



FLAGS HOISTED IN 1885.



THE EXACT official majority for the Scott Act in Victoria is 965.

IN NEARLY one hundred counties of Georgia the prohibitory law is absolute and is enforced with success.

A MONUMENT in honor of Father Mathew is to be erected in Central Park, New York, by the Father Mathew societies of America.

THE CATHOLIC Total Abstinence Union of America has arranged to send a total abstinence speaker to all parts of America to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of Catholics in the temperance movement.

THE PREVALENCE of drunkenness in Switzerland, a wine and beer country, has called forth extraordinary legislation. A bill has recently passed the Swiss chambers largely increasing the import duties on beer, wine and liquors, the money so raised to be divided between the several cantons of the Republic, and one percent thereof to be spent in an organized crusade against alcoholism.

HALDIMAND has fallen into line—with whisky—in grand style—274 of a majority for the perpetuation of the worst curse that ever devastated a country, we say devastated because the foe that enters the homes of the people, gnawing at the very vitals of our country, is a fell destroyer indeed and the poll that announces to the world that Haldimand prefers to remain under the liquor yoke rather than freedom is an everlasting disgrace to the country.—*Hogart's Times.*

THE LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL which has just celebrated its anniversary finds a death rate during the past year of only five percent. The number cared for in the hospital was 584, of which 309 left the institution cured, and 109 had been relieved. Abstaining and non-abstaining patients are received in about equal numbers, and in only two cases since established has alcohol been administered. A new wing with accommodation for about seventy patients has been added during the year.

ALABAMA, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Kansas, Michigan, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine have within a year passed laws providing for instruction in physiology in the public schools with special reference to the

effect of alcoholic liquors on bodily health, and there is a prospect of similar legislation in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and some other states. Local option laws have been adopted by three states. Kansas has strengthened her prohibitory law, and Iowa has held through her courts that her prohibitory law is constitutional. Oregon has adopted a bill submitting a constitutional prohibition to the people.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Independent Order of Rechabites was celebrated recently at Sunderland, Eng. The Order is an association of abstainers united for the mutual interests of its members and for the promotion of principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. The sickness and mortality of its members average nearly 30 percent less than with societies where members are not total abstainers. It was established in 1835 and now numbers 60,000 adult financial members, with a capital exceeding £350,000. It has upwards of 5,000 honorary members and 30,000 juveniles, with large funds.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY and total abstinence branch now numbers in England 657,584 members, there being 154,432 members added last year. The National Division Sons of Temperance numbers 20,000 members; admitted last year, 3,000 members; Bands of Hope in the United Kingdom, 11,708; membership, 1,434,989 young people. In the Congressional College of England last year, there were 323 students for the ministry, and 493 were total abstainers. Twenty years ago there were but two total abstainers in the House of Commons, to-day there are thirty-six, besides a large number who "are almost." These facts show great progress in the Mother Country of late years.

THE Alliance News in speaking of recent temperance legislation in Canada says: "The progress made in Canada, especially in the Province of Ontario, in adopting the prohibitory powers afforded by recent legislation, is creating something like a panic among the friends of the liquor traffic. The panic, too, is spreading to a class of politicians who were not averse to the concession from these powers because they did not think they would be generally used. They are now discovering their mistake, and are doing what they can to make the law inoperative. But the Canadian people will not allow themselves to be politicized out of their rights. The Canadians are showing England both how to strike out a course of freedom, and to proceed in it with energy and resolution."

THE BENEFITS of prohibition are strongly shown by the progress of the State of Iowa. No State in the Union is making more steady and constant progress. The present State census is almost certain to show a population of 2,200,000. This will be a gain of 600,000 in five years. This great gain in population does not appear to have been made at the expense of sacrificing the high character which the state has always maintained for education and morality. By a large and decisive majority she has proclaimed her hostility to the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and her prohibitory law is in the main well enforced, and has the hearty support of the great bulk of the citizens. As is the case elsewhere, some of the large cities allow the law to be violated with impunity, but that does not alter the fact that as a whole Iowa is a thorough-going prohibition state, both in principle and practice.

