

WE have received many inquiries as to how many subscriptions it is necessary to send at \$2 each in order to get the Magazine free for a year. We have decided to be very liberal to our friends who wish to obtain the Magazine in this way, and will send a yearly subscription as a premium for four subscribers. These will be very easily obtained, as all you will have to do will be to take a sample copy of Demorest's Monthly and compare it with any other publication your friends may be subscribing for. It will need no argument to show its superiority to any \$2 magazine published, and in fact to some of those at \$4. Compare the illustrations, the printing, the names of contributors, the information furnished on every subject interesting in the family circle. Show the fact that this is really a dozen magazines in one, as it contains the essentials of all others. Tell those who use patterns, that these patterns are not given on the old principle of laying one in each Magazine, nor of cutting them in one size only, and thus obliging everybody to use that size or none; but a subscriber has, free of charge, patterns of her own selection, and of the SIZE DESIRED, for any garments that she may wish to make for herself or children. Show how we do this by printing in each Magazine a Coupon Order entitling the holder to a pattern selected from ANY of the designs contained in ANY number of the Magazine issued for one year previous to the date of the one containing the coupon (thus giving an immense number to select from), and of the SIZE TO FIT. This is a most liberal offer; and ladies are learning that, besides having the best Literary and Household Magazine that is published, they can save between \$3 and \$4 per year by subscribing for Demorest's Monthly. In addition to these arguments, read our Prospectus for 1888, and you will then know of the rich treat we have in view for the coming year. With the facts you will then possess, and a Magazine as a specimen, you ought to be able to secure as a subscriber any lady who inquires into the value received for the money paid. Subscriptions can commence at any time, and can be sent in as fast as obtained. If you wish information in regard to larger clubs, low clubbing rates with other publications, or low rates for large clubs, drop us a line, and we will send full terms by return mail.

THE elegant seal-skin garment, valued at \$1,000, that was presented to the Masonic Fair in New York, to be won by the holder of a certain ticket to the grand concert given at Steinway Hall, was the gift of C. C. Shayne, 103 Prince Street, New York, the well-known furrier, and is decidedly the handsomest fur garment ever made in this country. It is in mantle shape, of the finest seal-skin, lined with silver-fox fur, and is the only one of the kind in America.

#### What New York Gives in Charity.

New York contributes annually for home charity upward of \$7,360,000. Of this amount the city gives through the Department of Charities and Correction \$1,500,000; the charity societies and institutions, which are supported by voluntary contributions, distribute \$4,000,000; the churches \$360,000; while the gifts of benevolent households can be estimated at \$1,500,000. The figures given are furnished in the annual report of the Charity Organization Society. During the year there were 27,400 appeals made to this society and other organizations, and in nearly every case investigations were made. It was found that but 64 per cent. were deserving of continuous relief; 24.4 per cent. required only temporary relief; 52.2 per cent. needed employment, and 17 per cent. were impostors. There are 228 organized agencies in New York dispensing charity; 49 volunteer societies; 30 asylums, and 148 churches. These are of all denominations, but no distinction is made in helping the poor and needy. The Charity Organization Society makes it a business to punish frauds. Last year its officers had 1,215 street beggars arrested, and most of these were sentenced. There were 74 per cent. of this number able-bodied persons, and only 6 per cent. were found to be really destitute.

## Why, Where, and When Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic will Prove a Grand Success.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMAREST.

PROHIBITION of the manufacture, importation, and sale of liquor is the only practical and efficient remedy.

The Democratic Party is committed to the liquor traffic by positive declarations in its favor.

The Republican Party is committed to the liquor traffic by neutrality and delusive pretenses.

As neither party can afford to offend the liquor-dealers, the only hope for relief from the awful results of rum-selling is a combination of the temperance elements from both parties into a new party.

As the North and South can only combine on a non-sectional basis, a new combination can count on an unobstructed and splendid success for a National Prohibition Party.

Prohibition, to be real and permanent, requires a Prohibition Party behind it.

A Prohibition Party is demanded by all the claims of political purity, true religion, business success, safety of our homes, the best interests of the individual, and public security.

A National Prohibition Party is therefore an imperative necessity.

#### *Our Homes and Our Country Demand Prohibition, and the Ballot Secures It.*

The ballot is the only and most potent means to save our country from the blighting, blasting, and withering curse of liquor selling.

With the ballot, and only with the ballot, can we shut up these open dens of vice, these sluice-ways to perdition, the saloons.

If patriotic, thinking men, business men, Christian men, would only combine for this one distinct purpose, the work would be done; but perverted passion, prejudice, and mercenary considerations cross our path, and we find ourselves driven back, and as a subterfuge we resort to uncertain and dangerous methods of selfish expediency. But we are fast learning the important lesson that Prohibition is the only salvation for our homes and country.

We have within our power and at our command the Ballot, as the only means to save our boys, and the many otherwise manly men who are wretched sufferers of the drink habit, from the awful doom that hangs over them through the allurements of the saloon; and how easily, by the combination of will, could we, with the ballot, dry up these cesspools of vice, how easily could we hurl this monster evil, the saloon, into permanent annihilation!

Yet the tempted and oppressed votaries of the liquor traffic, with their families, are now trodden under the cruel heel of apathy and political delinquency, and are left to contend with the mercenary greed of the rum-seller and the clamor of insatiable appetites, to fight with the temptations of the saloon, and to wail out their despairing agony; while we, as citizens, with adequate power in our hands, lazily, cowardly, or stupidly refrain from using the most efficient and only means of salvation that it is possible for us to afford them.

But the people are being aroused to the enormity of the evils of the saloon. The ominous clouds of conscientious conviction are gathering, and the muttering thunder of public condemnation is heard in the distance, and will soon be hurling denunciations like a deluge on these land-pirates.

Out on the broad, turbulent ocean of politics can be seen the old hulk, Expediency, with her tattered sails, and dilapidated form with great ragged holes in its sides; and, as if to disguise her dangerous condition, we see numerous streamers floating from her tall masts and about her rigging,

bearing the delusive and defiant words "Personal Liberty," "Anti-sumptuary Laws," "Tax Restrictions," "Anti-Saloon," "Local Option," and numerous other equally significant words to delude her jolly crew into a fancied security, and to allay their mutinous fears, raised by repeated warnings that the vessel may go to the bottom in the next gale.

But there are materials on board to construct life-boats of law; and much apparent interest is now manifest in preparations for the impending storms. The dark, dismal, gathering clouds are massing their forces, the thunders of public opinion are concentrating, and will soon be forcing their angry blasts to lash into foam and fury the waves of prejudice, appetite, and vested interests.

It is then we shall see the hurried attempts to launch the life-boats of Law; and, waiting to assist every earnest endeavor to seek their protection, the conscientious, patriotic sympathizers with the work will abandon the old hulk, and, leaving behind the old time-servers, non-partisan sycophants, machine politicians, and musty church-members, these determined heroes will pull for the shore of Prohibition. The angry waves of perverted appetite may then concentrate into a frenzy of opposition to dash on their noble life-saving craft; the murky clouds of prejudice may obstruct their vision; the piratical demons of the saloon will apply their infernal ingenuity to put difficulties in their way, and instigate a sea of vile abuse to weaken their efforts, and swamp them with fear and odium; but

as they heroically pull for the shore of Prohibition, they will proudly rise on each crest of the breakers, shouting, "Down with the saloon and up with the home!" until the exhilarating voices of an intelligent and enlightened people from the land will be heard above the roar of the waves, crying, "The good time is coming, boys; wait a little longer;" and when they plant their feet on the firm and secure shore of Prohibition, the hills and the valleys will echo their glorious shout, to be reverberated as the joy of the world.

The good time has come! All hail, the triumph of Prohibition! Now and forever, our country is free! And all will join in the refrain,

"Hail Columbia, happy land!  
Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band!"

### Mrs. Frances Laura Swift.

PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"**M**HY! That looks almost exactly like my mother!" "Happy the boy that has such a mother," is the inevitable response; and we make a similar response in behalf of the State W. C. T. U. that for seven successive years has elected Mrs. Swift to mother its Unions. And this word fits like no other in our vocabulary.

Moreover, it recognizes the happy *bon mot* of our National President:—"The mission of the W. C. T. U. is to make the whole world home-like." And so the mother element must be largely developed in the W. C. T. U. President.

I doubt, sometimes, if we have fairly recognized the new type of motherhood developing so quietly, but definitely, in the grand benevolences of the nineteenth century. It is quite different from the dear old fussiness that provided for mince pies, flannel, and other creature-comforts; held up horrified but helpless hands at the recital of the world's wickedness, and wept and prayed alone, with broken heart, if said wickedness invaded her own home-circle.

