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STATUE OF LIBERTY.

A few weeks ago we published an engraving of the great national monument to Hermann, the Liberator of Germany, which was erected to consolidate the German Union. We now publish a representation of the colossal statue to Liberty to be presented by France to the United States in commemoration of her first century of a national existence. The difference between German and French character is illustrated by these statues: the first being representative of the old Teuton hero worship and the latter of the poetic mythology of Southern Europe. The statue of Liberty is to be placed on one of the islands in the magnificent harbor of New York. The pedestal, which is to be supplied by the United States, is to be one hundred feet high and adorned by bas-reliefs illustrating the history of the last hundred years: above this will be the bronze statue, a hundred feet more, guarding as it were the harbor and country from all who do not enter with friendly intentions. At night the statue will be illuminated by a radiant crown which will be visible from the surrounding cities, wherein dwell about two millions of people.

AN INCIDENT OF THE OHIO CRUSADE.

BY MISS ANNA OLIVER

A saloon-keeper in Ohio was standing in the door of his elegant saloon, a gin palace as they call them. Playing on the steps of the saloon was a lovely little child about six years old, handsomely dressed, with rosy cheeks, clear eyes, white forehead, wavy hair—just such a little one as many of you have in your own homes, and here to get and carve. No one would suppose any but a lost spirit could behold such a lovely child and derive harm for its future life.

After looking at the child for a moment, the saloon-keeper went to his counter, mixing a tempting drink of wine, water and sugar, with a few drops of something stronger such a drink as he knew well how to prepare, and handed it to the little boy.

The little fellow thanked him and commenced drinking.

A gentleman who stood by (the same who related the incident to me) said to the saloon-keeper: "That child did not pay you for the drink?" "Oh," he replied, "I shall get my pay." The gentleman did not understand it. "What do you mean? The boy does not intend to pay you? How will you get your pay?"

"I consider that a safe investment for me. That is money out at interest. That child belongs to one of the wealthiest families in the neighborhood."

What was the man's deliberate intention as he stood and looked at the child, and mixed the drink at the counter? It could have been nothing else but to cultivate



STATUE OF LIBERTY.

in the child a taste for the intoxicating cup, so that when he grew older he would come thronging with him his young and equally wealthy companions, and spend the wealth of their families. Nor was that all. While the man stood, mixed the drink, and looked at the child, he could have recalled one after another equally thoughtless of harm, if not so young, who at his saloon took their first glass, and at last came too often even to suit him getting shabby in personal appearance as they began to go the downward way, until he had shaken them off to second and third-class saloons. He could have recalled those who had died. Often he had heard the bell toll for the funerals of those he had ruined, and yet, with all this in his mind, that man who was once can we believe it, a little child himself, once had warm sympathies beating in his bosom, could behold that picture of loveliness, and plan just such a life of degradation for that child? Can any thing more clearly show the degrading, hardening effects of the traffic on the rum-seller? Can anything better show the necessity of closing the saloons for protection to our own children? *Prophet says: "We did not tell his mother, 'We talk about caring for our children, how can we be secure in our own homes with the laws as they are.'—The Mercury.*

STIMULANTS FOR MINISTERS.—Ministers laboring in large cities have been assured by their physicians that they must use stimulants if they are to accomplish their work satisfactorily and comfortably. But there are two things that must be considered here. Admitting that the prescription is a wise one, the stimulants must be regarded as purely medicinal, and should be used as medicines are used. Now, invalids do not put their castor oil bottle on their breakfast table or run into every apothecary's shop for a draught. But when stimulants are prescribed, it is amazing to find with what frequency and avidity relish they are taken and hoisted instead of being used as medicines, they become articles of daily diet. But we question the wisdom of the prescription altogether. It is in every case a perilous one, and in the case of ministers it is especially so. Remembering, as stimulants do for the time, the depression and languor which interfere with mental work they come to be often employed and implicitly relied upon. They thus eat into the system, until they have become a dire necessity, and ruin the man they were meant to sustain. *Lea.*

To young men the road up the hill may be hard, but at any rate it is open, and they who set stout hearts against a stiff hill shall climb it yet. If young men would deny themselves, work hard, and save in their early days, they need not keep the iron poles to the grid stone all their lives as many do. Let them be temperate for economy's sake, water is the strongest drink it drives out. It is the drink for lions and heroes, and Samson never drank anything else. The beer no man would so build a house—C. H. Sp...

*Thin & Asthenic*