

talents which brought him so much honor, as for the happiness which they had enabled him to give his parents."

On the other hand, how keen are the reproaches of memory, when a man is led to cry out, as did Charles Lamb, when he said "What would I give to call my dear mother back to earth for a single day, to ask her pardon upon my knees for all those acts by which I grieved her gentle spirit."

How the memories of parental affection and influence come to us as the end of life approaches. It is said of Senator Hill, that when too feeble to walk into the parlor to view his mother's portrait, he would have himself carried in, and after gazing for a time, would say, "I shall soon be with her again."

When on his death bed, Rev. Dr. Adams of New York, remarked: "I owe everything to the judicious training of my parents. Serious, earnest in their own religious life, they never made religion repulsive. My mother's influence was specially gentle and wise."

After referring to his attention to his mother's grave, Thaddeus Stevens remarked in his will: "I do this out of respect to the memory of my mother, to whom I owe whatever little of prosperity I have had on earth, which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

John B. Gough said in reference to his mother, before a large audience, "I stand before you to-night, to declare that if I have ever accomplished anything in the world, if I have ever done aught of good, what I am and what I have done by the grace of God, has been through the influence of that mother."—*R. H. W. in N. Y. Erau.*

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Some facts may be noted with regard to Prohibition in Kansas where it has been wrought with good effect for several years.

(1.) How it was brought about. It was "not adopted as a party measure. The liquor men forced the issue until the political parties took sides for or against them. It was triumphantly declared that 'the political party that will dare endorse prohibition will dig its own grave.' The dominant party took the risk, and has repeatedly in its platforms declared for the law and its enforcement. At the last election it had a majority of over 80,000

at the head of all States voting with the triumphant party."

(2.) It cost a severe struggle not only to get it passed but to make it work. There have been periods when not only leading newspapers, but even a minister of the gospel, declared that Prohibition was a farce. Some of the courts seemed unable to get convictions, and officers of the law helped the criminals, but they did not wait until the "country was ripe for it." The friends of temperance secured it as soon as they were able and enforced it as well as they could. Once the law was placed on the Statute books there were no longer diverting questions. The conflict was simplified. It was merely a question of enforcing the law, and in this success soon crowned their efforts, and at present the Prohibitory law in a great portion of the State is as well enforced as other criminal laws.

(3.) Its results. Governor Martin in his closing message says:

"There is no longer any issue or controversy in Kansas concerning the results and beneficence of our temperance laws. Except in a few of the larger cities all hostility to them has disappeared. For six years, at four exciting general elections, the questions involved in the abolition of the saloon were disturbing and prominent issues, but at the election held in November last this subject was rarely mentioned by partisan speakers or newspapers. Public opinion, it is plainly apparent, has undergone a marked change, and there are now very few citizens in Kansas who would be willing to return to the old order of things.

"The change of sentiment on this question is well grounded and natural. No observing and intelligent citizen has failed to note the beneficent results already attained. Fully nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished; and I affirm with earnestness and emphasis that this State is to-day the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world. The abolition of the saloon has not only promoted the personal happiness and general prosperity of our citizens but it has enormously diminished crime; has filled thousands of homes where vice and want and wretchedness once prevailed, with peace, plenty and contentment; and has materially increased the trade and business of those engaged in the sale of useful and wholesome articles of merchandise."

Governor Lyman, Governor Martin's