

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

SHE THINGS AS THEY ARE.

It may be questioned whether the boasted quickening and brightening effects of alcohol are not always, in a less degree, that same beguiling and seductive power of imagination which, in their extreme form, make a man such a pitiable and ridiculous sight. It is better to be dull, and see things as they are, than to be brilliant and see things larger, brighter or any way other than they are, because we see them through a mist. Imagination set a-going by such stimulus will not work to as much purpose as if aroused by truth. God's world seen by sober eyes is better than any dream of it. We need to draw our inspiration from alcohol, we had better remain uninspired.

If we desire to know the naked truth of things, the less we have to do with strong drink the better. Clear eyesight and self-command are in some degree impaired by it. The earlier stages are supposed to be exhilaration, increased brilliancy of fancy and imagination, expanded good-fellowship and so on. The latter stages are these in one lesson, when strange things dance before cheated eyes, and strange words speak themselves out of lips which their owner no longer controls. Is that a condition to be sought after? If not, do not get on the road that leads to it. —[Alexander McLearen.

AN APPEAL TO THE BALLOT.

Talk about freedom when the neck is bent under the galling yoke of slavery. Talk about liberty when a headgear worse than a thousand times worse than the slavery that existed 30 years ago is upon us. That darkness a few of our Southern States; that spreads its leathern pinions over all our land, marring the beauty of hill and valley with foul places of iniquity born of the accursed liquor traffic.

And we who pride ourselves on our free government, our grand institutions of learning, our churches with it, is said, over 30,000,000 members, are so stupefied with the fumes arising from this seething cauldron of hell that we do not seem to realize the awful bondage of soul and body we are under.

A respectable (?) man owns a saloon near by. My boys and my neighbors' boys meet there occasionally. They learn to drink, and by-and-by they come home ashamed to look mother and sister in the face.

This goes on until habits are formed and the appetite for strong drink has perhaps become master. Now let me ask: What can we do to stop the sad state of affairs? Simple. —[The strong arm of the law to suppress the traffic. Who, then, is to blame, the liquor-seller or the Government that grants the privilege to sell? We say both, first of all the law, or the government, if you please. And every man is responsible to God and his country for the vote he casts. Is it right to license crime and punish the criminal?

Does it pay the Government to grant a \$500 license, and then perhaps spend five times that amount in suits brought on by the traffic? For be assured that the money would be shown the writhing serpent of the still if they could express their wishes by the ballot. —[Sophia Hottenstein.

HOME VS. SALOON.

The "liquor traffic" is something we do not need to define. Almost everybody knows what it is, how it thrives. Efforts have been made all along the years to regulate and restrict it, and the only reason it has not been prohibited is because its moral and financial waste has not been fully appreciated by the people.

The direct waste of the liquor traffic in 1891 was \$1,200,000,000, and the indirect waste even more, so that putting it at low figures the total waste was \$2,400,000,000.

Who pays this waste? The people. Every drinker pays his nickel, dime or dollar a day to this waste; his wife, though not a drinker, pays toward this waste, not in dimes from her hand, but in dimes that ought to be in her hand, and his children contribute to the payment of this waste by doing without food and clothing that they ought to have.

The indirect waste is the prosecution of criminals and building of jails in which to retain them; also the building of reformatories and state prisons.

Again, our taxes are paid toward this waste in building and maintaining insane asylums, houses of refuge and orphan homes, each of them largely inhabited by victims of the legalized liquor traffic.

We are nominally a Christian nation, and yet we allow the liquor traffic to exist because we want the revenue not stopping to investigate the means to ascertain the fact that the money paid toward the waste far exceeds the revenue derived. If we did investigate we would find that three out of every four dollars of our taxes we pay because we allow the traffic to exist.

Due liquor traffic ruins homes, breaks hearts, starves children, makes murderers of wives and murderers of children, and is a school of crime in which nothing is too base to be taught. At the judgment bar of God it will appear that not only he who drinks but he who sells shall lose eternal life, but he who permits it to be sold.

O, that this fact might so ring in the ears of all readers that they could not find rest for their bodies nor sleep for their eyes until they all arose as one man to wipe this abomination from our nation.

Moral suasion is good as a preparatory, but we do not expect that alone to accomplish any other good, or to destroy any other evil. —[Some say this said, "We shall never have any better moral suasionists than Murphy and Reynolds and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but during the last eight years the statistics of our government show that the manufacture of intoxicating liquors has increased three times as fast as the population."

