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VOLUME I.

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The Brookhaven Zender,

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TRUSTED CASHIER.

Local Notices ten cents a line for each inser

He steps from the school to a desk in the bank while his heart swells with pride and with pleasure:
He pledges himself to be first in the rank
To preserve and to augment its treasure.
He is prompt at his desk, he is pleasant and

kind,
And he rapidly meets with promotion;
The position of "Ca hier" floats in his mind,
And he works with redoubled devotion.
At length he secures that great office of trust, At length he secures that great office of tru And he justly exuits in his glory; Again he resolves to be faithful and just— To be true—to the end of the story.

The tempter appears; there's a fortune in stocks, From the vaults of the bank he can "bor-

There's no one but him has the keys to the locks, And the cash can be put back to morrow. And the cash can be put obser to morrow.

His conscience rebels, and points out the cost,
But the vision of riches returns;
The first step is taken, the money is lost,
And again his poor conscience he spurns.
Detectives are soon on his luckiess track,
In some distant town there's a capture;

# The 'Trusted Cashier' in shame's taken back, And in convict's costume ends the chapter, —N. Y. Star. A EOY'S WATERMELON APOLOGY.

"Talking about apologies," said Will Van Leaf, "did I ever tell you about my watermelon apology?"

You never told me," replied Ned Morningstar. "You may have told some of the other fellows."

"You never told me," chorused the "other fellows."

"Come to think, I might have known I hadn't," said Will, "cause I've only been back to school three days, and in those three days you fellows have scarcely given me a chance to get a mother says; you've had so much to say

It was a fine day in October. School was just out and the boys were lingering on the school-house steps. They had been listening attentively-with the exception of Will Van Leaf, who listened impatiently—to something Frank Smith was telling them, when at last Will found an opportunity of introducing his story of the season. He had not returned to school until a month after the fall term began, and since his tion adventures and fun, he himself, to quote his own quotation, had scarcely found a chance to get in a word edge But now his chance came in this way: Frank Smith, describing a wonderful squirrel he had seen in the four feet long. "I refuse to believe it," said Ned Morningstar. "I never saw nor invented a squirrel with a tail chips in. 'But who's going to do the longer than three feet and a half, and talking? We can't speak all together I'll bet I've seen and invented more like the chaps in the primary.

squ'rrels than ever you have." hood," said Frank Smith, placing his hat on the extreme back of his head done at once. I saw the old man in and throwing himself into a fighting attitude, "and that is something my proud spirit can not and will n t stand

So come on, or make an apology." Then it was that Will Van Leaf said: "Talking about apologies, did I ever tell you about my water melon apology?" And receiving a unanimous negative, followed by a unanimous request to "go en," he went on: "Well, you know, our folks spent most of last summer at Uncle John's: he owns a big farm on Staten Island, and there was a lot of boys boarding up on the hill at Widow quainted with 'em. And didn't we have jolly times, boating and swimming, and playing ball, and acting theatricals, all made up by yourselves; you bet!

"We'l, just half-way between Uncle John's and the boarding-house was old Bartholomew's place. 'Old Bear' most 'cause he had such shaggy ha'r and eyeing, and was so awfully ugly in every way. And he had the biggest watermelon patch for miles around. And on day three or four of the hill chaps

"And I," corrected Ned Rowe, called by his comrades "Grammar Ned." "Oh, bother!" said Will; "let me go

on with my story in my own way, Grammar Ned; you can save up the mistakes and give 'em to me when I'm through:" but he accepted the correction all the same.

"Well, three or four of the hill chaps and I were standing one morning peeping through a crack in the fence at Old Pear's watermelons, and oh! we did feel such a longing for 'em, they were so jolly ripe and fat, when along came 'Serious Dick '"

