

DEEP SEA SEALING.

HOW THIS INDUSTRY IS CARRIED ON.

On the Track of the Seal Herd—Animals Murdered Wholesale—Lifted for White Men and Spears for Indians.

F the temporary agreement for protecting the seals of Alaska, known as the "modus vivendi," were not renewed, the whole piratical fleet of sealers would enter Bering Sea in July and wipe out in one season the entire Pribylov herd, destroying the sealing industry in those waters forever.

To make this understood, writes Rene Bache in the Boston Transcript, it is only necessary to explain the astonishing scientific system of slaughter adopted by the pelagic (that is, open sea) sealers. Suppose that there were a single great herd of one million valuable fur-bearing beasts which traveled continually over a kite-shaped track, many thousands of miles in circuit, on the great plains of the West. Imagine that these animals devoted eight months in every year to traversing this route, never varying from it, so that their entire company was always sure to be at a given point on the road at a certain date, though halting together in an isolated spot for four months annually, to breed and rear their young. How long would it be before the greedy hunters would have wiped them all out, if the latter were permitted to surround them at the breeding place, a single season would suffice for their extermination.



CREeping IN BETWEEN A SEA-LION HERD AND THE WATER.

That is precisely the situation of the seals. The herd—there is only one—leaves the Pribylov Islands about November 10 each year, to spend the winter in warmer waters. Passing southward through the Aleutian chain and out of Bering Sea, the animals swim in a southeasterly direction, toward Santa Barbara, about 400 miles south of San Francisco, on the Pacific coast. There they turn and go northward—nearly a million strong—hugging the coast, past Oregon and Washington, and along the southern shore of Alaska into Bering Sea, reaching the Pribylov Islands again by July 10. Upon those lonely rocks they breed and nurse their young for four months, at the end of which time the pups are weaned and big enough to accompany the annual migration. The track they follow is never varied from, and each week in the year finds them at the same stage of their route, so that no difficulty in discovering the herd is experienced by the hunters, who pursue the poor beasts relentlessly month after month. Killing, killing, killing—until they get back into Bering Sea again and are safe for a while. No present project for putting a stop to this is entertained. The modus vivendi and the seizures of vessels have merely related to the exclusion of the pelagic sealers from Bering Sea itself, where they are anxious to go and wipe out the whole breeding herd while it is assembled on two small islands, thus making an end of the species at once and "for good."



A KILLING GANG AT WORK.

Some very interesting points may be mentioned respecting the extraordinary business of pelagic sealing. For the pursuit of this industry small schooners of from forty to sixty tons are equipped. Each such vessel starts out on a voyage with three or four months' provisions, a quantity of salt, a supply of repeating rifles, and fifteen or twenty men. Usually the crew includes a few Indians from Vancouver's Island and Neah Bay, Washington. The schooner sails out into the path of the herd of seals. She has no trouble in discovering when the right point is reached, by the popping up on all sides in the water of the animals' heads. Then she lies to, and unless the weather is too rough, and lowers into the sea a number of small dories.

other rows. The effort is to extend from the vessel a line of from seven to ten dories, which shall be within hail of each other, so that they can find their way back in case of a fog or storm. Having taken their positions, they wait for the chance of a seal's head popping up within range. The animals, while traveling, only appear on the surface at the intervals necessary for breathing, taking a quick and cautious look around, and immediately diving again to swim and fish. They do all their swimming and fishing under water.



A POACHER SHOOTING SEALS.

When the hunter sees a head pop up, if he is quick enough he may have time to aim and fire before the seal has taken an instantaneous survey of him and dived. Usually, when the animal comes up close alongside the boat, its fright is so great that it disappears too suddenly for a shot; but, if it pops up at a distance of fifty or 100 yards, perhaps it may pause two or three seconds and afford an opportunity to the marksman. At best the aim is necessarily very uncertain, inasmuch as both boat and seal are tossing about in the lumpy water.