The men of this nation know that to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicants is right, and many are praying for prohibition, but they can help answer their own prayers by casting a ballot for "God, home and active land," and that means for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. —[Northern Christian Advocate.

Don't You Know

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take the Lord's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder, which will rid you of humors, and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives you nerve strength.

Head's Pills may be had by mail for 25c of C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Draw has a preference for some colors. While a yellow board attracts dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. South American Rheumatism Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 10.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxviii, 20-31. Memory Verses, 28-31—Golden Text, Rom. 1, 16—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

20. "For this cause therefore have I called for you to see you and to speak with you, because that for the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain." During the three months at Malta many miracles were wrought in the name of the Lord Jesus, and many must have heard the gospel (verses 1-19). In due time arriving at Rome, Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him, and after three days he called together the chief of the Jews and made known to them why he was a prisoner and why at Rome. Before he had spoken of the hope of the promise made of God unto the fathers as something concerning the 12 tribes (xxvi, 6, 7).

21. "And they said unto him, We neither received letters out of Judea concerning thee, neither any of the brethren that came shewed or spake any harm of thee." They did not have daily papers with the news from all the world in each issue. It may have been some comfort to Paul to know that tongues in this part of the world had not yet opened fire on him. He had been enjoying his share of it elsewhere and had found some pleasure in it (II Cor. xii, 10).

22. "That we desire to hear of thee when thou thinkest, for so concerning this sect we know that everywhere it is spoken against." In chapter xxiv, 15, the followers of Jesus are called the sect of the Nazarenes. If Paul had not been spoken against at Rome up to this time, it would now be evident to him that his Master had, and his fellowship would be sure to come. But Paul was ready, for his prayer was to know Him, and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings (Phil. iii, 10).

23. "He expounded unto them the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets from morning until evening." Having gathered unto him in his lodging a company of Jews, he, as his custom was, preached unto them Jesus as the Son of David and coming King from their own Scriptures (chapter xvii, 2, 3; xix, 8; xxiv, 14). Doubtless Acts xiii, 16-41, is a fair sample of his preaching and reasoning. He sought to convince them that Jesus of Nazareth was indeed the promised Messiah, and that it was all foretold that He should die and rise again, and that now they were to receive Him, serve Him patiently and faithfully and wait for His return (Acts iii, 19-21; I Thess. i, 9, 10; Titus, ii, 13-14).

24. "And some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not." We are nowhere taught that the good news were to be universally received in this age. Some seed will fall by the wayside and some on rocky soil but in portion will find good ground; some will be saved, and the church shall be completed (Math. xiii, 18-23; I Cor. ix, 23; Eph. v, 27). Even in the next age, when Satan shall be bound, there will be deceivers who will only yield a feigned obedience and will follow Satan when he comes out of the pit (Ps. lxxviii, 3; margin; Rev. xx, 7, 8).

25. "And when they agreed not among themselves they departed after that Paul had spoken one word, Well spake the Holy Ghost by Esaias the prophet unto our fathers." That it was not the prophets who spoke or wrote, but God by His spirit through the prophets is everywhere taught. Compare Acts i, 3; ii, 37, 45, and notice who it is that speaks. David in his last words said, "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His word was in my tongue" (II Sam. xxiii, 2). Peter says it was the Spirit of Christ who spoke through the prophets (I Pet. i, 10, 11).

26. "Hearing ye shall hear and shall not perceive." It was not very encouraging to the prophet to be told that the people would neither perceive nor understand his message, but Jeremiah and Ezekiel had the same prospect before them. "They shall fight against thee." "The house of Israel will not hearken unto me" (Jer. i, 19; Ezek. ii, 7). The messenger of the Lord has only to deliver the message faithfully (Jer. xlii, 28), sure that it will accomplish the Lord's pleasure (Isa. lv, 11), and take refuge and comfort in Luke x, 16.

27. "For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed, lest I should heal them." The difficulty is not on God's side, but wholly on the side of man, who will not listen to God. It is written that the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh and also that Pharaoh hardened his own heart (Ex. x, 1, 20, 27; viii, 45, 52). The Lord did it by giving him a command which he would not obey, and Pharaoh did it by refusing to obey the Lord's command. God is always right, but man is wrong.

