

discussion." In a late lecture on tobacco by the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, of England, the subject of its singular effect in rendering its devotees insensible to the discomfort of others, is sharply put. There is no doubt that, next to dram drinking and licentious habits, the use of tobacco is one of the most dangerous of the national foes to the true development of American manhood—a habit to be discouraged by every teacher of youth.—*Journal of Education.*

The Total Abstinence Wave.

The New York Sun, which seems latterly to be strongly anti-prohibition, confesses its alarm for the future of its friends, the liquor dealers. It says: "The liquor trade seems to have good reason for alarm at the total-abstinence wave which is sweeping the West. In Kansas the prohibitory law has driven the traffic out of sight and made it so dangerous that only reckless men will engage in it."

Of Iowa it says: "The next Legislature will be compelled to enact a statute to wholly prevent the manufacture and sale of spirituous beverages." It also refers to the impending Prohibitory Amendment of Indiana, and to the legislation hostile to the liquor traffic in Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. It admits that "The question of prohibition will be an important one in the fall elections in North Carolina, Illinois, and probably several other States, and "even in Kentucky, a great producer of whisky, a formidable agitation is in progress."

To the liquor men prohibition is an awful fact, notwithstanding their sneers.

Smoking.

It has been said, and with a good deal of truth, that a good method of curing a drunkard is to take him when he is in his sober senses and show him another under the influence of strong drink, pointing out the effects of the habit, the tottering step, senseless gibberish, and bleared eyes. Don't you think the same advice, relatively, might be given the smoker? That is, take the old blackened pipe, break the stem near the bowl and let him smell the vile nicotine he constantly sips. If he doesn't turn away in disgust, then he is so thoroughly impregnated with the poison, his tongue so saturated with

this compound of concentrated bitterness and gall, his nostrils so attuned to the inhalation of poisonous fumes, that his reformation can be safely despaired of, and his self-esteem and character be thrown to the dogs; but then, it might poison the dogs.—*Ex.*

The Murderer's Partner.

When once this liquid fire is taken into the system, the wretched slave of that demon is ready for anything, and I would hold him who furnished the devilish poison equally responsible with the perpetrator for what ensues. I see no difference between the man who commits murder and he who provides the material. Both should suffer alike. Let the laws be administered in that spirit, and in less than six months the number of rum-shops and distilleries would be diminished one-half.—*Henry Bergh*

There has been a great outcry on the part of brewers, liquor-sellers, and their allies that prohibition in Kansas would result in turning the tide of emigration away from that State. But their doleful prophecies have not been realized. From an interview at Topeka with the European agent of the Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, who had recently arrived from London, it appears that emigration to Kansas, already large, is likely to largely increase. A German dairy company with a capital stock of \$200,000, to be located in the southern part of the State, is one of the new enterprises for which arrangements are being made. Mr. Schmidt, in the interview referred to, says: "Besides this vast (dairy) enterprise, a number of English and Scotch capitalists are looking to Kansas for investment, a number of them with a view to herding cattle on the public domain, others to the purchase of land and the raising of stock and grain." He adds: "The State of Kansas is talked of everywhere, is in everybody's mouth, and the result of this will greatly add to Kansas' popularity abroad." So the evil prophets are to be discomfited, and the State's prosperity will be largely enhanced from having outlawed the liquor traffic. That it is to be effectively outlawed, Gov. St. John's triumphant renomination, and not less probable reelection, by a large majority, gives good assurance. All hail, Kansas!—*Ex.*

"Rapid Transit Lager Beer Saloon."

Such are the words which are placed above a down-town saloon in this city. What a terrible significance they have? "Rapid Transit" indeed, from respectability to ruin, from health and happiness to disease and death, from what might be a heaven here to a hell hereafter. Easy travel is it along the downward road with a swift and pleasant gliding motion, but what a terminus! Could the end be seen, how few would be the passengers along its sin-stained way! One is reminded of the vision of the dreamer who saw a bridge stretching over a broad, dark stream, with here and there a trap-door, down through which ever and anon the unheeding passenger fell—fell from the bridge of life into the rapidly rolling river of death, and rot of death alone, but eternity. Surely this is one of the largest traps. Never are its hinges still, but one victim after another falls through, struggles hopelessly with the roaring torrents, and is swept away to join thousands of unwary ones who have preceded him.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Prohibition in Texas.

The question of prohibition is receiving increased attention in Texas. Her temperance people, not discouraged by temporary defeat a year ago, will present petitions from all the counties to the next Legislature for the privilege of taking the vote that has carried with so signal a victory in Iowa. The Legislature, it is believed, will grant these petitions, and an overwhelming triumph for temperance will be the result. The influences which won in Iowa are making themselves felt in Texas. Prominent among these forces is the Methodist ministry. Methodism has ever been in the front ranks of the grand temperance army; her brave soldiers were the first to scale the bulwarks of the enemy in Iowa; and the preachers and people are doing their duty in Texas. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is organized largely throughout the State, is making its influence felt in this glorious cause. Let all temperance people in Texas feel the demands of the hour, and the overthrow of this monster evil in the State is sure.—*Texas Methodist Advocate.*

If you want a man to do a mean thing ply him with liquor. If he has been gently reared and is sensitive and fastidious, give him a good dinner, let his drink be of the finest wines, and gradually you will overcome his sensitiveness and bring him to look upon woman's virtue as a myth, upon the property of another as wrongfully retained from him, and upon the life of a man as of little consequence when barring his progress to the gratification of his passions.—*Anvil.*

He who obeys with modesty, appears worthy of some day or other being allowed to command.

Letter From Mrs. Alex. Campbell,

[The following is an extract from a letter written by the venerable Mrs. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Virginia, which appeared in the *Christian Record* of July 1882.]

Beloved Brother Mathes:—

The June number of the *Christian Record* lies before me, and I have just finished reading its valuable pages.

I read with much interest the "Open Letter to the Women of America," by Mrs. Dr. Augusta Smith. She is a reality, and no fiction. She is a well-educated lady, and holds her medical credentials, and is well endorsed by the high functionaries of the city of Springfield, Mo., where she resides. I have been in correspondence with her for some time, and highly appreciate her skill in the treatment of disease, by the use of her "New Process Cure Treatment." I am at this time using it for vertigo, of long standing, which has been increased by exercise in reading and writing; and I have no doubt that I shall be still further benefitted by its use. I acknowledge that I am greatly interested in Mrs. Dr. Smith's prosperity as a medical laborer, especially in behalf of the women. In my correspondence with her I have found her to be a reliable Christian lady. But I must close, with much love to sister Mathes and yourself.

MRS. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

June 27, 1882.

The above is a voluntary statement, from Mrs. Campbell. It does not require comment. Let the afflicted write to Mrs. Augusta Smith, Lock box 804, Springfield, Mo. Enclose stamp for her new pamphlet, and question-list. You can be treated and cured at your homes. A large number of men and women have been cured by Mrs. Dr. Smith.

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