No matter whether it is hit or not, the seal disappears instantly. If killed outright, it sinks; but, if the marksman, by keeping his eyes on the spot where the carcass went under, can so direct the boat as to get there quickly enough, he may be able to see the body of the animal going down in the crystal-clear water. In that case he whips out his gaff-pole and fishes it up. To succeed in this, however, he must arrive in time



CREeping IN BETWEEN A SEA-LION HERD AND THE WATER.

at the exact point where the game sank, since it is only from just above that it will be visible through the choppy waves, which show not a bubble for a guide. A dead seal will sink from six to ten feet while a skull is rowed fifty yards. There is more skill in finding the prey after it is hit than in shooting it. Supposing that the seal is slightly or mortally wounded, it dives and swims away, in most cases to perish later. If merely stunned, it flounders about on the surface and is easily taken; but that seldom occurs. From this brief description some notion can be formed of the enormous waste of life in this kind of hunting, which, according to the testimony of the sealers themselves, destroys fifteen animals for every one secured.

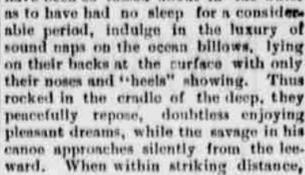


A KILLING GANG AT WORK.

northwest coast. There were twenty-two in 1887, thirty-three in 1889, forty-five in 1890, and one hundred and ten last summer. This year there will be about one hundred and twenty-five schooners in the business. All of these craft and more than 2000 Canadian, American, Japanese, and Indian hunters are devoted to the indiscriminate slaughter of this herd of valuable creatures, which are to-day almost ninety per cent. females.

cordons around the islands, practically annihilate all the mothers before the helpless young are weaned in November, and leave the infant seals to starve by myriads on the rocks. While not literally exterminating the species, the result of this would be to destroy the sealing industry forever. True, the pelagic sealers would ruin their own business, but they belong to a class of people who care only for to-day and do not look forward to the morrow.

The Indian hunters carried by the sailing vessels take an important part in the chase. They are turned loose on days when calm weather has succeeded a storm. At such times the seals, which have been so tossed about in the water as to have had no sleep for a considerable period, indulge in the luxury of sound naps on the ocean billows, lying on their backs at the surface with only their noses and "heads" showing. Thus rocked in the cradle of the deep, they peacefully repose, doubtless enjoying pleasant dreams, while the savage in his canoe approaches silently from the leeward. When within striking distance,



ADULT SEA LION AND YOUNG.

the hunter drives a toggle-headed spear into the unconscious animal, drags the prey up to the boat, and knocks it on the head. This method of slaughter, though not less indiscriminate than that adopted by the white men, has the advantage that no seal that is struck is lost.

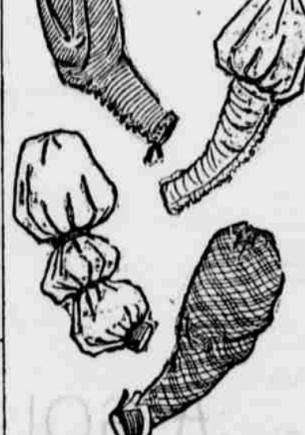
Frank Leslie's Illustrated also gives a page of pictures, from which the two double-column cuts are taken, showing the methods employed in catching the seals on King's Island, in Bering Sea.

Licorice.
The most of the licorice so useful in medicine and so dear to every small boy's heart comes from Asia Minor. The plant belongs to the order of leguminosa and the genus glycyrrhiza (Greek glukus, sweet, and rhiza, a root) and is a herbaceous growth, with stems four or five feet high and perennial roots, which are frequently several feet in length and more than an inch thick. We have a native licorice which grows on the shores of Lake Erie and is found even more abundantly farther West. It tastes strongly like the foreign licorice, and if cultivated might be made equal to it. We import from 50,000 to 80,000 pounds a year, valued at from \$80,000 to \$1,600,000.—American Farmer.

