

of the use of intoxicants and every Yearly Meeting has its committees for active work.

Dr. Laura Satterthwaite, of Trenton, said that when women are given the right of suffrage prohibitory legislation will soon follow.

Isaac Wilson said that the liquor traffic costs the Government \$2.00 for every \$1.00 that is received in revenue. When our politicians, instead of being professing Christians, become possessing Christians, this state of affairs will be changed.

Isabel G Shortlidge gave as an encouraging fact that at the last alumni dinner at Yale nearly all the glasses were turned down, and those who drank wine paid for it.

Hannah A. Plummer stated that the allopathic physician who has had charge of the Chicago Temperance Hospital for ten years has been converted to the belief that all diseases can be successfully treated without alcohol.

Dr. O. Edward Janney said that a committee appointed by the Homœopathic Medical Society of Baltimore, after a year's investigation, came to the conclusion that alcohol is not needed in the treatment of diseases. His emphatic advice to all present was: "Never use alcoholic liquors as a medicine unless prescribed by a physician."

Jonathan K. Taylor gave the following statistics of the London Temperance Hospital for 19½ years: Out of 8506 inside and 43 432 outside cases, alcohol was used in but 17, most of which proved fatal. The death rate averaged 62 per cent, which is less than that of other hospitals.

During the noon intermission the meeting-house was filled with young men, who gathered to listen to addresses on "Social Purity," by Aaron M. Powell, John William Graham, and Dr. O. E. Janney.

At a special meeting in the tent a committee was appointed to consider the practicability of holding institutes for First day School teachers.

William C. Starr's report on "Gambl-

ing, Lotteries and Kindred Vices" was read by the Secretary at the opening of the afternoon session. While comparatively little direct work has been done, Friends have borne a strong testimony against these evils. Letters have been written encouraging the Governors of Indiana and Texas for their courageous action against horse racing and prize fighting, and in several instances State and County fairs have been improved by their influence.

David Bullock said that parents should be careful that children do not take the first steps in gambling in their games at school.

S. Elizabeth Stover hoped that Friends would avoid the prevalent evil of advertising goods to be sold for much less than their value.

Allen J. Flitcraft thought it necessary that there should be some standard that would enable children to decide just what gambling is. Any attempt to get something from another without giving him an equivalent therefor is wrong, whether it be a game of marbles for keeps or a transaction at the Stock Exchange.

John L. Thomas, of Indiana, read a brief report on "Capital Punishment." Friends have endeavored to create a public sentiment against the taking of life, even by the State, but thus far capital punishment has been abolished only in Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Maine.

Robt. S. Haviland said that with increasing civilization the State has such increased facilities for taking care of criminals that the death penalty is no longer necessary for the protection of society.

The report on "Prison Reform" was read by Mariana W. Chapman, of New York. Efforts have been made, with some success, to secure the appointment of women as police matrons, to have children sent to reform schools instead of jail, to separate young criminals from hardened offenders, to have more privacy for women, and to help