"Who was 'Serious Dick?" " asked Frank Smith. "A fellow bout sixteen years old, who worked for Uncle John, and always looked and talked as though he was preaching," explained Will. "Well, he came along and he stopped and peeped through the crack in the fence, too, and then he says very solemn: 'Ain't them beauties!' Don't you correet again, 'Grammar Ned;' Dick said 'them,' I didn't. 'Ain't them beauties,' says he, 'and there's a dozen of 'em so ripe they're ready to burst and ought to be picked this minute. They won't be no good in a day or two. And won't it be a sin and a shame to see 'em arotting, for Old Bear don't go to market till day after to-morrow, and he wouldn't give one away, no, nor sell one to anybody 'round here, no matter what happened. I say, boys,' says he, 'I wouldn't blame you a bit if you borrowed a few of them melons to-night. If you do, save me one, and I'll do as much for you sometime or other,' and then he winked and walked off, looking as serious as ever. Well, that set the ball a-rolling, and we boys talked it over and agreed that it would be a shame to let those melons rot on the vines, and so that night we pried a board off the fence and crawled in and borrowed a dozen of 'em. Eleven of 'em we ate on the spot, and the twelfth we saved for Serious Dick. I carried it home-pretty heavy it was, too-and stowed it away in the corner of the barn under the hav. And the next afternoon-I didn't see him before 'cause he'd gone to New York with a load of cabbages-I saw Serious Dick going into the barn and I ran out and whispered to him: 'Your melon's in there in one corner under But Dick started back and rolled up his eyes, and acted as though he was half scared to death. 'And,' says he, 'let it stay there. I wouldn't touch it for nothing.' 'Why, what's the mat-ter?' says I. There's a dreadful row bout them melons, savs Dick, speak- home, -N. Y. Graphic

ing very slow and deep, 'a dreadful row. Old Bear's missed 'em, and he swears they was the choicest of the lot, and he marked 'em bimself, 'cause they was to be sold this werry day for a dollar apiece. And he says, in langwidge it would make your blood run cold to

" 'Good gracious!' says I, feeling my-

self turn white; 'how do you know?'
"'Met the constable a-looking for 'em as I come along the road from York,' said Dick. 'Oh! dear, what shall we do?' says I. 'I haven't got a cent, and I don't believe the other fellows have either. If we had we might pay him for 'em; but we spent all our money last Saturday, 'cause we expected to go back to school so soon.' "Guess you won't go back to school

for a week or two,' says Dick, getting solemner and solemner every minute; 'fraid you'll spend that much time in the lock-up.'

"Is there no way of getting out of the scrape without telling my mother about it" says I. 'I don't want to tell her. She'd feel so awful bad-though she'd get me out of it somehow, I know. Boys' mothers always do. You ought to help us,' says I, ''cause you were the first

one to speak about taking the melons.'
"'Speaking and taking's two different
things,' says he. 'But if you want my advice, I'm willing to give it to you.

P'rhaps the old man isn't such a bear as he looks. Most folks ain't 'zactly what they looks, and if I was you boys word in edgeways,' as my grand- I'd go to him and make a handsome apology, and I shouldn't wonder if he let you off.

Well, I didn't stop for any more advice, but hurried as fast as I could to the house on the hill, where I knew the other fellows were at dinner, and I gave one signal shout and pretty soon they came out with their mouths full. Hobe Berry, he had his pie in his hand, and he offered me a bite, but I didn't feel like pie just then-neither did he, nor any of the rest of 'em when I told about the constable and the lock-up. They return, though he had been fairly in- all looked as serious as Serious Dick undated with accounts of summer-vaca- then, and some of 'em were for saying right up and down that we hadn't been near the watermelon patch for weeks.

"But,' says I, 'I for one ain't going to tell any lies about it. We stole the watermelons, and that's bad enough without lying about it, and I propose woods one day, declared its tail was that we own up and make an apology to old-I mean to Mr. Bartholomew. "'I second the motion,' Ted Higgins

"Til do it,' says I, 'for knowing Ah, ha! so you accuse me of false- Uncle John so long perhaps he'll take the patch as I came along. So, fall in -right about face-march!

"And off we marched brave enough until we came in sight of Old Bear and his men loading a big truck with melons for market. Then our knees began to wobble, and Hobe Berry he whispered: 'Let's cut and run.' But I kept right on and the rest followed until we stood in front of the old man, and I began:

" 'Mr. Bartholomew.' "'Hey!' he shouted so loud and fierce that I fell back on Ted Higg'ns sore foot and he yelled fit to be heard a Pratt's, and of course I soon got ac- mile, and I felt sorry I hadn't cut and run when Hobe Berry wanted me to, but it was too late then, and so I went on: 'We boys are very sorry we took those watermelons last night, and we've come to ask you to forgive us, and to let us pay for 'em as soon as we can.'