This newer motherhood springs from the same kind impulses, guided by a wiser head, and a firmer hand which reaches out to prevent the wickedness and the consequent desolation. It studies heredity in order to eliminate objectionable tendencies

and have the child well born. It teaches him self-control, and the folly of using narcotic poisons. It secures to him the saving power of religion, throws around him the guardianship of the law, and produces a character that shall not only stand proof against temptation, but reproduce all these conditions for the benefit of future generations. It requires the mother element of the race to see the possibility of doing all this, and to use the tact, the skill, and the gentleness to carry it out; and these are pre-eminently united in this leader of women whose face looks out so kindly upon us from this page.

This typical American mother is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, the Damons, who were settled in Massachusetts two hundred years ago. She was



*Frances L. Swift*

born in Ohio, whither the family had removed, and she was educated in the Springfield Female Seminary, teaching, subsequently, New England girl fashion, to round off her education. But her rare attractions soon destined her for a pastor's wife; and at the age of twenty she was married to Dr. Elliott E. Swift, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania. He was soon called to the assistance of his venerable father, whom he succeeded as pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Alleghany City, where they have now resided for twenty-five years.

There it was that the tocsin of the crusade brought out her prompt response, and she became the leader of the first crusade band in the State. It is significant at once of her humility and her sincerity, that with all her honors and her wider usefulness she still maintains the leadership of that local band. The State work has greatly prospered under her care, for she is quick to see the merits of her co-workers, and assign them places of usefulness and responsibility. While she is tolerant of their opinions, she yet lays a firm and practical hold of those things that will conduce to the intelligence and perpetuity of the work: the Juvenile Literature and Scientific Instruction Departments have been pushed with special assiduity and success, and the Constitutional Amendment work receives the hearty and continued support of the W. C. T. U. throughout the State.

She is, in the best sense of the term, a conservative; for she conserves power to such an extent that the State reports to the National Convention the current year no less than one thousand and fifty-one Unions, thus easily outranking all other States. It is a striking testimony to her urbanity and kindness of heart that former Presidents of both State and National Unions occupy superintendencies under her guidance. With all this she pursues her own moral convictions with unflinching courage, turning aside neither to the right nor the left in her support or her protest.

In her husband, a descendant of the first Indian missionary, John Elliott, she finds constant encouragement and co-operation. Her home life is exceptionally tender and beautiful. Not only does the "heart of her husband safely trust in her," but her lovely daughter and two manly sons "arise and call her blessed." The ministrations of her sister in this home enable her to offer its graceful hospitalities freely, and wealth and worth and grace fill its halls when they are open to give fitting recognition to honored guests, as at a recent reception given to Miss Frances E. Willard.

This freedom from some of the details of domestic routine enables her to extend a fostering care also to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, of which she is a Vice-President, and to become a member of the State Board of Charities. She considers the oversight she gives the public institutions thus placed under her care among the most interesting duties to which she has been called, and we are proud to find her duties so well discharged. May other States take note, and other women be so honored. "Many [mothers] have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

JULIA COLMAN.

## A Logical Chain.

I. *Intemperance is a crowning curse.* Its horrors have never been fully portrayed. No pencil is black enough to paint the picture and do it full justice. No tongue is eloquent enough to tell the sad story in all its dreadful details. Drunkenness is a wide and withering curse. It is a physical curse:—blearing the eyes, blistering the tongue, deranging the stomach, paralyzing the nerves, hardening the liver, poisoning the blood, coagulating the brain, inducing and aggravating many diseases, and digging

myriads of premature graves. It is a financial curse:—draining the pocket, inviting poverty, diminishing comforts, multiplying miseries, filling alms-houses, and creating hard times. It is a mental curse:—clouding the judgment, dethroning the reason, promoting ignorance, producing imbecility, and transforming its unhappy victims into maniacs and fools. It is a moral curse:—weakening the will, inflaming the passions, hushing the voice of conscience, and preparing the way for every vice and crime.

The attendant miseries of intemperance swarm like a locust plague. In the slimy trail of this alcoholic serpent you find everything that is dark and dreadful—everything that is regretful and ruinous. You find men without manhood, women without womanhood, age without solace, and infancy without hope. You find want and woe, rags and wretchedness, squalor and filth, disease and death. You find broken vows, broken bones, broken fortunes, broken hopes, and broken hearts. You find bad manners and bad morals; bad words and bad actions; bad reputations and bad characters; bad plans and bad performances; bad parents and bad children; a bad beginning and a bad end. Surely, intemperance is the crowning curse of American society.

II. *The liquor-traffic is a gigantic crime.* I bring against it the following indictments:

1.—It is an unwelcome intruder. We need the store, the school, the mill, the church. These are all uplifting forces, and we bid them a hearty welcome. But where under the shining sun is there any need of a brewery, a distillery, or a dram-shop? What want does that supply? What sorrow does that alleviate? What home does that make happy? Does it add thrift to your farms, skill to your mechanism, brilliancy to your brains, or nobility to your character? There is absolutely no need of a single saloon in all our broad domain.

2.—It is a fatal seducer. It is a temptation and a snare. It is a man-trap and a death-trap. It multiplies its blandishments and lures its unwary victims to death and damnation. No wonder that Lord Chesterfield, in words as eloquent as they were burning, should say of rumsellers: "Let us crush out these artists in human slaughter, who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such baits as men cannot resist."

3.—It is a commercial fraud. It is full of shams, hollow pretenses, and false claims. It takes a blessing and gives back a curse. It takes your money, but fails to return a fair equivalent. Bar-room bargains are essentially wanting in the principle of *quid pro quo*, or commercial honesty. Otherwise, saloonists would display their goods in their front windows, and put the drunkards they manufacture upon exhibition at the County Fairs, instead of skulking behind painted panes and screened doors.

4.—It is a monster of cruelty. It is conscienceless, unprincipled, and cruel as the grave. It is a traffic in tears and groans and blood, in vice and crime and misery. The rumseller is rarely moved by widows' tears, though they swell into rivers of agony. With his heart encased in stone, he plies his infamous trade and hoards his unhallowed wealth, regardless alike of the claims of God and the cries of his murdered victims. For heartless cruelty and desolating results, the highway robber is not to be compared with the vender of alcoholic beverages. The former simply says, "Your money, or your life!" The latter, with more exacting demands, says to his unresisting victim, "Your money, and your life!"

5.—It is a prolific crime-breeder. Judges, lawyers, chaplains, and prison-wardens unite in testifying that the dram-shop is the fruitful cause of at least three-quarters of the pauperism, licentiousness, rascality, and crime that spread their dark wings over our land. Chief-Justice Coleridge said, "If we could make England sober, we might shut up nine-tenths of our jails." This is doubtless equally true of America.

6.—It is a domineering oligarchy. The half-million men who are engaged in making and selling liquor seem determined to rule the other sixty millions with worse than a rod of iron. They are insolent and defiant to the last degree. Already they sit supreme in our national Congress, and they walk our legislative halls with a swing of conscious triumph. With a face of triple-plated brass they demand all classes to bow in base servility at their feet. Alas, that they succeed so well in bribing law-makers, bulldozing officers, muzzling ministers, handicapping editors, and controlling the business men of our great but imperiled nation!

7.—It is an intolerable burden to the State. It is a burden on every back, a blight on every industry. It is a leech and a vampire, sucking the heart's blood out of our nation. It is unproductive—it is wasteful—it is destructive. Think of nine hundred million dollars as our direct annual drink-bill, and an equal sum to cover the sad consequences! More than half of this vast amount is expended by laboring men at the sacrifice of personal comforts and family necessities. This alone is sufficient to produce "hard times." Why should not the poor men of this country strike off their own chains by striking every saloon into hopeless flinders?

8.—It is a deadly foe to the Church. Well and truly did Charles Buxton say: "The struggle of the school, the library, and the Church, all united against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell." Nothing like the saloon power to-day paralyzes the pulpit, blockades the pew, hardens human hearts, alienates men from the sanctuary, forestalls revivals of religion, and rises like a mountain in the path of Christian civilization. It is a terrible fact—sad enough to make angels weep—that the two hundred thousand grog-shops of this nation are doing more to *damn* the people than all the churches are doing to *save* them!

III. *You can never remove the curse by legalizing the crime.* The colossal curse of drunkenness will continue so long as drunkard-factories are permitted, protected, and perpetuated by law. A liquor license law is the most reprehensible thing in this great Republic. I religiously hate, abhor, repudiate, and abominate it, in any form or for any price. Let me file four objections to liquor license:

1.—It is wrong in principle. Ten thousand legal enactments can never make it right for one man to run a business that tends directly to make paupers, criminals, lunatics, and idiots of his neighbors. To sanction a great wrong, is itself a wrong. He, therefore, who votes for license, becomes *particeps criminis*—as guilty before God as the man who stands behind the bar. A church that expels the rum-seller ought to expel every man who votes in favor of licensing the rum-shop.

