

mind that God had selected her as the leader of the work in Chicago, and asking her to take charge immediately. A voice whispered to her there is the open door, and with gladness of heart the position was accepted.

There was no money in it but Miss Willard's bible had a promise for her which said trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed, she took this as her guarantee. Before going to her work in Chicago she visited Pittsburg and there had a glimpse of the real crusade. The women about thirty in number gathered together and formed a line outside a saloon to which they had been refused admission and commenced singing "Jesus the water of life will give." Tears came to her eyes as she heard them, and she felt the doom of the liquor traffic though it might be delayed was sealed, kneeling on the pavement prayer was offered, and then the procession moved on to another saloon whose keeper invited them in, they entered and there with the fumes of liquor and tobacco filling the air, the floor covered with saw-dust and filthy with cigar stumps and other refuse these women held their meeting, men were standing at the counters drinking, but a feeling of reverence seemed to be in all their hearts.

The leader asked Miss Willard to lead in prayer, and while lifting up her soul to God in these surroundings she received the baptism of the crusade. Arriving at Chicago she took hold of the work with characteristic energy, for a few months she knew what it was to be on short allowance, oftimes went without a meal for the want of money to pay for it and for the same reason walked long distances instead of taking the car. During this time she was testing the Lord and He was testing her, and she says she was learning something of the hardships of the world and the riches of the Lord, and felt somehow as if she owned Chicago.

A State Union was formed in the fall of the same year and afterward the National W. C. T. U., Miss Willard holding office in each. The World's W. C. T. U. was also formed from which missionaries have been sent out to carry the Gospel Temperance all over the civilized world, one of their number has been away for seven years on this glorious mission, and many others are being sent out.

The sister of the late John Bright was made the first President of this society and visited America when upwards of seventy years old to show her interest in the movement. A publishing house has been founded from which comes forth their weekly paper, *The Union Signal* which has a circulation of seventy-five thousand. Temperance liter-

ature to the amount of one hundred and thirty million pages was also published last year. Petitions have been sent to the Legislature and great good has been the result. Prohibition is what the women are working for and they feel they will yet reach the goal. Their motto is for God and home and native land. Truly the thought impressed on Miss Willard's mind when but a child that woman is a central figure in the happiness resulting from temperance or the misery from intemperance is proved every day.

"Character develops in the stream of life" a writer has said; and as God has been leading Miss Willard and the women of these societies onward, there has been developed not only in themselves but in the women all over the country a grander character and they are aiming at a still higher ideal. We are looking for the time when women will be no more down trodden by this terrible evil, when they will not listen at night for the unsteady footstep or fear for father, son, or brother, the blight of this curse, but the whole evil will be swept away and we will look back and wonder why as a people we allowed this evil to hold sway so long. Whatever will lead to this result we hail with delight and pray that the lessons taught in the past may not be forgotten, but profiting by the experience of the past we may move with steady step onward.

German Student Life.

(Continued from last month.)

THE present "Burschenschaften" are the descendent of the original Burschenschaft an organization which had its origin at the university of Jena in 1815. Germany at that time was divided up into many petty kingdoms and principalities, and the aim of the "Burschenschaft" was to cultivate a German patriotic sentiment and the formation of one great German nation; and it put itself in direct opposition to the Landsmanschafts or national clubs whose tendency was to keep up the old political divisions of the German speaking states. In 1819 the Burschenschaft was suppressed, but secretly reorganized in 1827, splitting up into two parties; the "Germans" who had as their aim, practical effort toward the unification of Germany and the "Arminians" whose ideas were of a more visionary nature.

Since the revolution of 1848 the Burschenschaften have been tolerated, and have split up into many sub-divisions or clubs. In Heidelberg they were represented by the 'Alemcenia'