon, Andrew, James and John, were part-ners as fishermen, and all left their Loats finally to follow Jesus and become fishers of

men, about the same time,
41. "He first findeth his own brother Si-mon and saith unto him, We have found the Messiah, which is, being interpreted, the Christ," The result of that call upon Jesus was that Andrew (which signifies manly) became a true man-a manly man indeed, for he benceforth lives to bring men to Jesus and make Jesus known to men, and begins

with his own brother, 42. "And he brought him to Jesus." This is the one thing to do -not bring him to a church or prayer meeting merely, or to a truth or doctrine, but to Jesus as a living person. Andrew brought bim to Jesus, who was to die as a suerifice, but we bring people to Jesus, who has died and is alive forevermore and has ell power (liev. 1, 18; Math. xxviii., 18). Jesus, who knows all men and what is in man (chapter ii., 24, 25), told him who He was and gave him a new name. Compare Gen. xvii., 5; xxxii., 28.

43. "The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip and

43. "The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip and saith unto him. Follow Me." Either directly by the Spirit, but the Spirit through the word or some it won, God is ever seeking to draw people. Himself. He began in the graph of Section 1 as been at it ever since.

"44. Now Phile Sands of Beflosside, the direction of the seeking to the of Andrew and ster." See how Jesus recognizes earthly Fiendships and continues as

ognizes earthly friendships and continues as friends in H /self those who had been friends before, if they are only willing to have it so, Special mention is made of Philip in John vi., 5, 7; xii, 2), 22, and xiv., 8, 9, He seems to have grown in the knowledge of Jesus very slowly, and to have been of a reserved selection turn of mind. reasoning, calculating turn of mind. 45, "Philip findeth Nathanael and saith unto him. We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write. Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." Philip certiniy did well in at once scoxing

another, If, from that day on, every believer had promptly brought another soul to Jesus, 46, "And Nathannel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see, "It is not a question of place or circumstances, but it is a person with whom we have to do. about whom we have to speak, and whom we must show unto the people. It would seem from this that Nazarech was not a place that it was an honor to hall from, another proof that Jesus made Himself of no reputation

(Phil. H., 7). (Phil. B., 7).

47. "Jesus saw Nathanael coming to Him and saith of him, Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom is no cuile." What a testimony from the searcher of hearts! Nathanael must have been a true worshiper up to the light he had, one who walked up-rightly, wrought righteousness and spoke the truth in his heart (Ps. xv., 2), one who walked with a perfect heart in a periest way (Ps. ct., 2). Jesus will surely make Himsuf known to those who thus sincerely seek to know God. Consider the gentile Cornelius (Acts x., 2) and see how God enlightened

him (Acts 2., 47, 48; xi., 14).

48. "Nathanael saith unto Him, Whence knowest Thou me? Jesus answered and said unto him, Besere that Pailip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I The eyes of the Lord are every place, they run to and Iro through the earth, to show Himself strong half of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (Prov. xv., 3; II Chron. xvi., 9). We might salely inforthat Nathanael under that fig tree was engaged in studying the prophets

49. "Nathanael answered and saith unto Hom: Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou are the king of Israel." Philip might have argued with him for hours about the pos sibility of a good thing coming even out of Nazareth without convincing him, but a me ment with Jesus and a word from Him settle it all. Jesus Himself, and none but He, is the so'ver of all doubts, the dispeller of all lears, the rest and peace and joy of every soul who comes to Him. Nathanael at once proclaims Him divines (see John x., 33, 36). nd Israei's Messiah, the long expected king, whereupon Jesus assures him that he shall yet see heaven opened and the complete in filment of Jacob's vision. It shall to when Jerusalem from above and old Jerusalem restored shall be in period accord,-Lesson Helper.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

"When I was a young man," said a good old man, "I did not care for the concern of eternity and was very different from what I afterward became. Aye, there was an infidel once who used to come and argue with about religion, and one day I turned to him and said: You knew me as I used to be be-fore I gave my heart to God. Now tell me, was I a better man then-nay, was I haif as good a man as I have been since? and the skeptic had not a word to say." There was no answering this plain argument. The skep-tic knew what a sad, sintu young man this old man had been before he was brought to Christ and could not deny the change that had been wrought. A changed life is indeed one of the greatest arguments for an infidel to answer. There he sees the power of God unto salvation.—Exchange.

ARIZONA stage-irivers report that a vol-cano is in eruption in the Harcuvar Mount-ains, ninety miles northwest of Phonix.

TEMPERANCE.

LIDEOR AND LARGE

'In one of the towns of Illinois a banker put his private mark on the money he paid out on Saturday night to the wage-workers of the town who patronized his bank and on Monday night, of the \$700 paid out, and marked privately, over \$300 had come back to him from the saloons of that town! There is nothing that cramps, belittles and dwarfs the possibilities of the labor movement in America like the saloons."—Frances E. Wil-

MORE REQUIATION. The citizens and free men of Canton Uri, in Switzerland, have lately in roome of a special clause into their code to this effect. Any hotel-keeper or inn-keeper who gives his customers sufficient infoxicating liquor to render them unconscious, or unsule to walk straight or steadily home, shall be obliged to afford them a bed for the night, and adequate board and lodging till such time as they are completely recovered. No fee, cost or charge shall be made by the said hotel-keeper for the said board and lodging.—The Constitution.