2.—It is ruinous in policy. Even if the traffic paid a thousand times the revenue it does, it would be a burning shame to run our government with such blood-money. The heathen emperor of China teaches America a worthy lesson when he says: "I will never consent that the State shall seek profit from the suffering and degradation of the people." But from a purely financial standpoint, the license-policy is "penny wise and pound foolish." Gladstone wisely says: "Give yourselves no uneasiness about the revenue. Give me thirty millions of sober people, and I will easily get all the needed revenue, and a surplus."

3.—It is lame in logic. Acting upon the philosophy of a license-law, you approve the cause and condemn the effect. You authorize a drunkard-factory, and punish the drunkard. Poison men by law, and then imprison them for allowing the poison to work. Sell a man snuff, and fine him for sneezing. The only self-consistent position is, either *free* whisky or *no* whisky. Deny it who can!

4.—It is a failure in practice. We know it, for we have tried it. We have tried it long, tried it thoroughly, and tried it in every shape. Dr. Lees well says: "Britain has tried, other nations have tried, restriction and regulation. The experiment has failed—miserably failed!" This is certainly true of America. It is in no sense a temperance measure. And "high license," as tried in Illinois, Nebraska, and special localities, has proved to be a flat failure, unworthy the advocacy of any temperance worker. It is obviously the devil's flank movement on Prohibition. The dram-shop can never be "regulated" into anything safe or decent. You might as well try to regulate rattlesnakes into harmless playthings for your children, or hell itself into a comfortable summer resort!

IV. *The ax must be laid at the root of the tree.* This deadly upas is not to be watered, fertilized, and perpetuated by license laws, but cut down by the Prohibition ax. Let me give four short arguments for Prohibition, as the effectual remedy for this ghastly disease:

1.—It is morally right. It is God's philosophy, and for this reason it ought to be ours. God is the most radical Prohibitionist in the universe. He has been thundering his Prohibition pre-

cepts along the ages. Let us adopt his philosophy, imitate his example, and build on those basic principles that underlie the eternal throne!

2.—It is legally sound. Judge Catron says: "If the State has the power to restrain or license to any extent, it has the power to judge of its limits, and may go to the limit of prohibiting it altogether." With this decision Taney, Grier, McLean, Woodbury, Daniel, and others of high judicial standing, are in perfect agreement. The power to annihilate the liquor-traffic resides in the government. But the people are the government, and when the people get ready to strike the decisive blow, the work will be done.

3.—It is a moral educator. Judge Sprague wisely said: "The morality of no people can be maintained above the morality of their laws." A good law—taking the side of virtue and sobriety—improves public sentiment and educates the people upward. But a bad law—winking at vice and sanctioning crime—debauches the public conscience and drags the people to a lower level. A prohibitory law is an elevator; but a license law is a demoralizer.

4.—It is a practical benefit. We have tried it only a short time, and under bad conditions; but we have tried it enough to know, by its excellent fruitage, that it is a good tree. Give it a better trial. Put it into the constitution of every State. Put it into the Federal constitution. Then give us a dominant party, back of the law, that really indorses the principle and is willing to live or die by it. That will give us Prohibition in fact.

REV. A. A. PHELPS, A.M.

#### ANTI-POVERTY.

*What enforced Prohibition has already done in Maine, Kansas, and elsewhere:*

BY W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.

By careful research and fortified by unquestioned testimony we find that:

- It has made liquor-selling a disgrace.
- It has greatly modified the drinking habits of young men.
- It has greatly reduced the number of saloons.
- It has shut up the distilleries and breweries.
- It has largely reduced the amount of drunkenness.
- It has virtually relieved the community of tramps and vagrants.
- It has increased the demand for labor.
- It has greatly reduced the taxes.
- It has added largely to the value of all kinds of property.
- It has nearly emptied the jails, prisons, and poorhouses.
- It has greatly reduced the amount of sickness.
- It has greatly reduced the number of railroad, steamboat, and other accidents.
- It has elevated the moral character of the people.
- It has largely diminished litigation.
- It has contributed to the attendance at churches.
- It has increased the attendance at the schools.
- It has greatly increased savings-bank deposits and banking capital.

It has reduced the criminal cases before the court over 50 per cent., and crime of all kinds, including murders and violence, have diminished more than 75 per cent.

It has added greatly to the volume of trade, including the demand for wearing apparel, pianos, sewing-machines, carpets, furniture, etc., etc., also increasing railroad traffic.

In fact, all branches of business have had a greatly increased prosperity, and the people have better security for their lives, homes, and property.

The above positively, clearly, and unanswerably prove that when Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic becomes general in both State and Nation, drunkenness, poverty, and crime will be almost unknown in the community, and the promised glorious good time will have come for the country. May God speed the day, and each citizen realize his personal responsibility for its consummation!

**PAULA JACKET.**—Half of the pattern is given in 7 pieces: Front, side gore, side form, back, collar, and two sides of the sleeve. A medium size will require three and one-half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

**ASHTON VISITE.**—Half of the pattern is given in 6 pieces: Front, two side gores, back, shoulder piece, and collar. The back piece is to be turned upward in a line with the holes, to form a loop. The middle seam in the back is to be joined only as far down as the notch. The notch in the top of the shoulder piece is to be placed to the shoulder seam. The shoulder piece is to be joined to the front only as far down as the lower notch. A medium size will require three yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, one yard and a quarter of fringe, and four and one-half yards of passementerie. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large.

**LOIS VISITE.**—Half of the pattern is given in 6 pieces: Front, side gore, side form, back, collar, and shoulder piece. The shoulder piece is to be placed on the basque in a line with the row of holes, the notch in the top to be placed to the shoulder seam. A medium size will require two and three-quarter yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, one yard and a half of fringe, two yards of passementerie for front and collar, three-quarters of a yard of lace net for the scarf, and three-quarters of a yard of trimming lace for the back. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large.

**LORETTA DRAPERY.**—The pattern consists of 2 pieces: Half of the back and the entire front. The two holes near the front edge of the back drapery denote a plait to be turned downward on the outside, but allowed to hang loosely. The upper edge of this piece is to be gathered or plaited to bring it in to the required size. The holes at the sides of the front drapery denote three plaits to be turned upward on the outside. The holes just above the opening denote three plaits to be turned upward. The extensions at the sides of the front drapery are to be lapped their entire width over the back drapery. Seven yards of goods twenty-four inches wide will be required. Pattern a medium size.

**ALMEDIA DRAPERY.**—The pattern consists of 3 pieces: The entire front drapery, one-half the back drapery, and one side panel and one-half of the front in one piece. The portion for the side panel is to be laid in lengthwise tucks of any desired size between the rows of holes, and the back edge is to be fastened over the seam in the foundation skirt which joins the back breadth and side gore. At the top this piece is to be gathered and joined to the belt with the foundation skirt. The back drapery can be plaited or gathered at the top, and is to overlap the front drapery a little at the upper part. The straight edge of the front drapery is for the left side. The holes at the top, nearest this edge, denote five overlapping plaits to be turned toward the middle of the front. The ten holes at the top, just past the middle, denote five plaits to be turned toward the middle; and the six holes beyond denote three plaits to be turned toward the back. Thirteen yards of goods twenty-four inches wide will be required, and three yards of trimming for the under drapery. Pattern a medium size.

**GORED FOUNDATION SKIRT.**—Half of the pattern is given in 4 pieces: Half of front, one side gore, half of back breadth, and belt. Sew to the belt with a shallow plait on each side of the front, near the seam; a shallow plait in each side gore, forward of the notch; and gather the side gore, back of the notch, with the back breadth. A medium size will require four and three-quarter yards of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in three sizes: 23 waist, 39 front; 25 waist, 40 front; 27 waist, 41 front.

**GEORGINA COSTUME.**—Half of the pattern is given in 12 pieces: Inner front, full piece, belt, outer front, side gore, side form, back, collar, two sides of the sleeve, and cuff for the jacket; and one half of the skirt. The skirt is to be laid in double box-plaits, according to the holes. The full piece for the inner front is to be gathered top and bottom, the top joined in the shoulder seam, and the lower part lapped to the opposite side as indicated by the notches in the bottom and in the belt. The cuff is to be placed on the sleeve in a line with the row of holes. The size for twelve years will require seven and one-half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide to make entirely of one material. One-half yard of velvet will be sufficient for the accessories of the jacket. Patterns in sizes for 8, 10, and 12 years.

**MINA DRESS.**—Half of the pattern is given in 11 pieces: Front, side gore, side form, back, two full pieces, collar, two sides of the sleeve, and puff for the waist; and one-half of the skirt. The full pieces for the waist are to be gathered top and bottom, joined in the shoulder seam according to the notches, and seamed over the cluster of holes in the back and front respectively. The puff for the sleeve is to be gathered top and bottom between the holes, and the lower edge is to be placed to the row of holes around the sleeve. The skirt can be gathered or plaited at the top. The size for six years will require five yards of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 6, 8, and 10 years.

