WITH THE FAIR SEX.

NOT A QUESTION OF COLOR.

A colored woman, Miss Georgiana F. Putnam, has been chosen by the Board of Education of Brooklyn to be the head of a department in one of the city's largest schools. Strange to say, the opposition to Miss Putnam was led by a colored member of the board. However, the question of color, of course, had nothing to do with his opposition to her appointment.

✳

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At a great industrial school for girls in Rome, a course in geometry is parallel with the course in mending for the purpose of making the pupils thoroughly familiar with the designs of fabrics. The same study forms part of the course in embroidery. A course in making artificial flowers begins with drawing and copying buds, blossoms, and leaves from nature. Lace menders have first to learn the making of Point Venice and Gothic Point.—[New York Evening Post.

✳

A LOVER OF FLOWERS.

The Queen is a lover of flowers, but her table decorations are of the simplest. A few bowls of roses or other simple blossoms, cut in the beautiful gardens at Old Windsor, and the rest of the decorations laid upon the table, in plain glass troughs, straight and curved, and of quite cheap and ordinary kind, constitute as a rule the whole adornment of the royal dinner-table, the only notable exception being the magnificent silver-gilt punch-bowl which stands in the state dining-room, and is crowned with flowers on great occasions. For ordinary dinner parties, however, the Queen's table is decorated with excellent taste, but great simplicity, the one inflexible rule being that upon no two consecutive occasions shall they be in the same style.

✳

PROGRESSIVE YOUNG WOMEN.

A noticeable feature of the Women's Congress is the constantly increasing number of young women who attend its meetings. The old idea was that all women who aspired to a sphere of activity beyond the household and who entertained advanced opinions regarding the rights of the sex were old and angular and ugly and disagreeably eccentric. That impression has been completely dissipated by convincing object lessons. Many of the most attractive women of the period are actively interested in the problems which relate to the emancipation of the sex, and beauty and grace and feminine loveliness are no longer deemed incompatible with a spirit of self-reliance in women and an ambition to succeed in walks outside of the home and the domestic sphere.

✳

POSSIBLE AND COMING.

I believe the core and center of the dress question in our day to be purely commercial. In other ages there were other reasons for our bondage; but in this money-loving age, great manufacturers and merchants put their heads together to widen the market for fabrics of all kinds, and they change "the fashion" that clothes may sooner become out of date so that new ones must be bought. This is at the basis of the cry that crinoline is to be re-introduced. It is for this reason that bustles go out and come in, and that bonnets change their periphery from the size of a coffee-cup to that of a cart-wheel. It would be greatly to the advantage of women if they were permitted to pay a tax to the manufacturers, merchants and modistes, and then go on and dress themselves conformably to reason. "Some sweet day, by and by," when there are enough women who do reason, the merchants and manufacturers will in vain seek to hold them under the present bondage of false hygiene, false taste and false morals in dress. Some day every child that is born will find not only that its coming has been prepared for by its mother, but by that greater mother now so severe, but then to be so reasonable and kind—society; food, clothing, shelter will be assured to every human being in exchange for a few hours work each day. We shall then be able to give our attention to the higher development of mind and body, to ethics, esthetics and religion; to nature, invention, and the amenities of life; to the uplift of the races that have not yet reached our level; and to the study of animals, so that they will be developed, and very likely the more intelligent among them will learn to speak, and to be vastly happier and more rational than they have ever been. At least I like to think about these things and help them to become, "so far as in me lies."—[Frances E. Willard.