Slaves in Sleeves.

Among the new sleeves one is made of fancy vicuna cloth, close fitting from elbow to wrist, and draped above. Tiny velvet buttoned tabs, and finishing bow in velvet on the outside seam.

The puffed sleeve is of gray crepon cloth, caught up in bouillonies, with bracelets and wristbands in pink velvet ribbon.



Another is of nun's veiling, cashmere or surah, arranged in rucks, and headed with a deep puffing. Flat folds round the wrists, and gofferings down the outside seam.

The Tartan sleeve is of Scotch cheviot, with two gauntlet cuffs in dark plush and light colored silk edged with double cording.—New York Sun.

Chime Ringing by Electricity.

An electrician has invented a system for ringing a chime of bells by electricity, which, if it prove successful, as there seems little ground for doubt that it will, bids fair to do away with the ancient profession of chime ringing. In early times chimes were rung by having a man at each bell, and long practice was necessary to insure even tolerable accuracy. An advance upon this primitive method was made by the construction of a kind of key-board composed of levers, each connected with its bell. This arrangement was manipulated by a single man handling the levers so as to bring a tune out of the bells. It requires a good deal of exertion, and the movement is necessarily slow and heavy. The most recent invention makes the bell-clapper more responsive to a electromagnet, controlled by a key-board precisely similar to that of a piano, and is expected to develop great delicacy and accuracy. The invention has been fitted to the famous chimes of Grace Church, New York.—New Orleans Picayune.

There are very nearly ten thousand steamships in the world, and their aggregate burden amounts to about 7 million tons.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BASEBALL is booming in Pittsburg.

There is not a weak hitter on the Brooklyn team.

FIREMANS are nearly all great baseball enthusiasts.

BROTHERS, of Brooklyn, has hit more aces than any other first baseman.

The crowds at the game in the West are the largest in the history of baseball.

JONES, of Louisville, is decidedly the pitching phenomenon of the season thus far.

This is the Pittsburg veteran pitcher, Galvin's nineteenth year on the diamond.

The chief trouble with the St. Louis team is said to be an almost total absence of team work.

PRESIDENT YOUNG says the present Boston Club is the strongest ball team ever organized.

PITCHER INES, of Brooklyn, is a poor pitcher in his position. He lacks nerve to face hot hits.

KILROY, of Washington, is one of the cleverest pitchers in the profession in watching bases.

No third baseman in the League can equal Tebeau, of Cleveland, on running catches or sky scrapers.

CLARKSON, the Boston pitcher, says his arm feels stronger this year than for the past two seasons.

HARNEY, once the greatest left-handed pitcher, is now tending a lunch-counter on the Louisville grounds.

The first pitcher this season to shut an opposing team out without a hit or run was Highlands, of Harvard.

Never before did the ball players as a whole take such good care of themselves and work as hard as this season.

HARDIE RICHARDSON, released by Washington, has been signed by New York. He will play either second base or left field.

WASHINGTON games have been better watched this year than at any time since Washington was connected with baseball.

Nothing so makes a crowd of enthusiasts waken on a favorite pitcher as seeing him giving an opposing batsman a base on balls.

The Boston has thus early won their series from the Baltimore. The Louisville has also won their series from the Chicago and the Pittsburgs from St. Louis.

Is Ewing Roger Connor's equal at first base? is a question asked by a Pittsburg critic, who says the New York Captain can only handle perfectly fitted balls to first base.

CROWDS attending baseball games this season have been well up to a comfortable average, and the interest in the sport is not likely to abate if the double championship season does what is expected of it.

MULLANE, of the Cincinnati Club, probably holds his position better than any other pitcher in the country. He faces the hardest hit balls without a wince and gathers in nine out of every ten of them. He never lets a ball pass for the infielders that he can possibly get his hands on.