THE RECENT grand Templar's demonstration at Niagara Falls proved very successful. A large number of speakers addressed the convention, including Mr. L. J. Beauchamp of Ohio, who declared that the liquor traffic was written in the red ink of children's blood, and its doom must be hastened by the united agency of the Christian mind of England, Canada and the United States. Several leading temperance topics were discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That, as temperance reformers and citizens, we enter our solemn protest against the action of the (Canada) Senate as a violent outrage upon well recognized principles in constitutional government. We protest against the exercise of arbitrary power by an irresponsible body in defeating the will of the sovereign people of this realm, and we pledge ourselves, as citizens of Canada, to support no political party that will in any way endorse the action of the Senate."

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE preaching the other Sabbath on holiday temptations remarked that "Another temptation hovering all around our watering-places is the intoxicating beverage. I am told that it is becoming more and more fashionable for women to drink. I care not how well a woman may dress, if she has taken enough wine to flush her cheek and put glassiness on her eyes, she is intoxicated. She may be handed into a £500 carriage and have diamonds enough to confound the Tiffanys—she is intoxicated. She may be a graduate of the Patent Institute, and the daughter of some man in danger of being nominated for the Presidency—she is intoxicated. You may have a larger vocabulary than I have, and you may say in regard to her that she is 'convivial,' or she is 'merry,' or she is 'festive,' or she is 'exhilarated,' but you cannot with all your garlands of verbiage cover up the plain fact that it is an old-fashioned case of intoxication."

A CORRESPONDENT of *John Swinton's Paper*, the organ of the labor unions, calls attention to the claim of the brewers that they give employment to 500,000 men, and says: "Think of this, workmen! Half a million men employed in destroying food, in rotting grain, etc., turning it into a poison that makes men blind, wives widows, children orphans, the industrious lazy, the intelligent numskulls, and sends women and children to tramp in place of men, thus filling the land with tramps and loafers, for the workers to support. If it is true that every person who produces nothing beneficial to society is no better than a pauper, . . . then all labor employed making, handling or selling such drinks is labor wasted, and people so employed are paupers and makers of paupers. . . . The brewers, distillers, liquor, wine and beer dealers, are among the worst enemies of workmen; the temperance people are their friends. The former rob them of their health, happiness and life; the latter want to see every man, woman and child well housed, clothed and fed. The objects of temperance are the abolition of poverty, crime, disease and premature death."

BEAD-MAKING.

The process of bead-making is for the most part remarkably simple, the chief essential being that the glass, which is manipulated in a semi-fluid state, should be so tough and ductile as to allow of its being drawn out like resin or sealing wax, only to a much greater degree of tenacity.

The glass is colored before it leaves the furnace by chemicals, of which arsenic, salt-petre, antimony, and lead are the principal. It is then ready to be drawn out into tubes. One of the glass-blowers dips his iron rod into the viscous mass, and taking up a lump about the size of a small lemon, first rolls it on an iron plate to round it, and then with a simple tool makes a hollow in it, much like that at the bottom of a wine-bottle. Another workman has meantime done the same thing with another lump; the two then press the edges of these glass balls together until they adhere, and the fusion is so complete that the air within cannot escape. They then take up their rods again and walk quickly away in opposite directions to a distance of about a hundred yards, keeping step the while as exactly as if they were marching with a regiment; the red-hot glass spins itself off from the two balls as long as any remains, or until it becomes too cool to spin any further; and as the inclosed air spins itself off from the two balls as long as any remains, or until it becomes too cool to spin any further; and as the inclosed air spins itself out at the same time, a hollow tube is produced instead of a solid rod of glass, as would otherwise have been the case, and the future bead has received its necessary hole.