28. "But it knoweth therefore unto you that the salvation of God is sent unto the Gentiles, and that they will hear it." Compare chapter xiii, 46, 47. "To the Jew first," was Paul's motto and method (Rom. i, 16). Had it been continued to this day who can tell what the results might have been? Obedience is our part. Results are with God, and He will see to it. That God would gather from Jews and Gentiles without distinction and on the ground of simple faith in Christ those who would form the body of Christ was a mystery revealed to Paul (Rom. xvi, 25, 26; Eph. iii, 1-3).

29. "And when he had said these words the Jews departed and had great reasoning among themselves." The word preached does not profit unless it is mixed with faith in those who hear it (Heb. iv, 2). The weapons of our warfare are intended to cast down reasonings and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God and bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ (II Cor. x, 5, margin). To profit by the word we must receive it with meekness (Jas. i, 21).

30. "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house and received all that came in unto him." Doubtless accomplishing the will of God and glorifying God as much as when journeying through Asia and Macedonia. Being no longer able to go to people, God brought people to him, and though he was bound he rejoiced that the word of God was not bound (II Tim. ii, 9).

31. "Preaching the kingdom of God and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ with all confidence, no man forbidding him." The adversary cannot hinder beyond God's permission, and it was His pleasure that for these two years Paul should have no hindrance. He opens with Jesus between His resurrection and ascension preaching the kingdom, and with the question of the disciples, "Lord, wilt Thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" (Acts i, 6, 8). It closes with Paul at Rome in a hired house still preaching the kingdom. After these 1800 years we are still more or less bound, but preaching Jesus Christ and still waiting for the kingdom while we continue to pray, "Thy kingdom come." If we had more of Paul's spirit and faithfulness, we would do more to hasten the kingdom.

Center's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills as they are extremely mild and in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.



BUILDING A CREAMERY.

More of the Small Creameries Are Successful Than the Large Ones.

There's money in a creamery located in a dairy neighborhood when properly built, but the money in it is for the man who sell milk there and not for the stockholders. Creamery stocks are if anything more risky investments than mining stocks, and it is a good thing for the farmer that they are so. There is only one case where a man would be justified in investing in creamery stocks, and that is where a neighborhood needs a creamery and the farmers expect and intend to make their profit by selling milk and not by getting dividends on the stock.

No creamery has a right to pay a stock dividend. That money belongs to the farmer. At the same time there are neighborhoods where a creamery is needed, and the proper plan here is to arrange for each patron to take stock in proportion to the number of pounds of milk he sells. One very successful creamery in Pennsylvania requires every patron to own a share of stock for each 10 cows or fractional part of that number. The stock is worth at par \$10 a share, and if a man quits furnishing milk and wishes to sell his stock it is bought by funds from the treasury. It pays a small dividend yearly and has a reserve fund, but intends to pay such a price for milk that no profit will be made.

Creameries owned by individuals always are more profitable than stock creameries for the simple reason that the individual creamery is run on more exact business principles. An old saying holds good here—that "too many cooks spoil the broth." In putting up a building for a new plant there is much more danger of getting it too large than too small. As a general thing there is little danger of crowding in a creamery. The closer the machines are together the fewer steps are required to run from one to the other, and the less fuel is required in winter. At the same time I would not recommend putting the boiler in the icehouse nor the engine on one corner of the butter works.

There are more successful creameries built for \$1,500 than there are for \$5,000. With the former sum a building can be put up and furnished, exclusive of the cost of the land, that will do the work for 700 cows, and if every creamery in the country were getting milk from 700 good cows there would be few failures except through gross mismanagement.

If there are not 800 cows to contribute to the creamery, the safest plan would be not to build. Build on a hillside, and if possible near a good spring of water. The hillside creamery can be so arranged as to do away with almost all lifting of milk and butter. Build a good \$1,500 creamery, put a good \$100 a month man in it, and then try to drown him out with an excess of milk.—R. H. Sharples in Field and Farm.

Fed on Green Cheese.

In the summer home consumption of cheese a great deal of the product is cut up before it is half cured. Country and village storekeepers buy of local factories a few cheeses at a time, and these are cut up and retailed to customers comparatively green. A great deal of such cheese is also retailed from factories, generally only to the patrons. Merchants and others who retail this product without a pleasure and a benefit on their customers by having cheese held in the curing rooms of the factories until at least a month old before cutting.