Of the players who were in the American Association during the first year of its existence, only Brown, Browning, Mullane, McPhee, Swartout, Stricker and Conroy are now in the major organization. All the others have drifted into minor leagues, some have given up baseball and many have died.

KEEFE and CLEMENTS, of Philadelphia, do not work well together as a battery. Clements has been accustomed to do all the signaling for his pitcher before, and thinks he ought to with Keefe. Keefe knows the weakness of every League batter, and should do all the signaling himself. He is certainly more capable than Clements to judge his own delivery, and until he commands the battery he cannot do his best work.

GREAT BRITAIN, the land of athletes and the home of cricket, is to have baseball this season. A meeting was held some days ago at the Royal and Commercial Hotel, in St. Paul, and steps were taken toward organization of English leagues and associations.

The country was divided into ten districts, Birmingham, Cleveland, Derby, London, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Preston and Stoke. Each of these districts reports the existence within its borders of several clubs—twenty in the Cleveland district alone.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ZULU women build the houses.

FARM help is in great demand in North Dakota.

A SEAMAN'S UNION OF AMERICA has been organized at Chicago.

CHINAMEN have been imported into Belgium to replace striking iron workers.

STRIKES for eight hours and more wages are being reported from all over the country.

THE sponge industry of the Bahama Islands employs 200 boats and nearly 3000 men.

THE Durham (England) miners will go to work eight hours a day and five days a week.

The minimum age of employment on the Continent is generally twelve, or from two to fourteen.

It is calculated that the aggregate annual income of the working classes of England is about \$1,500,000,000.

OUT of the 240,000 domestic servants in London it is estimated that 10,000 of them are always out of employment.

ENLISTED army nurses are paid \$600 a year, and this is increased \$50 for every year of service until it reaches \$1000.

In Massachusetts the demands of organized labor have secured the passage of thirty-five laws during the last five years.

THE dry goods firms of Baltimore, Md., have agreed to close their stores at noon on Saturdays throughout the summer months.

OVER 5700 journeymen have graduated during the last ten years from the New York City Trade School, which at present has about 600 pupils.

THE bakers' unions of Berlin, have established a co-operative shop, furnishing bread to eighty-three different stores and many hundreds of families.

THE entire membership of the trades unions in Germany is about 350,000 at present, as shown by the reports at the recent National Convention in Halberstadt.

To enable the continuance of the Queensland sugar industry it has been found imperative that cheap Polynesian labor be introduced from the South Sea Islands.

LABOR COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON, of Michigan, shows in a recent report that the average hours of labor for women in that State are at present ten per day at seventy-five cents.

THE Superintendent of a big division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a lecture to employes told him recently declared against the running of passenger and freight trains on Sunday.

THE New York Association of Working Girls' Clubs has twenty different societies, with a membership of 2500. Seven societies rent an entire house, twelve rent rooms and one owns its house.

In Lancashire, England, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has ordered a general lockout in order to limit production. This action will result in throwing thousands of mill hands out of employment.

THE recent annual report of John Burnet, Chief of the British Labor Bureau, shows that the trades unions of Great Britain are in a highly prosperous condition, and that their membership is growing rapidly.

LONDON is two and a half times as wealthy as Paris.

PENNSYLVANIA PICKINGS.

SOME IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS

Of Interest to Dwellers in the Keystone State.

RAIN STORMS OF FISH—During the heavy rain storm near Carbonate, the downpour of water was accompanied by a shower of fish. At Forest City the inhabitants gathered many of the strange visitors. In appearance they resemble catfish and measured four inches in length.

Mrs. ELLIS CARPENTER, who resides at Shipps' hill, four miles from Tunkhannock, was struck by lightning and killed. The house was struck by a bolt which descended from a chimney. She was standing by the stove at the time and was violently thrown to the floor. Before aid could reach her she was dead.

