

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A colliery explosion occurred near Cardiff on Tuesday. Two men were killed and seventeen are yet entombed.

The annual budget shows a decrease in the revenues of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending March 31st of £1,799,272. The decrease in customs receipts for last quarter to £1,095, and in the excise revenues for the same time to £168,000. There has been an increase of £430,000 in the postoffice receipts for the year.

Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment for libelling Earl Lonsdale. Execution of the judgment has been suspended pending appeal. This was the case in which it appears that the Countess of Stradbroke furnished to the *World* a paragraph calculated to reflect on the morality of Lord Lonsdale. It was proved that Mr. Yates never saw the item till it appeared in print.

Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes last Friday. The Queen is profoundly affected. The Prince died in a fit as he was starting for Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria of Hesse. A Cannes despatch says the Prince's death was due to the effects of a fall he suffered last evening. The body of the Duke of Albany will be embalmed and brought to England, and will be buried at Frogmore.

M. Patenotre, the new French Minister to China, is instructed to claim an indemnity of thirty-two million dollars.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Agram and throughout Slavonia. A number of buildings in Deakavor were damaged.

The Russian Government will organize Poland into ten civil governments. General Gourko will retain military command in Lithuania and Poland.

A Constantinople despatch says agents of the Turkish Government are attempting to close the Protestant schools conducted by American missionaries in Asia Minor.

The Australian wheat crop is reported as much better than that of last year, and unusually forward on account of mild weather.

A Khartoum despatch says:—"We are daily expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain."

General Graham, with his troops, has sailed from Suakim for Suez.

A Cairo despatch says Gordon has decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, and to pursue a more vigorous one.

Osman Digma is actively resuming the offensive. He is attempting to cut off friendly tribes from the water. Sheikh Mahmoud Ali is opposing him. A battle is probable.

Despatches from General Gordon say that El Mahdi is about to advance upon Khartoum. The Khabbabish Tribe is in open rebellion against him.

King John of Abyssinia offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians, on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily each man, and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to these terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mehdi and relieve Kassala.

Selected Articles.

WOMEN INEBRIATES.

Dr. Lucy M. Hall, Medical Supt. of Mass. Reformatory prison at Sherburn, has published an interesting paper on her experiences with patients. Of 82 married women inebriates, 32 were mutilated about the head by drunken husbands and amid such brutalities they had reared children.

Of 111 mothers, 33 of whom had also drunken husbands, 408 children were born; 227 of these perished in early childhood, and many of the others have but a frail tenure of life.

Of 204 cases, 112 were married, but 73 were separated from their husbands; 70 were single and 22 widows.

Of these 27 began to drink under 10 years of age; 11 from 10 to 15; 74 from 14 to 21; 37 from 20 to 26; 33 from 26 to 31, etc.

132 claimed to have only drank socially and with female friends; 128 began with beer; 37 whisky; 20 wine; 8 gin. 91 began at the house of friends and 64 in a saloon. 67 were Irish; 52 Irish American; 17 American; 7 negroes, etc

The diseased and depraved physical condition of these women was appalling. One-fourth of those committed commenced drinking while employed, at the dramshops that surround the mills, and it is a grievous crime of the mill-owners that they permit those infamous pests to debase their operatives.

Beer had been the most common drink at first, but 181 cases got to whisky as their favorite, and some used oil of peppermint or chloroform to make the whisky hotter.

In a great many of them, all moral responsibility had ceased and as soon as liberated they go into the gutter and from the gutter back to prison, without a vestige of hope for them as long as the rum-seller is permitted to deal in human lives and human souls.—*The Patriot*.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday-school teacher must, in his teaching, give attention to household truths, and also to the questions of the day. While there are brewers of ale there should also be in the Sunday-school teachers, brewers of truth in reference to temperance. Temperance should be taught in the Sunday-school *theologically*. We should begin with the young child and teach him the lessons of the Divine law in respect to temperance. It teaches against intemperance as much as against any other crime. "Thou shalt not kill," applies with equal force to the murder that is committed by the vendors of alcoholic poison and to any other form of murder. It is an absurd proposition that law is useless unless there is a public sentiment to enforce it. The law given by God, not on elastic tables of rubber, but on tables of stone, was in advance of public sentiment, as Moses found at the foot of the mount. But God did not change the law. Public sentiment must come up to the standard of the law now, as then.

Temperance should be taught *symbolically*. The leaven is an emblem of corruption and death. Children may be taught something of the process by which fermentation produces corruption and death, and that they who drink fermented liquors drink death. In a *physiological* way also temperance may be taught. Christ came to redeem the soul. He also came to redeem the body, the temple of the Holy Ghost. We should lead the children through the temple, let them look out of its windows, and become acquainted with its marvelous structure. To the structure food

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

The saloon keepers vote as they PRAY. Why should not the Christian people vote as they PRAY? A subscriber asked us by letter "if a man could be a good Christian and Prohibitionist and vote for a man who gets drunk?" We answered most emphatically, No. A man cannot be a good Christian without being a Prohibitionist. Prohibition of vice and crime is God's plan. A man may be a good Prohibitionist without being a Christian, without connecting himself with a church, but he can not be a good Prohibitionist and vote for a drunkard.

He can't even be a good citizen and vote for a man that gets drunk. A good citizen wants the officers honest and upright, the affairs of government honestly administered; therefore he is not a good citizen when he votes for a man addicted to drunkenness, for he knows such a man is not fit for nor capable of honestly discharging the duties of a faithful public servant. Christians, let us vote as we pray. Prohibitionists, let us vote as we reason, for no man nor party of men who are opposed to sobriety and Prohibition and in favor of the saloon are discharging duties either as Christians, Prohibitionists or good citizens unless they vote as they reason and pray.—*Kansas Prohibitionist*.

DROWNING TRADE IN LIQUOR.

The more money spent in the saloons the less there will be spent in the dry goods stores, the groceries, the shoe stores, and the real estate office. If \$1,000,000 is paid out for beer and whisky, the business of the sellers of the necessities of life is decreased that amount.

The other branches of retailing are not hostile to each other. A man and his family can only eat up so many barrels of flour per annum, and can only wear so many pair of shoes. What money is left over and above after buying these is expended in other stores. But a man's capacity for consuming beer is infinite and constantly increasing. He may begin by spending only one-hundredth of his wages in beer.—*Albany Evening Journal*.