**INEZ BASQUE.**—Half of the pattern is given in 11 pieces: Inner front, plaited vest, belt, outer front, revers, side gore, side form, back, collar, and two pieces of the sleeve. The inner front is to be fastened down the middle in the usual manner, and the plaited vest buttoned on one side. The seam down the middle of the back is to be joined only as far down as the notch. The size for sixteen years will require two and one-half yards for the basque, three-quarters of a yard for the collar, cuffs, and belt, and one-half yard for the plaited vest. Patterns in sizes for 12, 14, and 16 years.

**"MAN O' WAR" SUIT.**—Half of the pattern is given in 9 pieces: Front, back, collar, chemisette, and sleeve of the blouse; and hand, fly, and back and front of one leg of the trousers. Place the chemisette under the front of the blouse so that the holes will match. The size for 10 years will require four and one-half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 8, 10, and 12 years.

**SAILOR CAP.**—The pattern is given in 3 pieces: Two pieces of the cap, and band. The size for six years will require one-half yard of goods. Patterns in sizes for 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

**ZERELDA RAGLAN.**—Half of the pattern is given in 4 pieces: Front, back sleeve, and collar. The row of holes in the back designates the outline for the trimming. An inner belt should be secured at the middle seam of the

back and fastened in front. A medium size will require eight yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, or about half that quantity of double-width material. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large.

**STEPHANIE MANTELET.**—Half of the pattern is given in 3 pieces: Front, back, and collar. The outer edge of the trimming on the back and front is to be placed to the row of holes. A medium size will require one yard and three-quarters of goods twenty-four inches wide, and five and one-half yards of trimming. Patterns in two sizes, medium and large.

**CYRILLA DRESS.**—Half of the pattern is given in 9 pieces: Plain front, full front, plain back, full back, collar, puff for sleeve, and two pieces of the sleeve for the waist; and one-half of the skirt. The space at the top of the underwaist, back and front, outlined by holes, is to be faced to simulate a yoke. The full pieces for the waist are to be gathered at the top and drawn in to fit the underwaist, and gathered at the bottom and sewed to the lower edge of it. The puff for the sleeve is to be gathered top and bottom between the holes, and the lower edge of it is to be placed to the row of holes across the sleeve. The skirt is to be gathered and joined to the waist with a little more fullness in the back than in front. If desired, the under waist can be dispensed with and the waist finished with a belt. The size for eight years will require five yards of material twenty-four inches wide, for the dress, one yard and a half additional for the sash, and one yard and three-eighths of velvet. Patterns in sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.

**NINA CLOAK.**—Half of the pattern is given in 7 pieces: Front and back of yoke, front and back of skirt, collar, sleeve, and cuff. The skirt is to be gathered at the top. The sleeve is to be gathered top and bottom between the holes. The size for four years will require four and one-half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, and three-eighths of a yard of velvet. Patterns in sizes for 2, 4, and 6 years.

**ESSIE APRON.**—Half of the pattern is given in 2 pieces: Front and back. A narrow casing is to be sewed at the upper edge, back and front, to accommodate draw-strings. The front is to have a casing for draw-strings in a line with the row of holes. The size for six years will require two and one-quarter yards of goods twenty-four inches wide, and two and one-half yards of lace. Patterns in sizes for 6, 8, and 10 years.

**CLARA SUNBONNET.**—Half of the pattern is given in 3 pieces: Front, crown, and cape. The top of the crown is to be gathered and drawn in to fit the front. After the crown and cape are joined, a casing is to be sewed on the inside, over the seam, for a draw-string to bring it in to the required size. The size for six years will require seven-eighths of a yard of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

**ERNEST SUIT.**—Half of the pattern is given in 8 pieces: Back and front of the trousers, and front, back, chemisette, collar, and two sides of the sleeve for the blouse. The chemisette is to be lapped under the front so that the holes will match. The bottom of the blouse can either be gathered and sewed to a narrow belt that can be buttoned to the trousers, or finished with a hem through which an elastic ribbon can be run to bring it in to the required size. The size for eight years will require three and one-half yards of goods twenty-four inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 6, 8, and 10 years.

**YACHTING OR TENNIS SHIRT.**—Half of the pattern is given in 5 pieces: Front, back, collar, pocket, and sleeve. The medium size will require four yards of goods twenty-seven inches wide. Patterns in sizes for 14, 15, and 16 inches neck measure.

## Mrs. Anna M. Bain,

PRESIDENT OF THE KENTUCKY STATE WOMAN'S  
CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE cosmopolitan element in these sketches of prominent women can hardly escape attention. So many of them were born in one State, educated in another, and find their life-work in a third. No doubt it helps to unify the country and expand individual character and usefulness.

But here is a notable instance of a prophet receiving honor in her own State; Anna Johnson being born, brought up and married in the "blue-grass country" of Kentucky. The cosmopolitan element, however, has been fully supplied in her "other half," her husband, Colonel George W. Bain, "the silver-tongued orator," roaming the whole country over and bringing back to his hospitable home the notables who are only too glad to find there a worthy coadjutor in woman's work for Temperance; so she has come to personal prominence and shown herself worthy of it, the work thriving under her firm and intelligent guidance.

Since their last annual meeting in September, about forty new Unions have been added to the work in Kentucky. This illustrates most happily how fully adapted this work is to woman's abilities and circumstances.

Mrs. Bain had been for years a retiring, home-loving woman, with housekeeping, wifely and motherly cares sufficient to absorb all her attention. She was opposed to woman speaking in public until she heard Mrs. Livermore

and Frances E. Willard. The latter conquered her objections and solicited her company on the platform, and gradually opened her way to the presidency of the local Union and at last of the State Union. She never has taken to the platform as a speaker, otherwise than to preside at conventions and address local Unions, all for the purpose of ordering well her W. C. T. U. household; and much of this work she does as our American women everywhere do their work of all kinds, writing letters when her family is asleep, and providing for all contingencies.

Miss Willard herself thinks she does her work well. She speaks of her as her friend and coadjutor for many years, and thinks "she must be among the happiest of women, surrounded by her noble sons and daughters, and blessed by a husband so beloved in all the nations for his wonderful gifts of eloquence and character. There never was a wife more mindful of the difficult rôle to be played for a distinguished husband's sake. Garfield never said more truly than Mr. Bain could say, that his wife never uttered a word that he could regret. Anna Bain is a woman "whose children rise up and call her blessed;" and her husband,—how he praiseth her!

Some of us have heard him. Many will recall that story of the temperance lecture in the mountains of Kentucky when a desperado entered the door with the intention of killing him, and the wife, with characteristic courage, deliberately stepped between them and saved his life. We think he has reason to praise her. The doctors say that the long and careful nursing, day and night, of the courageous, constant, gentle wife did more than all the doctors to save his life, when stricken with spinal meningitis some years ago. For this, if this were all, the whole nation owes her a debt of gratitude.

It may encourage some who think their antecedents have not fitted them for such a rôle, to know a little more of Mrs. Bain's early history. At seven years of age she lost her mother, and her father died when she was twelve years old. What has been an irreparable misfortune to some, may have developed courage and self-reliance in her. A story is told

of her which illustrates this. A few days after her marriage she was out riding with her husband, when the spirited horse he drove took fright and ran away. Instead of jumping out of the carriage, she quietly remarked that perhaps she could help, and taking hold of the lines with him their combined strength reined in the fiery steed.

Mrs. Bain's ancestors on both sides were Virginians who came to Kentucky when it was a wilderness, and became large land and slave owners. If these historical items are not popularly supposed to lead on to reform work, it only shows that all depends on "how we take it," and that

the good we inherit can be put to the best uses, if we so decide, with all the more credit to the individual.

Do you think we women look at her with partial eyes? Then listen to what the Hon. Tim Needham, a prominent banker of the State and a member of the Kentucky legislature, says: "I have known Mrs. Bain for years, and have watched her growth into a model amongst women. I never knew a wife more devoted and loyal, nor a mother more patient and loving, nor a friend more faithful and true."

And her white-ribbed sisters delight in testifying their appreciation of her worth. Mrs. Clara T. Hoffman says of her: "While shrinking from all publicity, she has not closed her heart to the call of duty. She has never sought office, but the office has sought her. The work in Kentucky has made marvelous advances under her guidance."



Anna M. Bain

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, who has also been her guest, says: "When I met her first she was so much of a home woman I think she would have been appalled at the thought of taking part in great conventions. Since then she has grown more and more into this great reform, taking easy place with the advance guard, but the charm of womanly grace is ever the same. I shall never forget her home: a stretch of lawn with stately trees, a wide brick house with pillared porch; within is the very spirit of home. Parlor, library, family-room and dining-room, all are pervaded with the lovely life that shines on it with soft and tender radiance."

JULIA COLMAN.

## The Horrors of the Liquor Traffic.

BY W. JENNINGS DEMAREST.

THERE is no oppression or degradation that scourges the people with such terrible and inexorable severity as that which comes from voluntary self-inflicted misery. This is best illustrated in the wretchedness, pauperism and crime that arises from the effects of alcoholic stimulants on either the individual, the home, or the community.