I have heard many complaints on this subject about the difficulties experienced by country consumers in obtaining mature cheese for the table. Cheese of proper maturity is nutritious and digestible, but when it is scarcely passed from the curdy state it is poor stuff to put into the human stomach. Many people with weak stomachs complain that cheese does not agree with them at all. It is generally because they never obtain the article when it has reached the right stage of fermentation or curing. Very old cheese is also as deleterious as that which is very new.—George E. Newell in American Cultivator.

Dairy and Creamery.

The dairy that has become such a post in our fields in many places has been utilized at last. It makes an excellent food for fattening calves, but will not do to feed to milk cows. So it is said.

A young cow must be treated very gently and kindly. The treatment should begin when she is a week old. She can be trained to the long milking habit by keeping her in milk as long as possible after her first calves.

In the island of Jersey none but the native breeding cattle are allowed, yet the inhabitants must send abroad for meat. Hence they let common, vulgar steers from other districts pasture and fatten there.

Envious experts have figured up that the more than half ton of butter made by Signol's Lily Flagg cost Lily's owner not less than 25 cents a pound in feed.

The head butter maker at the World's fair is Mr. Dewitt Goodrich of Port Atkinson, Wis.

A great cow, like a great man, must have a perfect digestive apparatus. Perfect feeding is the only way to maintain both. A single dose of overfeeding, underfeeding or improper food works injury.

Breed a heifer in November or December, so that she will drop her first calf in the fall. Thus will you get a good winter milk.

The late Senator Stanford gave orders to his head trainer to knock any man down that should be caught kicking one of the horses. The same treatment and more of it should be accorded to the fellow who will kick or otherwise maltreat a cow. He ought to be kicked all round the stable yard.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photography. Have you seen his photo etchings? They are the best.

THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

An Interesting Chat With the Secretary of St. Mary's.

She Explains Why the Sisters and Their Pupils Are So Healthy—Due to Strict Rules of Hygiene and the Medicine Used in the Home—Information of Value to Everybody.

[From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.] Four miles to the northwest of Terre Haute lies the beautiful and picturesque village of St. Mary's. This is a Roman Catholic institution which has attained something more than national celebrity. Fifty years ago it was established by six Sisters of Providence, who came from the shores of France to lay the foundation for this great charitable order. It now consists of the home of the Sisters of Providence, known as the Providence House—a large female seminary, one of the finest chapels in the United States, and a rectory in which the priests make their home.

A reporter of the Express, while being shown through the establishment recently, asked Sister Mary Ambrose if there was any apparent reason for the good health with which the sisters and their pupils are blessed.

The answer was that particular attention is paid by the sisters in charge to the health and happiness of the students. "Dietary almost," she said, "cannot help but have its effect on the mind. In order to keep the mind bright and active and perfectly clear at all times the student's condition must be as nearly perfect as possible. Some time ago there was more or less ailment noticeable among the sisters and students, which was probably due to atmospheric causes, though, of course, I do not know just what its origin really was. Shortly after this became noticeable a friend highly recommended a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and so urged upon me to give them a trial that I ordered some of them, and they have since been used by the institution ever since. A few days ago the manufacturers wrote me for an opinion of Pink Pills, and my reply was as follows:

"Respected Sir,—In answer to your request for my opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I am pleased to say that these pills were so highly recommended to us that we were induced to try them, and we think our repeated orders for them are sufficient evidence that we find them all that we could desire. They are a blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic. Yours very respectfully, SISTER M. AMBROSE.

Medical scientists concede that weak blood and shattered nerves are the fruitful cause of nearly every disease to which human flesh is heir, and if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are, as Sister Ambrose says they have found them, "a good blood builder and an excellent nerve tonic," the source of good health at St. Mary's is easily traced. Sister Ambrose said they are never without Pink Pills, and that now they order a gross at a time.

This is certainly a very high recommendation for the medicine, for there is probably no class of people that give more attention to the physical health and welfare of its members than the Sisters of Providence, and they would not use anything in which they did not have unbounded faith.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age. They are the beginning of a more healthful era. Every day brings reports of remarkable cures that have resulted from the use of this wonderful medicine. In many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred at all corners. They cost boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a source of treatment as inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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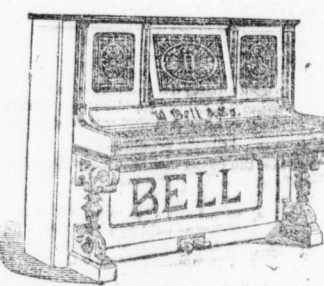
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