" Stole some of my watermelons. everybody called him behind his back, did you?' says he, when I was through 'That's the first I knowed about it. brows, and growled instead of speak- But you've come just in time with your 'pology. Off with your jackets and help load up. That's the kind of pay I'll take.

"And we did help load up until our arms and backs ached -oh! how they did ache-and I don't believe there was a tireder lot of fellows anywhere when Old Bear let us put our jackets on again. And after we'd got 'em on and was wiping the perspiration from our heated brows-that's like they say in printed stories--'long comes Serious Dick.

" 'I thought it would be all right," says he, 'and so I ate the watermelon you kindly left for me, and I found it werry cool and refreshing." "-Margaret Eytinge, in Detroit Free Press.

#### Waters on Which the Wind Makes No Waves.

"So much has been said of late regarding the use of oil by vesselmen during heavy storms," said Lieutenant Stamm, of the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, "that many people are led to believe it reduces a curling, smashing sea to a liquid mound. It does not exactly flatten things about just in that way, but its use causes good results, there is no doubt of that. And speaking of oil in water reminds me of the wonderful 'oil spot,' a freak of nature that I believe was neverfully described.

"The 'oil spot' is situated about ten

miles south of Sabine Pass into which flows the Sabine River to the Gulf of Mexico. The river forms the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Texas. The 'oil spot' extends two miles along shore and seaward about threequarters of a mile. A storm from the northeast, by way of east to southeast has a rake of from three to seven hundred miles across the Gulf of Mexico into this mystic haven. During a gale this spot is wonderfully defined. Look ing seaward the scene is grand. An acre of towering foam marks the abrupt dissolution of the lashing seas as they thunder towards the shore. This occurs in about three fathoms or eighteen feet of water, from which the storm-driven crafts, creaking and straining in every timber, emerges and suddenly finds herself reposing like a child rocked in its mother's arms, hemmed in by a wall of wrath where the weary mariner can be lulled to rest by the roar of the winds. The place is termed the 'oil spot,' not from any known analysis of its nature, but simply from its condition; it has no troubled water. It is to be hoped that some scientist will unfold its wonders."- Milwaukee Wiscon-

-Christine Nilsson says that she is delighted to get back to "dear America." She is to make it her future

#### What Paralysis Is.

So common has become the occurrence of paralysis in recent years that many use the word for a slang expression; but for all that, it is probable that it would make your blood run cold to hear, that he'll find and punish the thieves if it costs him t-w-e-n-t-y dolso regard this condition is plain from the fact that deaths are frequently certified to have been caused by it. The incorrectness of this notion will, however, be plain when the conditions which give rise to paralysis are clearly set

forth, and this we now propose. A carpenter, black-mith, or some mechanic whose business requires him to wield a hammer, finds some morning that he is unable to raise his hammerarm; or perhaps while at work the man suddenly feels his arm become numb and weak, it falls to his side, and he is no longer able to work. The doctor to whom the man applies says: "A brachial monoplegia from muscle tire," which means simply that the man has overwrought his hammer-arm, and it needs rest. To these cases the very appropriate name of "art'sans' palsy" given. Again, a poor-blooded, nervously-constructed person, most likely a woman, meets with a great shock, or has to endure an unusual and prolonged mental or physical effort. Soon, and perhaps without warning, the individual loses the use of some part of the body, often of the vocal apparatus, and the patient is unable to speak above a whisper. The doctor says "hysterical paralysis," or "hysterical aphonia," loss of voice. Now just how this comes about we fancy it would puzzle the most learned doctor to say. Concerning this condition, however, as well as the one before mentioned, this much is known, viz.: that by appropriate treatment they recover perfectly and promptly, very good evidence that no part of the nervous apparatus is broken. The faith cures reported from time to time are probably cases of the kind last mentioned.