No pen is dipped in ink black enough, no language is strong enough, to adequately depict the awful horrors of drunkenness caused by the liquor traffic which now over-spreads our whole country!

No picture can accurately portray the agony, the woe, the dark, dismal pall of wretchedness that comes over the home that has to endure the bloated, bleared and debauched husband and father, once the pride and joy of a loving wife and happy children!

No words can express the keen, mental anguish of a fond mother's heart when she sees her boy, perhaps her most cherished idol, her bright, active and promising boy, just merging into manhood, staggering in a frenzy of intoxication, or perhaps brought home in a condition of beastly insensibility!

How much more resigned a loving mother's heart would be to see her once noble, promising boy in the cold embrace of death, than to see him in this delirium of drunkenness, knowing that it is only the precursor of a most loathsome, lingering death; to know that her beloved boy is in the clutches of a monster vice that will most likely drag him down to a terrible doom! All this horror comes to the mother's mind with a fearful reality. It is her boy, and she must endure the pangs of anguish that only a mother's heart can feel, endure them perhaps for years; and these realities blight her fondest hopes and crush her burdened heart with awful forebodings of what is most certain to follow.

But all the horrors of intemperance are too deep and terrible to be fully appreciated unless some of these personal experiences are brought home to our own hearts and homes; and as there are but few homes in the land that have been entirely free from this terrible scourge, therefore we can make a personal and earnest appeal to every father's and mother's heart, and also to every manly man and sympathetic woman in the community, to combine in a heroic endeavor to crush this monster vice with all the patriotic zeal and determination they can command, knowing that it depends on us as a people to turn aside this avalanche of crime now sweeping over our country, that through the vote we may be sovereigns of this whole matter.

We know that our moral sentiment, our influence, and our conscience expressed at the ballot-box will as certainly annihilate the saloon, as that light dissipates the darkness, or that heat dispels the cold; yet by our apathetic delinquency we put the whole political power of our country into the hands of the liquor dealers, and "they terrorize our legislative assemblies" and through fear secure the enactment of laws to suit their purposes; therefore we must use our common sense and moral power as political weapons.

We know that we have only to exercise our right at the ballot-box to vote right, and victory will be achieved; and while it can be said in most cases of human endeavor, "where there's a will there's a way," it is especially true respecting the destruction of this great curse of the liquor traffic. When the people desire to remove this curse, and express their political power through their votes, the result will inevitably follow; so that this matter is entirely at our disposal.

The life or death of our country's best interests is in

jeopardy and hangs trembling in the balance awaiting our decision; therefore, as voters, what a great and glorious work just lies before us in this Prohibition movement!

How many bleeding hearts, and wretched homes, how many blasted lives and pauperized children are calling in their most earnest and desperate necessity for the kind of relief that our votes can afford them! How earnestly their pitiable condition pleads for our manly sympathies, and a firm determination to vote right! Then let the vote that we put in the ballot-box express clearly the convictions of an enlightened conscience on this great question.

To do this we have only to remember that these legalized dens of perdition, the Saloons, are so many piratical scavengers, seeking their prey with a diabolical greed; that the Saloon is the crowning, crying curse of our land; that the rapacious liquor-fiends are clutching at the hard-earned money of their wretched victims, while in return they deal out to them a villainous, acrid poison that arouses a delirium of frenzied exhilaration which is sure to leave them with a strong, clamorous, and insatiable thirst for a continuous supply of the fiery liquid: and to say that alcoholic poison "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," gives only a faint conception of the terrible craving and horrible consequences that follow the use of these poisons in the shape of either beer, whiskey, wine or other alcoholic beverages. Therefore let our vote be the most potent and efficient weapon to crush this enemy of our country.

We find in many of our own happy homes so little to justify the conviction that these terrible evils are common, that we often forget that there are so many victims of the liquor traffic in our own community, and do not realize that to an extent we are personally responsible for their existence; but we should remember that there are in the City of New York alone over ten thousand saloons whose daily sales of this poisonous liquid amount to not less than ten dollars each, and that not less than one-fourth of the whole people are continually either in the middle or last stages of drunkenness, while many more are following them through the dangerous maelstrom of what they call "moderation" in the use of this delusive and deadly poison.

The statistics relating to the dreadful results of the use of alcohol are indeed appalling; but the examples of drunkenness that are met daily in our intercourse with society have become so common that to some extent our susceptibilities are apathetic, especially as we are so liable to suppose that these terrible consequences will not come to our own homes. We are so apt to flatter ourselves that our boys will be proof against these numerous attractions of the saloons; we can so easily persuade ourselves that our example, our careful and judicious training, will be sufficient safeguards against all these allurements: but we too often forget that these boys of ours are simply human, that they are continually tempted to indulge in these exhilarating beverages, and that we cannot be with them at all times to remind them of the numerous pitfalls and insidious traps that are set to tempt their ardent natures: so our young men sally forth with a vain and self-confident air of defiance, and the boy that we thought was so pure and so strong in his manly pride, is insidiously allured along a flowery path of temptation, and finally drawn into this maelstrom of fascinating poison, and carried on to his final destruction.

We forget that these ten thousand saloons in our city are like so many devil-fish, day and night continually reaching out to draw in and crush their unsuspecting victims, and also the fact that these saloons exist in such numbers, many of them having an air of respectability, and most of them sanctioned and justified by legal authority; while all show what an enormous amount of the hard-earned money of the people is spent, and worse than wasted, for this fiery

poison. It is our boys and very young men who more especially become the ready and willing victims of this vicious traffic.

It seem so strange that a monster vice of such huge proportions and productive of so much misery, disease and premature death, should find any toleration in an intelligent, civilized society, much less among those who profess to be governed by the higher principles of our Christian religion, which are supposed to command and demand moral purity as its most essential element; and yet we find that this acrid, virulent poison, alcohol, is not only tolerated by a large proportion of church members, and by many distinguished men in the community, but it is cherished as one of the good gifts of a wise and beneficent Creator. This anomalous fact is the greatest contradiction and the most horrible blasphemy imaginable, and the best illustration of the blighting effects of a selfish delusion that has ever been known in history.

But the most awful, the most insidious, and the most delusive theory adopted by these craven liquor-dealers and their sympathizers, to mislead the people, is the legal sanctioning of this monster crime of selling poison to the people, by giving them, for a bribe, a license to make it respectable, and then pretending that in this way it acts as a restriction. Nor is this sanction of a license confined to the liquor-dealers alone, as we find this diabolical idea pervading the whole community. The moral world should stand aghast to see in this enlightened age such wicked, such awfully pernicious, subserviency to crime and the criminal tendencies of a large proportion of the people, in allowing that a tax or a license of the most atrocious evil in the community could be justified or tolerated by a legal sanction.

It is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated on common sense and common honesty to have this villainous traffic sanctioned by an internal revenue filtered through an infernal avenue of bribery, to an eternal and horrible debauchery of the people. No language is too strong, no condemnation too severe to stigmatize this wicked perversion of law, this terrible outrage of the morals and the best interests of the people. The justification and sanction, by a license, of this gorgon of evil, this monster of iniquity, the liquor traffic, is certainly the very acme of moral depravity, and indicates the awful depths of our national degradation.

To save our homes from the blighting, withering curse of alcohol, to remedy the evils of the liquor traffic and escape the final results of this demoralization and degradation, we ought to be startled into an active and enthusiastic determination to throttle this monster with our votes at the ballot-box, and thus save our Christian institutions and civilization from the vortex of destruction that now threatens to engulf our whole country.

### Baal Worship.

ONLY "seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal," against the host of the sun-god!

If Israel had held an election in Ahab's reign, would the issue have been idolatry of the tariff? What if one party of Baal worshipers had contended that the apes and the peacocks brought by the ships of Tharshish should be entered free of duty? What if the other worshipers of Baal, appealing to the voters for a high tariff on apes and peacocks, to encourage home production, had added to their platform a plank favoring high license for idolatry? If this had happened, what ballot would have been voted by those "seven thousand in Israel?"

Would they have voted for "restriction and high license"

of the licentious sun-god worship? If their small vote had been swallowed up by the peacock-protecting party, would not Elijah in the wilderness be excusable in exclaiming "And I, even I only am left, and they seek my life to take it away?" True they would not have had much of a showing on election day if they had voted their own ticket on the issue "choose ye this day whom ye will serve." They would have proved a contemptibly small third party, but Elijah would have had satisfactory information of how many there were on the side of Jehovah. The three-hundred-mile journey into the wilderness and direct revelation would not have been needed to show him that he was not alone.

Public sentiment in Jezreel was not abreast of the Sinai command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," yet, strange to say, the Bible neglects to mention any revelation that "a half-loaf is better than no bread," or directing a tax on idolatry. No yearly shekel jingled in the treasury, nor on Sabbaths did the voters seek admission to heathen temples by the family entrance only. Elijah did not bargain away the morals of the people, but on the contrary, we read of the brook Kishon crimsoned with the blood of Baal's priests.