✳

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

The late Abington Baird or "Squire Abington," who came to this country from England as the backer of a prize fighter, and who died of a cold caught in New Orleans, was, says the Spectator, the last of a family who have been distinguished for nearly a century by the same qualities. They have all been able so to command and guide great masses of men as to make money in quantities out of their labor; they have all gone their own way exactly as they pleased; and they have all been described by their enemies as "roughs," with half-developed consciences and a sort of intelligence. It is related, truly or falsely, of one of them who gave £500,000 to the Scotch Church, that he was the cause of the best and most characteristic of all Scotch ecclesiastical stories. He contemplated his mighty benefaction long before it was made, and with true business acuteness asked an expert as to his chance of getting a full return for his money. "Will it help me," he inquired of his minister "out yon?" "A'm no just free to guarantee ye," replied the ecclesiastic, Scotch as himself; "but it's an experiment weel worth trying." The race ended in the man just deceased, who, left at nineteen heir to the whole family, with 30,000 acres in land, and accumulations worth ten times as much, devoted himself entirely to pleasures such as a "rough" enjoys—to keeping racers on a huge scale; to riding himself, as a gentleman-jockey, in every part of the kingdom; and to instigating, rewarding and associating with professional prize fighters. He was not a fool, and he did not, it is said, scatter the principal of his fortune; but his vast income was spent on some of the lowest of men and women; he broke his constitution by sweating himself to ride light; and he died, at 32, of a chill caught while holding the sponge at an American prize fight.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

Ten war vessels of the British navy were condemned last month as unfit for service, and ordered sold.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy should be taken in the spring. Every first-class druggist sells it. For debilitated people.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

THE LITTLE CLOUD.

There is a small cloud on the horizon. We read that in the olden time it was not bigger than a man's hand; to-day we change the metaphor and say it is just as large as a woman's hand, which shall grow and gather force until the storm shall burst on the liquor traffic, and great and final shall that storm be!—[On Duty, in The Voice.

A FEW FIGURES.

The New York Medical Times gives the following temperance or intemperance statistics: "In Great Britain and Ireland 145,000 persons are every year committed to prison as drunkards; 112,000 of these are men, the rest women. Three thousand and four women were murdered in the United Kingdom from Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1891, by drunken husbands. There are 30,000 criminals in German prisons, 14,000 of whom were arrested for crimes committed while intoxicated."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Keep it before the people! The Prohibition party gained in actual votes (not to mention percentages) more than the two old parties put together in the late Presidential election. The Democratic party, although polling 5,554,267 votes, gained only 18,000 votes, while the Republican party actually fell off 265,507 votes from 1888! The Prohibition party meanwhile gained 28,335 votes, reckoning only those counted, and in all probability polled at least 20,000 more, which the rum politicians sought to conceal by reporting them as "scattering."

HELD WITH A DEADLY GRIP.

The United Brethren in Christ in State session in Dayton, Ohio, adopted the following:

"The liquor power to-day holds its deadly grip upon our political and national life by the strong arm of the law, and by this same power must it be destroyed. It is our deliberate judgment that no political party has a right to expect, nor should it receive, the support of Christian citizens so long as it stands committed to the license policy, or refuses to put itself in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon."

"IT ALWAYS DEGRADES."

I believe that within the portals of every saloon, invisible to the eye of mortal, there stands the awful responsibilities of the worst that can happen to man or woman. Not one good act that will live in the memories of men, that will find a place of honor upon stone, marble or brass, has ever been done by a man besotted with drink. It never ennobles, it always degrades. It never brightens, but always clouds the intellect. It never makes a man strong or enduring, it always weakens and lowers him. One poor man begins to sell liquor among others well to do, and in a short time he becomes wealthy and the rest poor. The wives of the drinkers wear rags, while the wife of the seller of liquor wears silks. —[Terence V. Powderly, in Scranton Index, reprinted in Journal of Knights of Labor.

A BUSINESS MAN'S REASONS.

Highly important and significant testimony on the relations of the liquor traffic to the industrial problem was given a few days ago in a License Court in Philadelphia, by Mr. Edwin Cramp of the great shipbuilding company. Mr. Cramp appeared before the License Court to remonstrate against the granting of licences to four saloon-keepers in the vicinity of his works. He stated the grounds for his appearance as follows: "We object solely for business reasons to the proximity of these four drinking places, and I have practically nothing to add to the remonstrances already filed. The saloons are actually at our gates and have resulted in many accidents, and the demoralization of our men." There is a good deal of discussion among students of the liquor problem as to whether an increase of saloons results in an increase of drunkenness. Mr. Cramp's testimony is very positive on the affirmative side." "When the number of saloons was increased in the neighborhood," he said, "demoralization at once began. Our experience has proven that an increase in the number of saloons is a failure."

THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

One of the most accomplished, as well as most philosophic and most original, of living physicians is Benjamin Ward Richardson. Any expression of opinion or any announcement of practice from his pen must, therefore, be received with the most respectful consideration. He retired from hospital practice in the year 1867, but in the spring of 1892 he received an invitation to become physician to the London Temperance Hospital, which, in his own language, "was so much to my taste, and the mode in which it came to me was so handsomely conceived, that I could not help availing myself of it." Left free to prescribe alcohol medicinally in such cases and at such times as he saw fit, he treated 200 successive cases, of a wide range of formidable diseases affecting various classes of persons, without the use of alcohol in a single case. Glycerine was employed in the preparation of tinctures, and a series of waters (aqua ferri, aqua chloroformi, qua opii, etc.) was devised to form the menstrua of other active drugs that might be required. So successful have been the results, that it is concluded that they could not have been bettered by any aid that could have been derived from alcoholic stimulants.—[Medical News, Philadelphia.

BY THE WAY.

"Licenses are blinkers on the eyes of the public."

"The devil is always praising up a preacher who votes with saloon-keepers."

A bill is before the House of Commons in England to prohibit selling liquors to children.

The United States produced 10,000,000 gallons more wine last year than did Germany.

Russia's daily drink bill is said to amount to $1,000,000, and Russia is confronted with famine.

In one of the great Paris hospitals it was found that of 83 patients who suffered from epilepsy 60 were children of drunken parents.

The town of Gojumra, Japan, is a total abstinence place, and over each house it is stated a motto is placed, reading, "Frugal in all things; liquor prohibited."

Twenty superintendents of inebriate asylums in America declare that the drink habit is acquired under conditions of comfort, and that destitution follows as a consequence.

A certain saloon-keeper was boasting that he had made $1,000 in three months. A listener assured him he had made more than that, for he had made drunkards out of his two sons, and a broken-hearted mother in the bargain.

German army officials gravely discuss in a military magazine the injurious effects of alcoholic stimulants on their horses, and decide that the more severe the exertion a horse has to undergo, the more carefully should he be guarded from alcoholic stimulation.

A BRUCE COUNTY MIRACLE.

The Almost Fatal Results of a Football Match.

Allen J. Blair's Terrible Suffering—Helpless for Upwards of Two Years—The Best Physicians Could Hold Out No Hope of Recovery—His Health Fully Restored as the Result of Taking Friendly Advice—A Story That Hundreds Can Vouch for.

(From the Blenheim News.)

Many of the readers of the News have seen and conversed with a gentlemanly young fellow who acts as canvasser for the well-known tea firm of G. Marshall & Co., London, and during the past year and a half he has become well known and is highly liked by a large number of people in all the towns and villages of the west. From his personal appearance it would scarcely be believed that two years ago he was subject to the most excruciating pains that ever tortured a human individual, and was daily growing weaker and weaker, so that only a few months appeared to stand between him and the grave. Yet such was the case. He is to-day a living witness to the life-giving efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a fact which he takes pleasure in relating, but always with the qualifying statement that he took them "according to directions," a matter which many neglect.

Mr. Blair's home is in Huron township, near the shores of Lake Huron, and the whole family of father, mother and seven sons are respected wherever known. As an old acquaintance, the editor of the News can cheerfully testify to their sterling character. All the sons passed through the Kincardine high school and all hold good positions in society, one being a Methodist clergyman in Southern Michigan, another being an employe of the London Chemical Works, and one a British Columbian merchant. Allan, of whose integrity all who know him have the highest opinion, has been the most unfortunate, but now considers himself the most fortunate of all. Unfortunate in that by a seemingly trifling accident he was eventually placed in a condition, in which he often thought death preferable; fortunate in that after giving up all hope he was enabled to recover even robust health again. His story, so wonderful that at first it seems incredible, is told with genuine earnestness, that leaves no room for doubt in the minds of his hearers, and is moreover vouched for by hundreds of old friends. We will not enter into details, as the following statement by Mr. Blair, given freely over his own signature will make the case quite plain.

