

Perhaps it may come within the province of some of us to look into the condition of the working classes. If workshops or factories are badly ventilated the constitution is weakened and the way paved for beer and whiskey. Richard T. Ely says, "Let every temperance advocate support the workmen in their effort to improve the condition of mines and workshops. Measures like these are not something which temperance people may feel free to support or not to support as they see fit. They are a real essential part of the temperance movement."

One encouraging fact comes to our notice from across the water, "Dr. Norman Kerr, of London, testifies to the enormous decrease that has taken place in the consumption of alcoholic liquors in workhouses in England, which, on the whole, has been accompanied by an increasing length of life and better discipline and health." Workers there in the temperance field cannot have been idle, or such a result could not be pointed at.

We are glad to notice in a recent paper that something has been done here for railroad men. "There are now five buildings and fourteen rooms along the line of the New York Central devoted to the use of employees of that road as places of rest, recreation, education, and religious instruction. No intoxicants find a place in them, and they are substitutes for the saloon. They have been erected or leased by the men themselves, aided by the railroad, and especially by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who takes a deep interest in the improvement of the condition of the railway men. On a recent Sunday the fifth of these buildings was formally opened at West Albany, with an address by the New York Central's President, Chauncey M. Depew. Referring to these buildings, Mr. Depew expressed the opinion that they were instruments in God's hands of making better and abler men."

This year occurs the centenary of the birth of Father Matthew, the great

temperance advocate, and it is proposed to celebrate the event by the erection of a statue in Dublin. I will quote the closing remarks of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin when making a public address on the subject, thinking there may be a hint for us in the practical thought suggested:

"But if the erection of a statue in our streets were to be the sole, or even the chief work of the coming celebration, I, for one, as I have already publicly declared, should have no part whatever in a proceeding that I could look upon only as a piece of childish folly. If we are to have a statue erected in Father Matthew's honor, let us first of all, before the day on which that statue is to be unveiled, take what steps we can to secure that it is not to confront us as a standing reproach. A reproach it must be if it is to stand there amongst a people who have turned aside in indifference, if not in contempt, from the path into which it was the mission of his life to lead them. If we are to have a statue, as of course we are, let us do all that lies in our power to guard it from the profanation of looking down upon the drunkard reeling along the street in which it stands."

Recent investigations have brought to light the sad condition of little children forced to work long hours in badly ventilated factories in some of our Eastern States. If tobacco consumers could look into some of the down town rooms in New York City, where children are employed as soon as they are large enough to be utilized in any part of the process of manufacturing the "American weed," they would grow sick at the sight. The sanitary condition of these places, where the very walls are reeking with moisture augurs ill for the future of such children. Brought up in the vilest atmosphere, charged with the most unhealthy food both for their moral and physical natures, if any prove to be not a blot on society when they reach man's and woman's estate then more the mar-