Christian citizen, consider! Did ever the worship of Baal do such mischief as does the rum traffic of to-day? Did ever the pious Israelite buckle on his armor and in the name of Jehovah do battle with a greater foe than every Christian man may meet to-day? Our modern Jezreel, with its ten thousand saloons and tens of thousands of worshipers of the modern rum-god, and its public sentiment which is not ready, etc., etc., *ad nauseam*, presents a field for you which will be assuredly a field of battle if you are in truth one of the Lord's soldiers.

If it would have been cowardly in Elijah to have compromised with Baal, and villainous for him to have licensed the heathen temples, how much more cowardly and villainous is it now to bargain away the lives and morals of our people! If the Lord Jehovah did not abate the rigor of his law, although it could not be enforced, and was in advance of public sentiment, is it now safe to try the experiment? Has the battle between right and wrong been going on for these centuries only because of the lack of wisdom to arrange a compromise?

It is not an edifying spectacle to see the Church militant, camped on velvet cushions, carolling, "Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war," and shortly thereafter hastening off to vote the same ticket with rum-sellers.

"There is a class of men to-day  
Who enter church to sing and pray;  
They pray, 'O Lord thy kingdom come!'  
And then go out and vote for rum.

"With temperance ballot in their hand,  
They say, 'This cause is glorious, grand!'  
They hope Christ's kingdom now may come,  
And then sneak off and vote for rum.

"Where will those saints (?) at last appear,  
Who vote for rum, gin, ale, and beer?  
Will the just Judge say to them, 'Come,  
Ye blessed ones who favored rum?'"

Last year there were about thirteen hundred votes in this city counted for Prohibition. The remaining two hundred and thirteen thousand were cast for the low and the high license parties. The ballots of Christians and dive-keepers were the same. This year again the party of Rum and the party of Beer are announcing the peacock-protection question as the great issue. Will not your vote be with the third-party minority, which has no compromise to make with the liquor-traffic?

C. E. M.



## The National Prohibition Convention.

THE Prohibition campaign of 1888 was grandly inaugurated by the National Convention at Indianapolis, which was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held by this party, and comprised over one thousand delegates, representing every State and Congressional district in the country. It was characterized by striking features which distinguished it from the conventions of all other parties. The women, regularly elected and participating in all that was done, lent an interest foreign to most assemblies of this kind; there was not, amidst all the excitement and enthusiasm, one word or cheer that owed its origin, even in part, to the artificial stimulus of strong drink; and through all the heat of discussion, on points which called forth intense feeling, and the expression of the strongest and most heartfelt convictions, not an unparliamentary word was uttered, no one had to be called to order.

Throughout the convention, no chord was touched that brought a surer response than that of non-sectionalism in politics. It awakened enthusiasm whenever referred to, and it has come to be, with Prohibition, a dominant idea of the party. The sentiment as expressed by one of the Pennsylvania delegates, a woman, "We have no Union, no Confederate soldiers here; we are all Prohibitionists!" was received with the heartiest approval and applause. With these two potent war-cries, "The saloon must go!" and "Sectionalism must die!" the party enters upon its campaign. Its ticket is the impersonation of both sentiments. A Union general at the head, the peer in ability, in character, in personality, of any man that will be nominated; next to him a Confederate, who was one of the first to confess himself in the wrong, a statesman, a scholar, and a splendid campaigner.

General Clinton B. Fisk, who was nominated by acclamation, for President, was born in Livingston County, New York, in 1828, but his father emigrated to Michigan, where as a boy and youth, General Fisk received his education. By hard work he prepared himself to enter the University of Michigan, earning in part his own expenses; but failing health forced him to abandon his cherished plans and adopt a mercantile career, in which he has been notably successful. At the age of twelve he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has since been prominently identified, and he is frequently styled "The Lay Bishop." While the National Prohibition Convention was

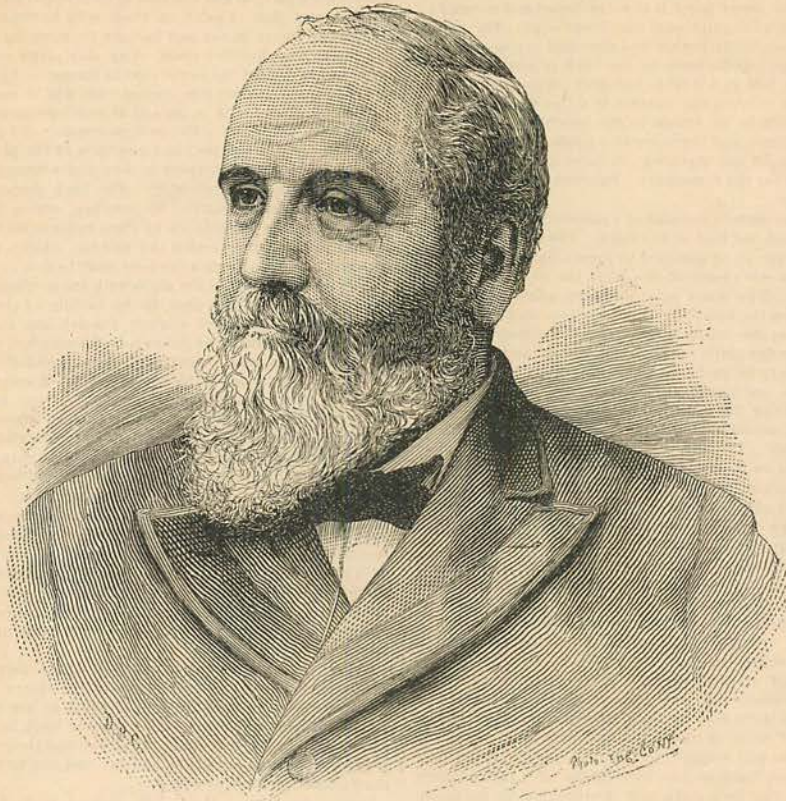
in session, General Fisk was occupied in New York with his onerous duties as chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Methodist General Conference.

When the war broke out he was in business in St. Louis, but immediately enlisted as a private in the Union army, and soon became Colonel of the 33d Missouri Infantry. For meritorious services he was appointed Brevet Major-General, and served under Grant; and at the close of the war he was Assistant Commissioner, under General Howard, in the management of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was afterward appointed Chairman of the Indian Commission, by General Grant. General Fisk is President of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, for colored students, at Nashville; a trustee of Dickinson

College, Pennsylvania; of Drew Theological Seminary and Pennington Seminary, New Jersey; and of Albion College, Michigan.

He was a Republican until 1884, when he identified himself with the Prohibition party; and in 1886 he was the nominee of that party for Governor of New Jersey, polling nearly 20,000 votes.

As a business man, a soldier, a philanthropist, a Methodist, a Christian, and a Prohibitionist, he is a man to be proud of; and that party which can claim such a man as its standard bearer may well expect the votes of patriots, as well for the candidate it names



GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK,  
Prohibition Candidate for President.

as for the principles it represents.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks, of Kansas City, who was nominated, also by acclamation, for Vice-President, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, in 1836. He was graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, in 1856, and became, soon afterward, President of the Flemingsburg College, in Kentucky. He then became a minister of the Campbellite Church, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army. He organized the Prohibition party in Missouri, in 1880, and in 1884 he was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Missouri. Mr. Brooks accepted the nomination in an eloquent speech, in which he condemned sectionalism and declared that the Prohibition party was the only one which had a purpose.

The nominations were received with the wildest applause. Gen. Fisk's nomination was almost a foregone conclusion; yet when Judge Morrow finished his nominating speech, the display of enthusiasm knew no bounds. The whole convention rose with one accord, and cheers from the throats of a thousand delegates were re-enforced by those from the thousands of spectators. It was not an enthusiasm born of a

factional strife resulting in a factional victory ; it found its sole source in love and pride and admiration for the character of the man chosen. The applause broke forth afresh, and with almost equal force, when John A. Brooks was nominated for the second place ; and in this case the Convention was gratified by the presence of the nominee and by his graceful and exceedingly effective address in response.

Of the platform adopted, the portion relating directly to the prohibition of the liquor traffic is as follows :

"That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages should be made public crimes, and prohibited as such.

"That such Prohibition must be secured through Amendments of our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority ; and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and nation.

"That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government ; that any party which supports regulation, license, or taxation, enters into alliance with such traffic, and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare ; and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the license iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for Prohibition, and, through open complicity with the liquor crime, defeat the enforcement of law.

"We declare for the immediate abolition of the Internal Revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from, our greatest national vice.

"Recognizing and declaring that Prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed in full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, and promote national unity, and insure the best welfare of our entire land."