It sometimes happens that an intoxicated person will fall asleep with the head resting upon an arm or with the arm hanging over a chair back. When the person wakens the arm is numb; it tingles, and is paralyzed-another "brachial monoplegia," but really pressure upon the trunks of the nerves which supply the disabled member has affected those nerves so that they are unable to perform their usual duty. The nerves which go out from the brain and spinal cord to the extremities are quite comparable to the wires which are stretched from place to place for electric communication, and pressure upon one section of those nerves produces results very like those which follow an interference with the wire, issued by our road on account of the some important truth. When a novel follow an interference with the wire. The case just given illustrates very nerves which have their exit therefrom will produce a palsy whose expressure, and whose durability will depend upon the chances for removing the pressure. Pressure upon the nerves which supply one side of the face produces a very characteristic paralysis, and one that causes many laughable mistakes on the part of the tyros and non-professional people by their attempt to detect the affected side. Pressure upon the brain or spinal cord mors, to fractures of the skull or bones to blood clots within the skull or spinal diphtheria, scarlet fever and some other acute sicknesses are frequently paralyzed in some part. These cases ously. The remarks before made con-

cerning certain cases which recover will apply equally to the cases just named. People who work in lead are liable to a peculiar form of paralysis, which is first seen, as a rule, in the muscles of the forearm, on account of which the patient is unable to extend the hand upon the arm. At times the whole muscular system is involved. Change of occupation and the use of remedies which will assist the elimination of the mineral from the system is the proper forms of paralysis are caused by arsenic and mercury, probably by their action upon the nerve structure of the spinal cord. Woorara, the Indian arrow poison, will also produce paralysis if introduced into the system in sufficient quantities. The paralyzing effect of large doses of alcohol is well known. Certain conditions of the circulatory apparatus predispose to extensive and often incurable paralysis. The arteries are elastic tubes. By age, hard work, care and the pròlonged use of alcoholic drinks these tubes lose their elasticity and become brittle. By some event which determines an unusual quantity of blood in the brain one of these now elastic tubes is broken, the poured-out blood clots, as before mentioned, and a

paralysis immediately follows. Owing to certain systemic conditions fibrin, a substance normally suspended in the blood, lodges upon the floodgates-valves-of the heart. Presently a part of this matter [is dislodged and washed away into the blood; perchance it reaches an artery in the brain which will not permit it to pass. This at once cuts off the blood supply from a part of the brain, one of the immediate symptoms of which is palsy of the part of the body which receives its nervous supply from that portion of the brain. paralyses are usually extensive and are not readily distinguishable from those

just mentioned. The presence of worms in the bowels of children is belived to cause paralysis ets. For instance: A connecting road in some cases. Such cases being due to a known removable cause are described as reflex paralyses. These are not seen alone in children, but in adults as well. Finally, change in the structure of the brain or spinal cord produce paralysis, varying in extent with the extent of nerve structure involved. Such paralyses are especially obstinate in those of advanced years. Change of structure in the spinal cord usually produces disability of the legs. Now, be reached is also pothese are the most common causes of Y. Morning Journal.

paralysis, and, from what has been said, it will be observed that paralysis is not a disease of itself. Neither is it always incurable .- N. Y. Medical Jour-

#### Combination Coupon Tickets.

"Gimme a ticket to Kansas City," said a big-hatted individual in a Broadway railroad ticket office the other day. A reporter who was standing near says the ticket-seller turned to a huge frame or cabinet that stood against the wall, and seized what appeared to be a card bearing the legend "Kansas City." The card, however, proved to be a strip of paper a half-yard in length, upon which were printed several cards. Between these the paper was perforated so that each card could be readily detached from the others. These cards were coupon tickets over the several railroads which are comprised in a route by rail between New York and Kansas City. The first read "New York to Buffalo," the next "Buffalo to Detroit," the third "Detroit to Chicago," fourth "Chicago to St. Louis," and the fifth "St. Louis to Kansas City." Each coupon was over a different railroad. and the price paid in the Broadway office of the railroad running out of New York was for all of them clear through to the terminus of the journey.

If the purchaser had obtained his tickets separately—that is, bought them of each road as he passed over it-the cost would have been nearly double what it was when bought here, conveniently, over all the roads at one

"Can you sell a person a ticket over any other route to Kansas City?" asked a reporter of the ticket agent.

Certainly. After sending you Buffalo over our road I can give you your choice of about thirty different routes, the price of the ticket being the same over all of them."

"But how in the world do you keep track of all these coupons, and give each road its share of the price of a

"You had better inquire at the General Passenger Agent's office for that kind of information.