DURING a severe thunder storm that prevailed at Chester, Julius Tapewren, a German residing at Norwood, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was driving along the road, accompanied by two friends and his wife. One of the men was severely burned on the arm and the horse was instantly killed.

A GANG of thieves are working Jeannette, and neighboring towns. Robberies occur almost nightly. The latest victim is Charles Altman, a tobacconist. Goods to the amount of \$70 were stolen.

THE 15-month-old child of Levine Boder, Bethlehem, unworked a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, and poured the contents over its hands, abdomen and legs. The mother rushed to its aid, but the liquid had permeated to the bones. All the flesh peeled off the portions touched, and the child died in great agony.

JAMES CORNELIUS, who was caught in an attempt to wreck a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad near Spruce Creek, last Sunday, is now in jail at Huntingdon. He says he committed the deed when drunk.

DOMENICO GREGO, an Italian, was fatally shot at Erie, by Shaley Roher, an Arab, to whose wife the Italian made love.

JOHN SUMMIR, an employe in a coal mine at Larimer, was fatally crushed by a fall of slate.

HUNTINGDON'S county treasury is empty and there is no money to pay the expenses of May court. The legal assessment, 10 mills, is levied.

FRUIT trees of all kinds in East and West Mahoning townships, Indiana county, are loaded with blossoms, and if there are no more killing frosts these townships will have even a larger fruit crop than that of last year.

An epidemic of measles of particular violence has been prevalent for some time in the northern parts of Venango county, the malady becoming complicated with throat and chest troubles in much the same manner as the grip. From the vicinity of Chapmanville four deaths are reported.

FARMER HARRY ROEDER, residing near Summit station, Schuylkill county, accidentally shot and killed his 12-year-old son. Roeder had taken a gun out to destroy a crow's nest near his barn, but it would not go off. Returning in doors he proceeded to examine it carefully to ascertain the cause of its failure to shoot, while the boy stood watching him. In some unaccountable way the piece was discharged and the entire load entered the boy's abdomen. He fell dead at his father's feet.

JAMES KELLOW, of Pittston, while under operation for a dislocation of the right shoulder, died in the doctor's chair of heart failure.

C. A. MISHBART'S clothing and notion store at California was robbed of about \$250 worth of clothing and jewelry.

HIRSH KEMP'S house at Berry was robbed of \$100.

The hearing in the South Fork Fishing Club case has been postponed until May 26.

HARRY HYATT, watchman on the Baltimore & Ohio road at Ohio Pyle, was killed by a train.

Mrs. MARTIN SCANLAN of Scranton ended a quarrelsome existence with her husband by beating his brains out with a hammer in the Hyde Park section of the city. The man was so intoxicated at the time that he could offer no resistance. The murderess also attempted to kill her son Frank because he attempted to interfere in behalf of his father. Her mind is believed to be affected.

A FARMER named MAUER, near Beaver, found a bull which had been missed two months, under a straw stack that had fallen on it, and which, while keeping it prisoner, had furnished it with food.

TO PROTECT FISH AND GAME—The Oil City Fur, Fin and Feather Club discussed tonight methods whereby the game and fish of Northwestern Pennsylvania may be protected.

The plans under consideration contemplate the extension of the club's membership to 250 or more regular members and an unlimited honorary membership. Land owners will be made gamekeepers, and the club will prosecute cases of violation of the law reported by them.

PETER DORAN, a shoemaker of Allentown, while dancing with Annie Laudenslager at a public hall a few nights ago, kissed her. Annie objected to that manner of Doran's showing his affection, and besides that she said that he hit her cheek. She brought suit against the affectionate shoemaker, and he was obliged to pay her \$10 damages.

On the Chartiers railroad at Bell's tunnel, near Greensburg, Washington county, a train's rack a loose piece of timber hanging from the tunnel. It smashed the smokestack of the engine into the cab, killing Fireman Dal Johns, of Pittsburg.