Other resolutions hold that the right of suffrage rests not on sex, color or nationality, and that where it has been withheld it should be restored ; that public revenue should be raised by import duty, but that no surplus should be accumulated ; that civil appointments should be based on moral and educational qualities. They further declare for the abolition of polygamy, and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce ; for the preservation and defense of the Sabbath ; that arbitration is the wise method of settling disputes between nations and large employers and employés ; for equal wages for men and women, and that immigration laws should be so construed as to prevent pauper and convict immigration.

The section referring to woman suffrage reads :

"The right of suffrage rests on no mere accident of race, color, sex, or nationality ; and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislatures of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise."

The debate on the adoption of this resolution was long and animated, and called forth excellent and conclusive speeches from Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Lide Merriweather, Gen. Neal Dow, Col. George W. Bain, and others, which finally gained the day.

The campaign has been magnificently begun. On such a platform, with such a ticket, the promise is that it will triumphantly march to a magnificent close. The issue lies in the hands of the voters ; and the great question of conscience for each to decide, is : "How far am I personally responsible for the crime, wretchedness and pauperism that result from the rum traffic, when I neglect to vote for the party that demands the entire prohibition and annihilation of this great curse of our land ?" Now is the time, now the opportunity to help to achieve this moral revolution by the exercise of your franchise. The grand deliverance from the greatest evil that ever scourged a civilized community is dependent on the ballot. Your vote for Clinton B. Fisk will dignify your manhood, elevate our Christian



JOHN A. BROOKS,  
Prohibition Candidate for Vice-President.

civilization, and aid in giving a grand opportunity to develop the high and noble destiny of our country, that may prove the inauguration of the promised Millennium that is to cover the earth.

A pleasant incident of the convention was the passage of the following resolution, offered by the Rev. W. H. Boole, of New York :

"RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby expresses its sincere appreciation of the wisdom and success of the scheme for special instruction of the people in Prohibition knowledge and sentiment, known as the Demorest Elocutionary Medal Contest, now practically used in almost every State and Territory in the Union, and we tender our thanks to W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, for his remarkable generosity in the furtherance of this, his noble work."

THE Prohibition party alone dares to defy and discard the liquor vote. No other party even promises that it ever will. The utmost promise of the leaders in the old parties is to destroy the liquor traffic, as fast as their section of the liquor vote will let them,—which means never.

## Mrs. Mary Chawner Woody,

PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE WOMAN'S  
CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

**A**NOTHER teacher walks in, and quietly, but with becoming dignity, takes her place in the Chair assigned to her well-beloved "old North State." Her slight form is draped in an unobtrusive plain costume, and you would not be surprised to hear her address a familiar friend with "thee and thou." Her sweet face expresses an interest in every passing topic, and her bright, brown eyes look the interrogations she does not always speak. You instinctively feel, first, that you would like to put your child under the care of such a teacher; and next, that it would be extremely pleasant to yourself to be associated with her in benevolent work. So think her co-workers in North Carolina.

It was not until 1883 that this State was organized by Miss Willard on her first Southern trip. Mrs. Woody was then, as now, performing her home duties as wife and mother at New Garden, where her husband is Professor of History and Political Science in Guilford College, a Friends' Institution. During this first year she found time to organize several local Unions, and she accepted the Department of Scientific Instruction. Her cheery, helpful, and energetic spirit were so highly appreciated that she was the next year elected to the vacant Presidency, a place which she has since held with great acceptability.

Her qualifications have some items of notable interest, coming down from the past. Her grandfather, John S. Chawner, a young lawyer of good family, came from England and settled in Eastern Carolina, where he married, engaged in teaching, and joined the Society of Friends. Later, he removed with his family and others to Indiana. His youngest son married a lady of Wayne Co., N. C., and Mary, a daughter of this marriage, was named after her father's favorite aunt, the wife of the Rev. John Williams,

the noted missionary to the South Seas, the martyr of Erromanga. This saintly aunt in her English home took a deep interest in her little namesake, and her prayers have been an heir-loom of benediction and an inspiration to active work.

Mary, with her brothers and sisters, received not only the excellent moral and religious training characteristic of the Friends' schools, but she received exceptional advantages at Earlham College, where co-education has been the rule from the first. She also studied for a year at Albion College in

Michigan. In 1868 she was married to John W. Woody, A.M., LL. B., of Alamance Co., N. C. They taught together for some years in Whittier College, Salem, Iowa, and then in Penn College, Oskaloosa, of which Professor Woody was the first President. In 1881 they came back to their own State of North Carolina, and to give their energies to the development of Guilford College. Mrs. Woody's poor health and her little family (she has three children) have prevented her teaching in the college, but she has taken up the wider and more discursive school of the W. C. T. U., and the dear white-ribboners delight in her teaching.

It will readily be seen that the requirements of this office are not easily met. The unsettled conditions of society, the novelty of co-operative womanly enterprises, the questionings that exist everywhere about the best ways

of doing temperance work, combine to make it unusually difficult here, as indeed all through the South; but Mrs. Woody's courage seems to be dismayed at no difficulties. Instead of bemoaning what cannot be done, she cheerfully seeks out and presents what she thinks can be most readily undertaken, and her annual addresses are models of lofty courage, well worthy of States with hundreds of Unions where she has only tens. Listen to some of these utterances:

"Our State is under a curse, a blight, a mildew. Its powers are crippled. Its resources are largely undeveloped. Seven millions of its capital are wasted, and a host of individuals who should be producers, are hangers-on, con-



*Mary C. Woody.*

sumers of the labor of others. 'The trail of the serpent is over it all,' turning bushels of luscious fruit and golden grain, sent in love by the great all-Father for food, into a poison. . . . But we are neither cast down nor discouraged by the formidable power of our enemy. Jericho was not taken by the power vested in the arm of the stalwart Hebrew soldier. Cannot we women march around this city of sin seven times, and seventy times seven if the Lord so lead us, united in faith in this one result that the evil shall be done away?

"We are not restless, discontented women, seeking place and power; we are keepers-at-home, and this work has been laid at our doors. We are here to talk of the red dragon of our homes, when no fascination of a summer visit could allure us from our post as housekeepers. We have no time for pleasure-trips. Life is too full of work, and time is too precious to be used in that way. Pleasure comes in the consciousness of having done our duty faithfully."

Every department gets wise suggestions and loving words of encouragement. She says: "We have not to go far to find the department which stands first in all this work. That which is formative in its character and seeks to prevent the children from beginning in the evil way, would seem to the mothers of the land to be of primary importance."

After deploring the custom of treating, she says: "Another open door to the dark river is the too free use of alcoholics in the prescriptions of physicians. All alcoholics should be marked with a death's head, as other poisons."

In closing, we will quote from one of those most intimately associated with her in State work. "Under circumstances well calculated to depress the most buoyant, and battling against fearful odds, she has always the courage of her convictions, and the spirit to carry them out in the face of all opposition. Yet this is done in such a quiet way, so gently and yet so firmly, that the most bitter opponents find words of praise and commendation. In her calm heroism she reminds us of those of whom it was said:

Amidst the storm they sang,  
And the stars heard, and the sea."

JULIA COLMAN.

### "Perverting History."

A REPUBLICAN journal contains an editorial of recent date in which the following paragraph occurs:

"Third-party Prohibitionists persist in claiming that their position on the liquor question is analogous to the position of the Republican party on the slavery question. They pervert history when they make this claim. The Republican party was organized in opposition to slavery extension, and not as an Abolition party. Abraham Lincoln was not an Abolitionist until the events of the war of the Rebellion made him such. The Republican party was antagonistic to slavery, but in the outset proposed to limit the institution by restrictive legislation. When public sentiment was brought up to the point where it would sustain such a policy it took ground in favor of emancipation. The Republican party to-day occupies precisely the same position with respect to the liquor question."

That this paragraph is in itself a gross perversion of both history and existing facts, can be easily shown. The term Abolitionist, though at the first applied to all who avowed their opposition to slavery, came to be used more specifically to designate a faction of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which seceded under the leadership of William Lloyd Garrison. This faction was distinguished by its opposition to separate political action on the part of the Abolitionists, and by its advocacy of the doctrines of Non-Resistance.

On the other hand, the great body of the Abolitionists, by their persistence in carrying the anti-slavery reform to the polls, became the "Liberty party," and left the name Abolitionist

conventionally to the followers of Garrison. The Liberty party contended for emancipation just as strongly as Garrison, but maintaining that under the Constitution the national government could not abolish slavery in the States, they proposed emancipation *in a Constitutional way*. They maintained that in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in every place where the federal government held supreme jurisdiction, Congress should prohibit slavery. In the words of its platform they demanded "the absolute and unqualified divorce of the general government from slavery." They were thus Abolitionists.