Later the reporter put the question to Mr. Henry Monnett, General Passenger Agent of the New York, West Shore &

"It is simplicity itself when you once understand it," replied Mr. Monnett. "As an illustration: Suppose you should want to go to some point on a railroad with which we connect, say to Stamford. We send you to Kingston over way. The parables of the New Testaour road, and then on to Stamford over ment are for the most part doubtless the Union & Delaware Railroad. The constructed with imaginary characters, issued by our road on account of the some important truth. Union & Delaware. That ticket is well a large number of cases of numbered and classified, say 'No. 56, palsy from pressure, for pressure form 112.' Our ticket agent keeps a upon the brain or spinal cord or the stub of the ticket bearing the same number. The conductor who takes up the ticket sends it back to our auditor, tent will depend upon the extent of the and the latter sees its number and form. In order to ascertain just what the ticket called for, the amount of money it brought, and the roads it was over, we refer to what we call a 'form' or 'route' book. Each form represents a route. For instance, 'form 112' we will say is New York to Stamford via the Union & Delaware. The auditor

discovers the form and the rates.

"By mutual agreement when tickets is mostly due to the presence of tu- were sold over two or more roads, at whatever rate, the roads all share the of which the backbone is formed, and rate pro rata per mile. Our auditor then takes ticket No. 56, form 112, and canal. Patients who recover from credits the Union & Delaware with its pro rata of the through fare from New York to Stamford. The auditor of the Union & Delaware takes its coupon, and generally recover by appropriate treat- by reference to its form book traces ment, and it is quite probable that the ticket to its original source and many cases would recover spontane- charges our road accordingly. At the end of each month settlements between the roads are made, and the difference in favor of the one or the other is made good in money. All ticket agents are required to send in an account of every ticket that has been in their possession during the month previous, and by a glance at our books we know the exact location of every ticket that has been issued. You may have noticed in ticket-frames in the agents' offices coupon tickets that have been hanging there for so long that they have become dusty and faded. Yet those tickets are course for such patients. Analagous never more than a month old, and although they might hang in that frame one hundred years they would never be lost sight of. The system, as explained in the illustration, is the same no matter how many roads the ticket may call for passage over. Each road's auditor, when it receives its coupon from its conductor, or other ticket collector, sees upon the face of the ticket by which road it was issued, refers to the route, determines its pro rata, and charges the road by which it was originally issued for its share. The stub the station agent keeps is his record of sale, by which he can check off charges made against him by the auditors.'

"Then you have tickets printed for every town in the country, do you?' asked the reporter.

"Well, we have scarcely been organ ized long enough for that, but will have them very shortly. An old-established railroad like the Pennsylvania has had printed many thousands of forms of tickets, perhaps five, or six, or seven thousand different forms, or even more. Railroads that may form only a part of the most circuitous route from point to point in the country make a fuss if they are not included in some of the forms, and so tickets have to be printed for them. There have been very many improvements in the construction of railroad tickets in late years. Before they were made there had to be five forms of tickets to each point, at least to each of the principal points, first, second and third class, limited and unlimited tickmight have taken stations. It might require coupons over those other roads to reach that road and then coupons for each station along it. That would require sixty forms of tickets for that one road by each route to it. Now the tickets are printed with spaces to be punched out designating class and whether limited or unlimited. All the stations on the road are printed on the one coupon and the name of the station intended to be reached is also punched out."-N.

### PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-President Arthur pays taxes in New York on \$285,000 worth of property.

-It is said that Henry Ward Beecher netted \$13,000 by his recent lecturing tour .- Brooklyn Eagle.

-M. Worth, the Parisian fashion king, is fifty-five years old, fat, pleasantlooking and very bald-headed. -Miss Chamberlain, the famous

beauty who has been the social sensation in England for a couple of years, has returned to her Cleveland home .-Cleveland Leader. -John L. Stoddard, the lecturer

upon European travel, who began his course in the Brooklyn Academy the other night, receives \$22,000 a year salary and all his expenses from his managers .- N. Y. Sun. -Mrs. Reynolds, daughter of Elmira's millionaire, Dr. Eldridge, has

created a sensation there by sending her husband adrift because he was spending the \$2,000,000 she had inherited, foolishly. -Buffalo (N. Y.) Express. Rev. H. Root, a bank President at

Valley City, Dakota, sued the Times of that place for \$17,000 damages for charging him with perjury, embezzlement and stealing Sunday-school coppers. The jury awarded him six cents. -Detroit Post.