GEORGE MACKREY, of Washington, cut off his two-foot-long beard, which had grown so because he lost an election bet.

HARRY WILLIAMS, a farmer near Franklin was fatally gored by a bull Thursday.

A MAY musical festival will be held in the mountains near Uniontown, at which 7000 persons from Connelville and other towns will sing.

JOHN McNEIL, in eluding an officer, jumped into Oil Creek at Warren. He has not been seen since, and it is thought, is drowned.

A MAN with a black mask appeared before a 6-year-old son of Fred Walzer of New Castle, frightening the boy so badly that he will die.

A COYOTE lasting only a few minutes passed up Amberson hollow, near Butler, a few days ago, leveling in its course 34 rigs and causing much damage to producing wells. The Forest Oil company lost 15 rigs. Operation will be stopped for weeks.

CHARLEY DILLON, of Bristol, has a trained "coll," which performs all sorts of comical tricks. One of these tricks of the coll, which Charley has been 15 years trying to break it off, is the practice it has of climbing the roof of the barn and sliding down on its haunches as if it was a toboggan.

Charley thought he would spoil the coll's fun by driving nails part way into the shingles, but the cunning animal found a piece of tin roof up the alley and used that to sit on when sliding down the toboggan.

THE Rendezvous of Russia's Starving.

KAZAN, RUSSIA, May 10.—The overflow of the unemployed from all parts of this province is collected here to the number of 17,000. These people are begging the means of sustenance, and many of them are dying of starvation.

TEMPERANCE.

HOW LONG?

Recently a Brooklyn father went home drunk, and picking up an axe, struck his daughter with it in the face, almost cutting off her nose. A second blow on the back of her head knocked her unconscious, and when the neighbors came in and overpowered him he was belaboring his unconscious victim with a heavy piece of wood! This drunken criminal, temporarily locked up, was a criminal undoubtedly, because crazed and frenzied with alcohol. How long shall such tragedies continue by the authority and with the toleration of other wise good citizens who sustain the iniquitous license system?—National Temperance Advocate.

NEIL DOW'S CAREER.

Neil Dow, the famous prohibitionist, was born in Portland in 1824. Twice, in 1851 and 1854, he was Mayor of his native city. The Maine liquor law, which was passed in 1851, was drawn by him, and his name is known chiefly as that of its author and the staunch defender of prohibition principles. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected a member of the Maine Legislature. He was in the United States Army from December, 1851, to November, 1854. In 1857, 1866 and 1874 he made a series of temperance speeches in England. The chief principles of the Maine liquor law were incorporated in an amendment to the Constitution of the State, accepted by a vote of 3 to 1, in 1854.

A FIGHT FOR SOBRIETY.

Before the big village of Hyde Park was annexed to Chicago that handsome and well-behaved suburb of the great Western city was run on a strictly prohibition plan, and when it consented to cast its lot with the larger municipality the right to keep out saloons was reserved. Now the good people of Hyde Park are engaged in a hard struggle to maintain the unique character of their section as a temperance oasis in the desert of transgression. The battle is being fought, they deserve the sympathies of all friends of sobriety and good order, for it is an exceedingly difficult thing to keep saloons out of any part of Chicago, and they will win their fight, if they win it at all, against heavy odds. Just as an object lesson, and in order that comparisons may be possible, it is to be hoped that Hyde Park can be kept "dry" for many years to come.—Cleveland Leader.

THE DRINK HABIT IN SCOTLAND.

Drinking both moderate and immoderate, is much more common in the British Isles than in the United States. The fact is, the Scotch, and this is especially true in Scotland, has not yet cast out the curse of the nineteenth century. Brewers and saloon keepers are permitted not only to be members, but office holders in the church in Scotland. Two or three months ago, at the installation dinner, given to the pastor of the Edinburgh churches, the banquet was held at a "temperance" hotel; wine was provided for all the guests. Not long ago the papers reported that a member of the Glasgow Temperance Society had introduced a resolution that license holders, or saloon keepers, should not be permitted to hold office in the church. He found only two members to support his resolution. The consequence of all this is apparent in the habits of the people. You cannot walk through the streets on Saturday evening without meeting dozens of men, and often women, reeling along the sidewalk.