When the Free-Soil party was formed, in 1848, the call for the convention at Buffalo distributed the delegates equally between the Liberty party, the Anti-Slavery Whigs, and the Anti-Slavery Democrats or "Barn-burners." The platform adopted at this convention demanded upon the subject of slavery *just what the Liberty party had all along demanded*—prohibition of slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and hence no more slave States, "no more compromises with slavery, free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men." This platform was adopted *unanimously*, and it was just what had been the Abolition platform from the first. Further, the Free-Soil national platform of 1852 added nothing to that of 1848 upon the question of slavery, and the Republican platform of 1856 is to all intents and purposes one with both of them upon that question. It is thus seen that the Republican party *was* organized as an Abolition party in all excepting the name. Upon the slavery question, its first platform was the very platform of the Abolitionists. We do not mean the Garrisonians, for they took no part in politics and had no political platform. But the very position taken at first by the Abolitionists who constituted the Liberty party, passed into the Free-Soil and the Republican parties, unchanged by the changes in party names.

We have no doubt that early Republican history is a most terrible rebuke to later Republican degeneracy, but the attempt to justify the false and awkward attitudes of the party toward the Prohibition movement by denying the facts of its own genesis, is a desperation of method which might make even a partisan leader halt. The Republican party began with principles and patriots and unselfish leaders.

But the most extraordinary statement in this remarkable paragraph is the declaration that the Republican party now occupies precisely the same position toward the liquor traffic that it formerly did toward slavery. We wonder that any man should venture upon such an assertion.

Did the Republican party select its candidates for office with reference to catching the slave-holding vote? Why not? It is well known that now its candidates are largely selected with reference to securing the liquor vote.

Were there any instances in which the Republicans made choice of slave-dealers for chairmen of its political conventions? But it now calls liquor-dealers to preside at its conventions.

Are any cases upon record in which from thirty to fifty slave-holders were placed upon a single Republican committee? But that number of liquor-dealers is now upon more than one Republican committee in the State of New York.

Were there any slave-holders in the Republican party? If not, why not? Was the position of the party upon the subject of slavery such that slave-holders would have been satisfied to remain in the party? But there are 70,000 liquor-dealers in the Republican party, and well pleased to remain there.

Were there any Republican legislatures in which laws prohibiting slavery were repealed and laws licensing slavery substituted? But there have been at least eight Republican legislatures in which laws prohibiting the sale of liquor have been repealed and license laws enacted instead.

Did any Republican legislatures or conventions agree upon a license system as a remedy for the evils of slavery, and adopt the plan as a party measure? But the Republican party stands committed to the license system, as applied to the liquor traffic, in its conventions and legislatures over the great part of the country.

Did the Republican party ever propose High License of slavery as better than abolition? But it proposes High License for the liquor traffic as better than Prohibition.

Did any Republican legislature ever refuse to submit a Constitutional Amendment to the vote of the people which, if adopted, would prohibit slavery? But *fourteen Republican legislatures* have

refused to submit such an amendment to the people as would make liquor-selling unconstitutional.

The first Republican National Convention demanded of the national government the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and that no more States should be admitted into the Union with slavery legalized in them. Has the Republican party made any such demand upon the national government in reference to the liquor traffic? Let the "Raster Resolution" of 1872 answer, while not a line in favor of prohibiting the liquor traffic anywhere has ever passed into a Republican national platform.

The Republican party demanded the "unqualified divorce of the national government from slavery." Does it demand the same unqualified divorce from the liquor traffic? Let the twenty-five years of Republican ascendancy answer, during which the whole whisky and beer business grew to unprecedented proportions, gained a standing as an industry recognized by the government and the Federal Government became the chief partner in the business.

Did the slave-holders fear and dread the success of the Republican party? Do the liquor makers and dealers fear and dread the success of the Republican party in the same way?

Why does the writer of the campaign "History and Leaders of the Republican party," claim, in his chapter on "Early Republican Leaders," Benjamin Lundy, William Lloyd Garrison, Slade, Follen, May, Channing, Stevens, Giddings, and many more of the Abolitionists, if the Republican party was not organized as an Abolition party? Why does he call these veteran Abolitionists "Early Republican Leaders?" Did he put this into his Blaine and Logan campaign book in order to steal the honor which belonged to a little fanatical party which never amounted to anything, or did he mean to tell the truth?

Did the national Republican party ever for one moment fail to demand the abolition of slavery *up to the full measure permitted by the Constitution of the United States?* Has the national Republican party ever demanded the abolition of the liquor traffic in any measure or anywhere?

The Republican party adopted a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States. During its twenty-five years of supremacy it had many chances to adopt such an amendment relative to the general liquor traffic. Did it do it? Did it even consent to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the effects of the drink traffic upon the nation?

In 1846 the Democratic party in New York and Ohio declared itself in favor of the "ultimate extinction of slavery." Of course that party proposes to reach that extinction gradually. According then to the statement at the head of this paper, was not the position of the Democratic party in those States relative to slavery, just the position of the Republican party also, if the latter only proposed restriction of the evil? And, in that case, was not the Democratic party an Anti Slavery party ten years before the Republican party?

Where the Republican party is in power it elects and appoints to offices in its control, brewers, distillers, and liquor-sellers, more or less, all over the land, but it never had a slave-holder or slave-seller in it. The Prohibition party has not a brewer or distiller or saloon-keeper in it. I leave the reader to judge which party now occupies the position towards the liquor traffic which the Republican party occupied towards slavery.

D. W. C. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

### The Medal Contests.

It is to be regretted that, even yet, many of our friends are not fully aware of the inestimable power of Medal Contests in making votes for Prohibition.

Could we publish a tithe of the letters received at Bureau Headquarters every day, it is likely that more general interest would be aroused, and that a systematic plan would be devised by those in charge of campaign work, by which contests would be made a part of the regularly arranged campaign.

It must not be supposed that Contest work is being dropped by those who have started upon it. On the contrary, interest grows continually, requiring an order for 1,000 silver medals.

There are some States which have not yet tried the Medal Contest plan, and we commend a careful study of the following letters taken at random.

A. B. CHENEY, Sparta, Mich.: "What a vast amount of good this medal scheme will accomplish; we cannot measure it."

P. MAGNIE MAGNISON, East Union, Minn.: "We are enthusiastic over the medal plan. The good it does for Prohibition and elocution is inestimable."

T. M. GEORGE, Principal Academy, Cana, N. C.: "Our contest I pronounce a success in every respect, but especially in that for which the contests were designed, *i. e.*, the formation of Prohibition sentiment. . . . In my judgement a better method of educating public sentiment was never conceived of. . . . Many declare their intention of cutting themselves loose from their old political parties, and hereafter supporting the only party that promises reform."

MRS. MARY R. MATTOON, East Hartford, Conn., Pres. W. C. T. U.: "Some of our Prohibitionists were almost in despair about introducing the subject, as the people would not attend lectures. The Medal Contests are of the Lord; to Him be the praise. He alone can tell how these truths are being stamped upon the minds of the young. It seems almost amusing to see the sons of Democrats and Republicans uttering these burning truths and the parents swallowing the dose."

J. L. SWAN, Wellsville, Ohio: "This medal method is used to excellent advantage in exciting interest and enthusiasm on the part of the very persons that we depend the most upon for help."

PROF. R. S. AVANN, Albion College, Mich.: "We had our first contest last evening; it was a *grand success*. Chairman Dickie of the National Ex. Com. was present, and had the great satisfaction of seeing the medal presented to his eldest daughter, Clarissa, who spoke 'The Sparrows Must Go: What about the Liquor Vultures?'"

A. W. STORY, Tonawanda, N. Y.: "Am able to report the most favorable results from the grand plan of medal contests. We have made Prohibition voters, besides extending a wide educational influence on the young. We have had in our audiences many Germans who are being turned to Prohibition."

F. S. BLAIR, Greensboro, N. C.: I have taken much interest, for twenty years, in training boys and girls to speak publicly, and I have never known so good and so successful a method as the Demorest Medal Contests. These contests, too, do more to popularize our cause than anything else I have seen tried. To my mind, Mr. Demorest is making the biggest investment, and one that will yield the largest dividend, dollar for dollar, to the cause of Temperance and Prohibition, of any one I know.

The children of Democrats and Republicans, of all churches, including Quakers and Primitive Baptists, as well as those of no church, participate, and win medals. One of our best citizens in every sense, and his wife, with whom he has lived from early manhood, and who have had born to them nineteen children, walked out and back one night, making a three-and-a-half-mile trip, to hear their youngest children and neighbors' children in these contests.

### "The Union Signal" and "Demorest's Monthly" for \$2.85.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the organ of that noble association the W. C. T. U., and is published weekly at \$1.50 per year. We will furnish "The Union Signal" and "Demorest's Monthly" for one year for \$2.85, only a little more than the subscription price of the Magazine, and feel assured that those who embrace this opportunity will not regret it. All interested in the cause of Temperance need this valuable paper—every member of the W. C. T. U. in order to keep posted on the progress being made, and all who are not members that they may learn what good others are doing and what they might be helping to do "For God and Home and Native Land."