MR. BLAIR'S WONDERFUL STATEMENT.

"While taking part in a football game at Point Clark, on the Queen's Birthday, 1887, I received a kick on the shin which at first had no serious result, for I worked on the farm the nine following days. Then pains began where I had been kicked, particularly in the morning, and in about two weeks I was forced to seek medical advice. Dr. Walden, of Kincardine, whom I first consulted, said the periosteum was injured, and that serious results might follow. About a month later, as I was not getting better, but the bone swelling and the foot getting black, I went to Dr. Secord; his medicine seemed to do no good, though under his treatment for nearly a month. He said the trouble was with the nerves. I soon got so that I could not walk across the room, and vomited everything I ate. I then went to Dr. McCrimmon; he believed it to be chronic inflammation of the bone, and that the nerves were affected from it. I still continued to get worse, and was soon in such a condition that every thud of my heart caused me pain enough to almost make me jump out of bed. The doctor then directed me to go to Toronto. I went to a leading specialist there (Dr. Aitken) on the 24th of May, just a year after the accident. He said that an operation would have to be performed, to take out a portion of the bone. This operation was performed by Dr. Gunn, of Clinton, who had previously recommended it. For some time after this I seemed to get better, but soon again commenced to grow worse. The pain left the leg and became a general disease, and so weakened the eyes that I could not read. Next spring I got so bad that I could not even ride in a buggy. The pain would come on suddenly with such violence that I lost all control of myself. The muscles would contract; I would start and laugh immoderately, and this would be followed by a violent shaking, so great that if in bed I would fall out. No person can have any idea of my sufferings at that time. In August, 1891, I was taken into London, but none of the eminent physicians there would hold out any hopes of recovery, though one thought he might be able to help me somewhat. I went to the city hospital and held a consultation with the staff, who examined my sight and diagnosed my case. They said there would be no use in coming there, for the treatment would do no good, while the nearness of other patients would have a prejudicial effect. At this time a friend, who had been reading the accounts of the Marshall case at Hamilton, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first declined, but urged, I consented to try them, with no faith whatever that beneficial results would follow. It was not long before I saw they were helping me, and I continued to take them according to directions, accompanied by the baths, and continued to get steadily better. In four weeks I was able to get around, and was able to walk into London every evening, a distance of two miles. I continued taking the Pills; went home, but found I was not strong enough for the farm, so I determined to try some light occupation. About Oct. 1 I began to work for Geo. Marshall & Co., selling their teas all over the country. I am now able to get around at all times, in good or bad weather, jumping in and out of a buggy with no effort, and can honestly say that I enjoy health. Thus I have been raised from a bed of perpetual invalidism, with prospects of an early death and continued torture until that end came, to a condition of perfect health, the advantage of which can only be realized by one who has received it back as I have. Hundreds of people can testify to the state I was in. This whole result I attribute to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I took strictly according to the directions, and without any faith when first I began to take them. I make this statement as a matter of gratitude for my wonderful cure, and trust it may be the means of others receiving as great benefit."

ALLAN J. BLAIR.

Blenheim, May 9, 1893.

The News has every faith in the above statement, which was cheerfully made by Mr. Blair, without solicitation, and we give it publicity both as a matter of news, and with the hope that perhaps it may aid another who is suffering similarly, or from some other of the many ailments this great remedy is designed to cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked on as a patent medicine but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties show that these pills are an unfailing specific from all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor, ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending on a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way, the blood becoming "built up," and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminates disease from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink). Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations, whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 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 course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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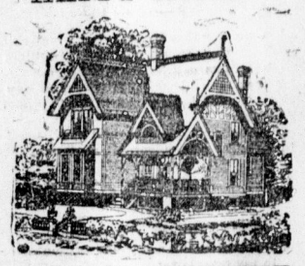

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