

hold articles made of silver. The Phœnicians, when they visited Spain, are said to have left their bronze anchors here, and to have supplied their places with silver, loading their ships with it. But now, very few mines in the country are worked. The great quicksilver mine is the most important.

R.—What are the manufactures of Spain?

P.—Not such as please me. In Toledo, the town from which I believe, this jar was sent, the hardest and sharpest of sword blades are made. The government of the country carry on the manufacture, and that of tobacco and gunpowder.

Think, Henry, wine, tobacco, gunpowder, and swords! Men may one day learn to discard them all! The wine manufacture is no better than the other three; for wine may lead to drunkenness, and drunkenness "kills more than the sword."

Oh, when we talk of the fruits of this Exhibition, well may we be glad! Many a Spaniard may learn in this building, from the works of other nations, what industry is worth.—so, should there be another Exhibition in 1951, perhaps Spain may be represented by far more noble things than this great wine cooler.

Beautiful Spain! Thou ancient land of sunny clime, and fruitful soil! May thy people gather new thoughts from hence; and may they learn how to shine forth once more, with higher, truer glories than those of the Moor, and the "olden time!"—*Temperance Chronicle.*

### The Tendency of Intoxicating Drinks to Destroy Natural Affection.

Among the numerous evils which result from the use of intoxicating drinks none are so deplorable in their consequences as those which blunt and destroy the moral sensibilities; and, probably, no state of wickedness is greater than that indicated by the absence of the maternal affections. Hence it has been emphatically inquired, "Can a woman forget her sucking child?" It unfortunately happens that the vice of drunkenness has furnished not a few instances demonstrative of a state of things which the question thus put presumes to be impossible. When we consider the extraordinary sacrifices a mother has been known to make on behalf of her children; and how strongly developed are the natural affections, from the highest and most civilized of women to the most rude and barbarous, it would be a matter of astonishment to find any exception to this universal law, but for one widespread and desolating vice, whose tendency, as it will be seen, is to wither and destroy even a mother's love. The following are the cases alluded to:—

**UNNATURAL NEGLECT AND STARVATION OF A CHILD BY ITS OWN MOTHER.**—Mary Anne Johnson, a young woman, about twenty-three years of age, who was understood to be the wife of a commercial traveler, and highly respectably connected, was placed at the bar of the Guildhall police-court, before Sir Geo. Carroll, charged with ill-treating her infant daughter, aged fourteen months, by omitting to supply it with nourishment, and otherwise neglecting it, whereby its life was endangered. The child was produced, and created a great sensation in court by its emaciated state, and the filthy condition it appeared in. The charge was preferred by Jane Hunt, a married woman, living in the same house, No. 2, Three-Herring-court, Redcross street, Cripplegate. She stated that the prisoner took a room in the house, and came to reside there on Monday week last, and had been drunk ever since. She was in a continuous state of stupor, and as soon as she recovered sufficiently to stagger to the diamond, she repaired thither and took a fresh dose, and then came home to be down till the effects passed off. She had two children, one abt four years old, and the other (that in question) fourteen months, and the almost incessant crying of the latter, annoyed everybody in the house to such an extent that witness was on Thursday evening induced to go up and see what was the matter. On entering the room the scene that presented itself was of the most miserable description. The mother and child were lying on the bed, without the slightest article of covering; the child was crying and by its side was a crust of bread, from which the little creature managed to pick out the crumbs. It was crying for food, and the mother was incapable from stupor to give it any. Witness took the poor little infant in her arms, and carried it out of her room, and washed it (which it very much needed) and gave it warm tea and milk. She afterwards delivered it to the care of the mother again. The poor child commenced crying again, and continued to do so all night, and

on the previous morning, feeling that it would perish for want of warmth and clothing, witness went up again, with two or three of the neighbors, when they found the mother of the child in exactly the same state as before. Witness offered to prepare a little warm victuals for the infant, but the mother declined to have any assistance. She then proposed to take the child and bring it up with her own, but this philanthropic offer was also refused. Witness then determined to take the child away without the mother's leave, and she carried it to doctor Lloyd, who directed her to give information at the police station immediately, as the child could not survive many hours if it were longer neglected." The following case is equally appalling:—

At the Guildhall Police-office, on Saturday, Martha Raymond was committed for trial, charged with throwing her son, aged six years, from the third-floor window of a house in Sea court, Golden-lane. This was done because the boy would not let her have his boots to sell for gin!

These cases tell their own sad tale, further comment would be superfluous.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

### Results of the Spirit Trade.

At a late meeting of the Sullivan County N. Y., Temperance Society, the following statement was read by D. B. Chapin, showing the influence of licensed rum selling in a single case:

"While making some repairs in the jail last fall, one of the prisoners who is called Smith, although he says if his real name was known, people would be astonished, as he has respectable relations, said that the authorities of the State and town gave men license to sell liquors. They sold to him. While under the influence of this rum, he stole from the bar-room of the man where he had been drinking, after he had been twice turned out of doors at other places. The clothes he did not want, had them not when he was taken and had even lost some of his own, so that when committed to jail he was almost destitute. 'I am now here at County expense, when, if I had my liberty,' said he, 'I might most of the time make my dollar a day, as I am a joiner.' The following are some statistical facts in the case:— Here Dea C. presented the copy of records of the Court in which he is charged with entering the house of O. C. Howard of Springfield, with force and arms, when he actually entered as a customer. The prisoner threw himself upon the County, and was sentenced to 10 months imprisonment, and a fine of \$34, to go to the rum-seller who fitted him to steal, and the following expenses accrued:

Cost of prosecution and committing him to jail.	\$37.52
Board as established by law, for 43 1-3 weeks.	65.00
Wood allowed by judges.	15.17
Use of bed allowed by judges.	2.73
Key fee.	.50
Medical attendance to this date.	1.00
Clothing procured by the jailor which were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's comfort.	9.67
Expense of the Court, the Jury and the Sheriff, during the trial, estimated at	25.00
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	\$157.09

\$157.09 actual expense to the county  
Then add the prisoner's time for 10 months, at \$15 per month.  
Supposing 209 spectators 1-2 day at trial, estimated at

	\$225.00
Bring down County expenses,	157.09
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	\$382.09

And you have a total of \$382.09  
Look at \$382.09 loss to the community for one drunken frelic caused by the sale of rum by men licensed by the people. This is but one case among others similar to it constantly occurring. How long will men vote for license that thus takes money from their own pockets?—*Chicago Tem. Messenger.*

### The Law of Love.

All men, without distinction of party or sect, are commanded to "love one another." Notwithstanding their diversified opinions or various feelings;—however much they may differ in politics or creeds, but the duty is still obligatory—the command remains binding.