-Bill Nye, the Western humorist, has resigned the postmastership he held in Laramie City, as well as his connection with the Boomerang. He has concluded to publish a book to be called "Baled Hay." He thirks the title an improvement upon Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."—Chicago Journal.

-Rosa Bonheur is sixty-one years old, but is said to be full of energy and in excellent health. In conversation with a young artist not long ago she said: "My dear, you can't afford to ignore the opinion of the world, even in small things. If you do, you are sure to suffer. It doesn't pay to be eccentric, even if your eccentricity helps you along in your studies. You must remember that all studies are a means to an end, and you are to sacrifice nothing, nothing whatever, that can defeat or hinder that end .- N. Y. Graphic.

-The editor of the Christian Commonwealth, being asked if it is right for Christians to read novels, answers as follows: "We do not see any more wrong in reading a novel than in reading anything else, provided that novel is worth reading at all. Truth may be set forth in fiction in a very forcible profit. Still, we do not recommend the reading of novels where the tendency is to destroy the taste for more substantial reading."

# HUMEROUS.

-One thousand dollars in gold weighs four pounds. That is why so many newspaper men are round-shouldered .-Chicago Telegram.

-Darwin says that the monkey can blush. He certainly ought to when he sees the way his descendants are cutting up.—Burlington Free Press.

-A case is on record where a barber and his victim were both happy. The former talked on without interruption, and the latter was deaf. -N. Y. Mail.

-Offended: "I did not think my cousin would have taken offense" said Mrs. Ramsbotham, "but to my surprise he retired in high gudgeon."--London -"Yes," said Tawmus, "Mr. Byrnes

monkey is a most extraordinary fellow: he'll do anything for a new sensation. Why, the other day he tried speaking the truth."-Boston Post. -"Oh," blushingly said the young lady who had been offered congratula

tions by a friend, "I'm not engaged vet-but"-and she blushed more deeply-"I expect to be by next week." The congratulations held over .- Lowell Citizen. -A colored girl was heard the other day to remark confidentially to a friend: "Yes'm, I done write to my

gemman frien' dat de next time I set de lay fur de ceremony it'll have to come off: an' he knows I's in earnest, for I put it in parenthesis."-Chicago Trib--Of the rich newspaper men, James

Gordon Bennett runs two yachts and four-in-hands; Robert Bonner is the owner of one hundred and seventy horses; Charles A. Dana keeps a Pullman parlor car, while we are putting in a foundation for a barn.-Marlboro

-"Begorra!" said an inebriated Hi bernian, the other day, as he saw a Chinaman's head sticking out of a coalhole in the pavement, "phat do thim havthin divils care for a tratie, at all, at all, whin they've dug a tunnel clane through, so they have?"-San Fran-

-John Gyumber, the famous Hungarian sleeper, was married a few days igo. From which it may be inferred that John has not yet got his eyes open; but married life will open them for him. and keep him awake, if anything will. As the poet would say: "Not another long slumber for John Gyumber."-Norristown Herald.

-- "Papa, can't I go to the store and get me a new dress?" "Why, child, you have got plenty of good dresses. Yes, papa, but they are out of style. "Nonsense, girl! the trees always come out in the same style every spring, don't they?" "Yes, papa, and they always look green, too." "All right, go to the store and get a dress."—Boston

-"You certainly play very well," said the music-teacher, encouragingly, but you have not had good instruction. If you will promise to practice four hours daily I will make an artist of you in two years, and only charge you my regular rates. By the way, where do you live?" "Next door; just got lodgings there." "Oh! ah! yes—I forgot to say that your fingering is bad. and it is now too late to correct it. Take my advice and give up music altogether." - Chicago Times

# Temperance.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[An Address by B. J. Tice, Principal of a Pub-lic School at Mariner's Ha. bor, N. Y.] We are all warring, each in his own way, against a common foe; but the domains of King Alcohol are of vast extent. The slaves that compose his army are inflamed with avarice and appetite. There can be no hope then of overthrowing him by a dashing charge or driving him forth by some brilliant stroke of policy. The war against in-temperance has been and will continue to be a long and weary one. So the sooner we make up our minds and convince the people that the Temperance will vote for the education of their reformers have "come to stay," the bet-

Years of experience in the work have shown that when once the drunkard is enchained by his appetite for drink the such instruction. They should begin enchained by his appetite for drink the bonds that bind him are so strong that nothing but the special grace of God can save him. To prevent is easier and better than to reform. And while no effort should be spared to reclaim the reform, but I do not argue that it is the fallen and remove temptation from the path of all, I hold there is another and by far more hopeful and productive enthusiasm aroused from pulpit, press work, I mean that of systematically in- and platform; and with our churches, structing the young in the first principles of Temperance.

ter it will be for us and for them.