LIQUOR IN MAN. In the Isle of Man the burning question of the hour is that of liquor licensing. For several years illicit sale of liquor in boardinghouses has been winked at by the authori-ties, until it has been resumed by many as a right. The Governor now proposes to grant boarding-house keepers leave to supply vis-itors with beer at dinner and supper only. The bill, however, contains regulations and conditions of such a nature that interested conditions of such a nature that interested parties demur to accopting it. In the House of Keys the bill was passed, considerably amended, it being provided that permits should only be granted houses of over forty pounds annual value. Permits are only to take effect from May 1st to September 13th each year. The act is to continue in love. for two years, and its operation is confined to Donglas. Nearly 300 houses are affected by the bill. The temperature party in the House offered a strenuous but unavailing opposition.—The Christian.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.

In a suggestive editorial entitled "Temper-ence in Schools," the Goot Templar Repord, of Unnealin, urging the importance of tem-perance instruction for the children, says "I we in New Zealand are to hold out position already gained in relation to the orms traffic, we shall have to bestir our-selves in this matter of school teaching. There is a danger of feeling ourselves fou sure of our victors, but we should learn to realize that we will never be safe without a watchful guard being kept at every point.
One of the most important positions of de-tense lies in the minds of the children. If we succeed in having there imbued with the im; egnable facts of the nature and effects of an anol on the human body, and the to ty points that would be a source of strength we could not hope to establish by any other

What is thus urged as a fun lamental need in New Zealand, is quite as important also not our country. -National Temperant Al-

A SOURS ARMY OF AUSTAINERS.

The proportion of abstainers amongst the greatest intellects of the earth is much greater than the proportion of abstainers in the community generally. Amongst them in-stance Sidney Smith Cardinal Manning, Professors Rolleston, Newman and Green, of Professors Rolleston, Newman and Green, of Oxford: Archdencon Farrar, Dr. Lighthoot, Intellishop of Duriam, Dr. Tascale, Bedoop of London: John Bright, Dr. F. R. Lees, Dr. B. W. Richardson, Presidents Loncon and Garffield, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Harriet Martineau, M. Chevreni, the great French chemist, who fixed to over one bur-dred years, and of whomit was written. Charles Waterion, Mak now

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the renowned physician, said "I think that insend of flying to alcohol, as many people do when they are exhausted, they might very well drink water, or they might very well take food, and would be very much better without the nicohol. If I am fatigued with overwork, personally, my food is very simple, but the raises instead of taking the ple. I cat the raisons instead of taking the wine. I have had a very large experience in that practice for thirty years. -Alliance

ALCOHOL AND ERNOEVITY. A misleading statement concerning a Resport of the British Medical Association on the subject of temperance and health has been going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the relative longevity of abstainerice that the relative longevity of abstancers is less than the free drinkers and the decidently intemperate raise that Dr. Richardson had changed his views on the subject. Dr. Richardson was recently written to in relation to this absurdly impromble statement, and the rumor concerning himself, by Dr. W. V. R. Bligaton, of Tonawan Is, N. Y.

and his reply is as follows:

'I have received your letter, and assure you that I have not changed my views in the least, and that my Cantor Lectures, I beneve, stand on as firm a basis as ever. The table which you give in your letter relating to mortality under alcohol has been answered. here nost july many times, and has, in fact, been discorned aimost as many times, in reto the false interpretation put upon it by i.e. Isampar i Owen the Section of the recordition beneal. In plain words, that ratio conveyed an entire misrepresentation, its tomointains were insufficient, and it was altogether inadequate. I have asked Dr. Bidge, the editor of the Medical Pioneer, to read the letter you have sent me, and, if no mes well, to make it the subject of an olitorial in his lorenal, water shall be posted to you. I may geld that in our Temperaness Rospital, where we use no alcohol whatever, in a thousand cases annually of a severe mind, our results are most satisfactory. I microsi with this matter in my next Asmore in support of your views and prac-

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

Ninetvews per vint, of our crime is the result of intextenting liquors, -Carroll D. Weight. Lord Rossberry has assure t a deputation of English temperance we non that the Gov-ernment will use its feet entervors to pass

the Veto bill this session. Sir Andrew Chris, the general physician in the largest hospital in London, says that seven out of every ten person treated there owe here ill-health to drink.

Lie drinking habit is disappearing in Ico-tand, and with it crime. In 1890 only eight persons were imprisoned on the whole ist-ine, the population of which is a little over

Japan has been poculiarly blessed in temper nes missionary work, says Sho Nemoto. Calls come from all the provinces for meetings and lectures, and young people especially are earnest and interested. A prominent physician of San Francisco "No eigarette that I ever heard of is

ir s from oplum. Beyon't question the boy who smokes cigarattes stunts his growth, wreeks his nerves and weakens his heart and kidneys long before he reaches manhood." Ohlo Wesleyan University at its recent commencement conferred upon Miss F. E. Willard the title LL.D., in recognition of

her states manife availity and her inesti-mable services for the purification of the have of this country and their righteous en-Miss Willard says : "I once asked Thomas

A. Edison if he were a total abstainer, and when he told me that he was I said, 'May I inquire whether it was home influence that made you so?' and he replied, 'No. I think it was necessary I felt that I had better use for my head.'

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