The glass tubes are of various sizes, and range from the diameter of a lead-pencil to that of the finest knitting-needle. Those which are to be made into variegated beads are formed in the same way, only that the lumps of glass on being taken from the furnace are dipped into liquid glass of other colors in succession, so that they are inclosed in skins like those of an onion, and the spinning off of the several coats proceeds with wonderful regularity, without any further assistance from the workman's hand. Often, too, the glass balls have merely little knobs of glass of different colors put upon them, and these appear as fine lines or stripes on the tubes. The sorting of the

tubes, which are broken into lengths of about three feet, is a very general home-industry in Venice, where the women and girls are constantly to be seen sitting before large baskets full of glass pipes, which look like the quills of a porcupine.

With outspread fingers they feel and weigh these, until all are accurately sorted according to their size; they are then made up in bundles and taken back to the factories, where they are put into machines exactly like straw-cutting machines, and are chopped up into the size required. The next process is to remove all sharp angles, and to accomplish this the beads are first mixed with fine sand, which fills the holes and prevents their closing up again, and they are then very carefully heated in cylinders, which are kept revolving in the furnace until the beads are sufficiently smooth and round.

As far as shape goes, the beads are now ready; they are sorted according to their size by being passed through sieves, and then those which are to receive an extra fine polish are put in bags of bran and shaken.—*Ex.*

THE GIRLS AND TOOLS.—If boys should be taught to use needles and thread girls may well learn to use a hammer and nail. There are many women who cannot drive a nail straight. It certainly would not be a disgrace to any of our sex to be able to use a hammer or a screw-driver. Perhaps the saws and planes are out of the question. I know women who can lay a carpet better than the majority of men, and where outside help for such purposes cannot be afforded and the men folks cannot make a respectable job with all their efforts, and the women can, the latter sometimes do it, although it is hard work. Of course the male members of the family ought to be able to do such work so that it shall fall to their lot to relieve the gentler sex. But a woman by no means begins to unsex herself because she uses a hammer when necessity calls. Let the boys and the girls learn a variety of household arts so that if it fares with them after the manner of Robinson Crusoe, or they become missionaries abroad, or fortune fails them at home, they may be ready to meet any one of the ordinary emergencies that stratified circumstances may bring.—*Ex.*

Question Corner.—No. 14.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

BIBLE CLASS.

Find texts of Scripture in which the following words are mentioned: 1, Meat, 2, Fish, 3, Beans, 4, Flour, 5, Cucumbers, 6, Grapes, 7, Potage, 8, Spice, 9, Almonds, 10, Nuts, 11, Melons, 12, Garlic, 13, Onions.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

- A servant's name whose ear the Saviour cured?
- Who eight and thirty years disease endured?
- What was uncovered, that the sick man's bed?
- Might be let down to Christ from overhead?
- What bones found strength when Peter's voice was heard?
- Where did the water blush at Jesus' word?
- What sad disease did ten poor strangers smite?
- What did our Lord re-open to the light?
- A wondrous work which tells of power Divine.
- Among such wonders all the answers shine.

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS IN NO. 12.

SCRIPTURE CHARACTER.

- 2 and 3 John 1, 4 and 17.
- 4 John 21, 5.
- 5 John 21, 21.
- 6 John 21, 8.
- 7 Acts 1, 13.
- 8 Acts 1, 5.
- 9 and 10 Acts 8.
- 11 Acts 2, 4, 8.

ENIGMA.—The experience here described is that of Saul of Tarsus; in the first place, in connection with his journey to Damascus, and afterwards in connection with his abundant labors as Paul the Apostle. The "light" he saw is described in Acts XXV. 13; the "darkness" in Acts 18, 8, 9; what he saw in that darkness is proved by Acts 19-22; and how he afterwards delivered many from darkness is shown by such passages as Acts XXV. 17, 18; Eph. 5, 8; Col. 1, 12, 13; Rom. 9, 17-19.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Jennie Lyght, Eliza M. Stievey, S. Nichols, George R. Bell, Aid. Et. Jesse French, B. Jacob, and Theodore Gregory.

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