That grand old Greek, Socrates, was not so far out of the way when he de-clared that he who fully knows what is right will do what is right. In spite of the doctrine of total depravity I can not but believe that there is something splendid in human nature, especially hild nature, which will instinctively shun evil when once the folly and sin are shown it, and love and cherish truth and right, if truth and right are clearly taught it. The people perish for the lack of knowledge; and when they know more they will do better.

Our laws are our sentiments crystalized; and laws ahead of public opinion can not be enforced. Hence, it is all important that public opinion be educated in the direction of right. We can not save the seventy thousand human beings who yearly stagger into drunk- things well." ard's graves. But we can train their children so that they will shun and despise intoxicating drinks, and work for the total suppression of the traffic in them. If we rightly educate the young they will soon create a public opinion strong enough to make Prohibition posfective in itself than all the Prohibitory laws ever enacted.

The work already done by Tempercieties, however, is of necessity limited. and complete results can never be tend our public schools.

This can be done by enacting laws making the teachings of Temperance principles compulsory. Popular opinion should be intelligent enough to demand prompt action toward such legislation. It isn't so. It will be so. And it ought to begin to be so now.

Our public schools were instituted to train up, not mere scholars, but good citizens, pure women and true men. Our Pilgrim Fathers, building, not in the gray twilight of dawning experience, but with the beams of all the centuries pouring upon them, laid deep in religion and morality the foundations of the American school system. In one of the old Massachusetts laws, and it has the ring of sound educational doctrine, they declared: "It shall be the duty of all public instructors of youth to impress on the minds of pupils committed to their care the principles of piety and justice and a sacred regard manity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and Temperance, and those of society, and the basis upon which a republ can government is founded."

To give a healthy development to mind and body, a right purpose in life and sound morality, these are the objects of our common schools. If we train the intellect only, chemistry and penmanship will be as likely to become the tools of the forger and the dynamite plotter as to become the support of law-abiding citizens.

When our institutions of learning are confined to imparting certain branches of knowledge the State will cease at once to have the right of levying pro rafa taxes for their support. Since these things are so, it follows

logically, that it is our right, it is our duty, to teach the fits of Temperance and the evils and sin of intemperance. This may be done directly by recitations from special textbooks, charts, black-board exercises and object lessons; or incidentally by means of papers, simple experiments and familiar talks. All that is necessary is firmly impressed on the minds of the pupils. In regard to text-books, speakng from my own experience, I would recommend Colman's "Catechism on Alcohol" for primary classes, "Alcohol Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book" for those still farther advanced.

We should impress the facts that alcohol is a poison, and enfeebles, disarranges and destroys every bodily function, and does the partaker no good in return; that every dollar spent for it is wasted; that it is the chief cause of poverty and crime; that it robs men of energy, ambition, honor-every thing dear and valuable, and prevents them of a crime," and should be so treated from rising in the world to places of wealth, trust and distinction.

All know the lasting effects of early impressions and how eager children are to be taught any subject which is new and attractive, and no teacher with tact can fail to make the study of Temperance interesting. It need not interfere with other work, and the teacher should not rely entirely upon a repetition of the horrors of intemperance, nor pouring unlimited invectives upon liquor dealers. If judgment is used there will be little or no opposition. No one can cry out: "You're after money," or, "You're after votes." If they say some Temperance people are fanatical, it will only be the test of reasons why they should in Georgia have abolished fences,

not object to the teaching of sober common sense and the facts of science. The idea of one's own child becoming a sot is so revolting that every parent will shrink from considering the bare possi-

Already laws have been passed in Minnesota, Vermont and Michigan placing among the required studies in all schools supported by public money or under State control, "physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system," and all teachers must be examined in this as in other necessary studies. By circulating petitions and by other means, compulsory Temperance education can be secured in every State. For men children sooner than for Prohibition. It should be understood, however, that teachers have alnow. It is our duty to work for compulsory legislation, not wait for it.