Drinking among women is much more common in the British Isles than in the United States. On holidays it is no uncommon thing to see the sidewalks full of women. About two-thirds of the grocers in Edinburgh sell liquor. This has greatly increased drinking at home, as many women order liquor with their groceries who would not enter a saloon by day. During the cold months of November and December you see dozens of half-dressed, ragged, hungry-looking children running the streets. Yet, no less than \$500,000 is annually expended in charity in Edinburgh. "But," says Mr. D. Lewis, "the drink traffic has counteracted all our efforts to an almost incredible extent."—The Voice.

BEER AND BOTTLES.

No one knows just what strong drink will do to a person for two reasons. First, no one knows just how a particular constitution will be affected, and second, no one knows just what infernal drugs and poisons the rum seller may have mixed in that particular lot of booze, in addition to the regular "bottled devil" it contains.

says a physician: "Persons who are heavy and lethargic should never touch beer—I do not mean physically, but for its mental effect. If I drink half a glass of beer at dinner nothing on earth interests me for an hour afterward but an easy chair, slippers and a quiet nap. If my wife, on the other hand, drinks a glass of beer, she gets her nerves tingling and she wants to dress and go to the theatre or a dog show. There is no telling exactly what the effect of drinking beer will be on a man, but it is always interesting to me in traveling to note the differences in the faces of people who drink various beverages. In the West, for instance, whisky is the staple; the men are sharp, active, nervous, lean, thin and intense. They can get along with six hours sleep, because they take a cocktail before breakfast which starts up the morning which the morning hours of sleep have taken away. In Berlin, where they drink beer all the time, the men are heavy, stout and laggard. They sleep nine hours a night, and very frequently take an hour's nap in a chair in a beer garden during the day. In France, where they drink wine, the men have a pale skin and wrinkled faces. The wine has a slightly stimulating effect, but not as much as one as the whisky of our nobility of the West. The best thing for a man to drink is water. Never make any mistake about that. I am not a teetotaler, but I am able to look at the matter clearly, and I know, as every other man of the world does, that nine-tenths of the mischief in society comes from drink. Many a woman goes wrong who would never have thought of it if it had not been for the preliminary champagne. Besides, it is the best opinion of medical experts everywhere in the world that a man is healthier without wines or liquors of any sort than he is with them."—Safe-guard.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The biggest river in this world is the river of rum.

Local option has long been in operation in Finland, with the result that, as a rule, in the rural districts there are no public houses whatever.

Jacob A. Rits, in his article on "The Poor Children of New York," in Scribner's, says that "drunkenness is the vice that wrecks about half of the homes of the poor which do not cause it."

Mrs. Hitchcock, President of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes that they have the names of 9000 children on the pledge cards, which will be used to inaugurate a temperance department of the Columbian Exposition.

The Dukes of Richmond, Hamilton, Athole, Sutherland and Pitt; the Marquises of Duff, Alisa, Breadalbane; the Earls of Rosebery, Aberdeen, Moray, Zetland, Haddington, Elgin, Wemyss, Blair and Galloway, are all interested in the liquor traffic in England.

Dr. Dawson Burns, in his annual letter on the drink consumption in Great Britain, shows a yearly expenditure per head of the population, counting children, of seventy shillings, which indicates that the habit of drink continues to grow, but at a slower rate than previously in recent years.

Those who advocate the use of light wines as a preventive of drunkenness, and point to France as an illustration, should see an article in a recent issue of the Petit Journal, Paris, which declares that of all the dangers menacing the agricultural population of France, the gravest and most difficult to fight is a sobriety power.