

ture has been the dramatic effects accompanying it. When the Lottery men had at last secured the necessary two-thirds vote, the death of one Senator broke their ranks, and an "anti" was elected in his place. Again the necessary number was secured, and as the vote was about to be taken, one Senator fell to the floor with nervous prostration and had to be carried home. On another day, just before the assembling for decisive action, another member was prostrated in the same manner. On one day, just as Shattuck, the leader of the Lottery ranks, began his speech, the heavens grew dark, the thunders drowned the voice of the speaker, and the lightning flashed along the electric wires in the capitol building extinguishing the lights, and the word went out, "God is fighting the Lottery Company." And after all was said and done, and but one vote was wanted to override the Governor's veto, and preparations had been made to bring the sick Senator on his couch to the capitol, a rain-storm prevented, and the Legislature had to adjourn, unable to do the Company's bidding. We know of no such a remarkable series of interruptions, seemingly providential, recorded in history, outside the Old Testament.

The *Union Signal* tells beautifully the story of providential blessing upon the brave Dakotas:

The God of the harvest has been good to the Dakotas this year, and the greatest wheat crop ever known in that region is now coming forward. The present fear is that the laborers are too few to reap it. Owing to the failures last year farm hands left in large numbers to seek employment in other States. It is probable that special rates of travel will be secured for harvesters and threshers during ninety days covering harvest time. There is an "idea" here for those grave scientists who are striving to measure the force of thought. Much of the seed sent into the Dakotas for this sowing was charged with good will from brotherly hearts, touched by the need of a brave people, who in the midst of famine scorned the liquor-sellers' gold and the gambler's bribe. Some of it was good Prohibition grain—as the five hundred bushels sent by George Woodford from his wheat farms in Iowa, and contributions just as generous, if measuring less, from many others. All of it had the blessing of the poor temperance editors, who, unable to give aught but ink and prayers, would fain believe these, too, had power in bringing about the glad results. The unthinking secular reporter says, "The growth of the 1889 lambs was phenomenal even among scrub stock," while the wool clip is the largest ever known there. Let them that have no God say this prosperity is accident; but for us, we remember the farmers of the Dakotas who went to the polls with trustful heart and single eye to vote out the rum robber and the

gambler, and we choose to believe that in that sovereign act the word of the Lord came to them saying, "Blessed be the fruit of thy ground, and the fruit of thy cattle, the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep." May they take the words of warning and of promise in this chapter (Deuteronomy 28) for their business policy. Then shall they "lend unto many nations and not borrow."

The Profit of Prohibition.

Treasures of wickedness profit nothing, but righteousness delivereth from death.—Prov. x: 2.

The sudden dam thrown across the path of Prohibition by the "original package" decision has brought out its strength. A convention of 3,000 delegates from the churches, Sunday-schools and Temperance organizations of Kansas met in Topeka, July 16, and amid great enthusiasm adopted an address containing the following statistics from the office of the Secretary of State.

The school population of Kansas in 1880, was 340,647; in 1888, a period of eight years, there were 532,010 children of school age on Kansas soil, an increase of 191,363 in eight years.

In 1880, the assessed value of Kansas property was \$160,570,761; in 1889 this aggregate is swelled to \$360,815,033, a gain of more than 100 per cent. in nine years of Prohibition.

As against the argument of financial decay we offer the additional proof of confidence in that fact that within five years, more than five thousand miles of railroad have been constructed within our borders, until Kansas, with her 9,249 miles of main and side track, stands second in point of mileage of all the States in the Union.

When Prohibition came, Kansas had 917 convicts in her penitentiary and a total population in the State of 996,096; after nine years of Prohibition and an increase in population of 600,000 she has 873 convicts in her penitentiary, an actual de-