Scientific teaching for the young is at once a means and an end of Temperance only means, nor the only end. The whole work should be pushed on and our schools, our noble women, and the eternal right on our side, what can we not accomplish? With slender means against odds overwhelming, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "for God, and home and native land," has gained victories inestimable; they have achieved results which shall reach forward through time into eternity; they have done a work which is beyond all praise. And in view of this what can we not expect from our grand army of two hundred and seventy thousand teachers who have so much greater facilities, and who can reach, as no other can, the homes of fifty millions of

All that remains is for the teacher to be faithful to her trust. Of the fruits of our labor we may never partake. We can carefully sow the seed; and for the harvest trust in Him "who doeth all

## Drunkenness and Crime.

Judging from verdicts of the juries,

the decisions of courts and the testi-mony of "society," one would infer that a man who puts an enemy into his mouth which steals away his brains sible. Better than this, they will exert and then commits a crime is more examoral force irresistible and more efcusable than he who, in the sudden imcusable than he who, in the sudden impulse of passion, lifts his hand and deals injuries to the man who has insuited him. The latter has been masance schools, Bands of Hope and other tered by his surprise, and his repentorganizations has been both great and ance is as sudden as his crime. The encouraging: the influence of such so- former has been coolly going onward, perhaps for years, repeating daily the sin of which he has ceased to repent, brought about till a thorough and scien- and putting himself in such a conditific Temperance education is given tion of body and mind as to be ready each of the ten million pupils who at- on the slightest provocation to break the laws of the land and injure his fellows. The common law of England, which has become the law of this country, has always held that drunkenness is an artificial, voluntarily contracted madness which, depriving men of their reason, puts them in a temporary frenzy and is an aggravation of the offense rather than an excuse for any criminal misbehavior. "A drunkard," says Sir Edward Coke, "who is voluntarius demon hath no privilege thereby, but what hurt or ill soever he doth his drunkenness doth aggravate it.' A law of Pittacus in Greece enacted that he who committed a crime when drunk should receive a double punishment, one for the crime itself and the other for the inebriety which prompted him to commit it. The earlier statutes of Massachusetts regarded the first excess of an inebriate as criminal and punished it as a crime, but our present laws only allow a fine for the first offor truth, love of their country, hu- fense and a fine or imprisonment for the second. Our Judges, taking their tone from this moderation, are very apt to "let off" persons who have comother virtues which are the ornament mitted another offense against the law with a mild punishment when the excuse of intoxication is offered.

had "taken enough liquor to make him mean and ugly," and in that condition kicked a pail of berries out of an old man's hand and put his finger out of joint, on the young ruffian's pleading that he would not have done it had he not been drinking! Under the common law and the statutes of this and other States this violent depriving a man of the use of one of his fingers is a crime called mayhem, and punishable by imprisonment or by a fine and imprisonment; and a Judge who listens to such an excuse as intoxication for so grave an offence degrades the majesty of the law and brings his own office and himself into disrespect. Nearly every day we read of, if we do not witness, some brute who, for the sake of a base personal gratification, gets himself such a condition — becomes that the work be thorough and the facts "voluntary demon" of Lord Coke that he has to vent passions on all about him, beats his wife and children almost, if not quite, to death, and if they are only maimed he is "let off" with a fine, or if and Hygiene' for higher grades, and they are killed, the chances are about equal that a maudlin jury will either acquit him or find him guilty with a recommendation to mercy! Beyond all controversy, drunkenness is only regarded aright when it is considered and

A case in point occurred in Pittsfield

recently, where Justice Gamwell let a

young man off with a fine and costs who

treated as a crime. "As a vicious and inexcusable selfishness, hateful to man. abhorred of God, destructive of virtue and ruinous to happiness, it has within itself all the sin and misery and infamy by Judges, juries and the community; and not until then will it cease to be so common, and its baneful influence so extensive. It is wonderful that whole communities are stirred to their foundations, and wholesale laws enacted against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors when even in such a State as Massachnsetts religion, philanthropy and all the best interests are set at defiance by the passions of those who drink, and the interest of those who supply, and the cowardice or incompetency of those who execute the law? -Springfield (Mass.) Republican.